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A
PHRASEOLOGICAL
LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

BEING
PART II.
OF AN
ENGLISH-LATIN LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY,

FOR THE USE OF
ETON, WINCHESTER, HARROW, AND RUGBY SCHOOLS;
AND KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

By C. D. YONGE,

AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISH-GREEK LEXICON," ETC.; A "GRADUS AD PARNASSUM FOR
ETON, WESTMINSTER, WINCHESTER, HARROW, CHARTERHOUSE,
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P R E F A C E.

IN sending forth to the world this Second Part of my Latin Dictionary, I desire in the first place to acknowledge that it is little more than an abridgment of the large one by Dr. Andrews, by far the most copious and complete work of the kind that has as yet been published in the language, with the exception of that vast Thesaurus usually known by the name of Facciolati's. The errors, mistakes, and misprints occasionally occurring in Dr. Andrews's work (being mostly obvious and easy of correction) I have endeavoured to correct; and I hope that the present work will be found free from any considerable inaccuracy.

In the second place I wish to point out that this Part, like the First, makes no pretensions to be considered as anything more than a School Dictionary for the use of school-boys. But with reference to their requirements I have endeavoured to make it as perfect as I could. Words only found in authors not commonly read in schools I have not considered myself bound to insert; and although some such will be found, I have been guided in my selection of them rather by circumstances connected with the words themselves, than by the name of the author who may have used them.

With respect to the selection of authors, words used by whom I have desired invariably to include, I have been guided, not by the reputation of each respective author, or the magnitude of his works, but solely by the consideration of whether those works were read in the public schools. For instance, Terence is read, Plautus I believe is not; I have therefore given all Terence's words, but only a scanty selection from Plautus. Pliny, Lucan, Valerius Flaccus, Velleius Paterculus, Suetonius, are not read in schools; Eutropius, Phædrus, Juvenal, Perseus, and Tacitus are. I am not

aware of having omitted any word used by the last-mentioned authors; while of those resting on no better authority than the writers in the former list I give but a discretionary and scanty selection. The authors of the golden age, from Lucretius to Ovid, are the standard authors of the language, and every word used by any of them is of course given.

I have been exceedingly careful in explaining the peculiar phrases and peculiar uses of words found in all these authors, giving many that are found in no dictionary since Facciolati's, and some that are not found even there. And, as I have not contented myself with referring to the passages, but have in every instance given a full translation of them, I hope that, in respect of its illustration of the more ordinary school-books, especially Cæsar, Livy, Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, the following work will be found more useful to those for whom it is intended than many much larger volumes.

As in Part I., I have rarely distinguished between verbs in *eo* and *esco*, because, though strictly speaking the latter are inceptives, there are very few of those ending in *esco* which were actually used in a different sense from the corresponding word in *eo* — where they were, the difference is carefully noted.

As in Part I., in citing Cicero I have not distinguished between his genuine works and those suspected of being spurious; nor with reference to passages quoted from the *Epistolæ Familiares* have I distinguished those written by himself from those of his correspondents.

It only remains for me to express my thanks for the great favour with which the First Part of this book has been received, and to add that, as I am well aware that my work is not perfect, and that it can only be made so by the kind assistance of friends, I shall be at all times greatly obliged by information as to any errors that may be discovered in it, and by any suggestions that may enable me from time to time to improve it, and to render it what I wish it to turn out, a thoroughly useful aid to the rising generation in their study of the Latin Language.

C. D. Y.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

N. B. Words only used by, or meanings only found in, authors older than the time of Cicero are marked (+) ; by or in authors later than the Augustan age (‡) ; by or in the poets only (§).

Ab, before a consonant more usu. **a** in early authors, sometimes **abs** (but only before **te** or the ablative of **qui**). [*ἀπό*] *prep.* governing **abl.**, denoting separation or departure. I. In space. II. In time. III. In reference to a person, not only as one who is quitted, but also as one from whom any action proceeds.—I. 1. From, away from, down from, nunc quidem paullulum, inquit, a sole, (Diogenes) said, at present I wish that you would stand a little out of the sunshine ; but generally **ab** does not mean out of. It is sometimes joined with **usque**: **as**, usque a capitolio, all the way from the capitol, Cic. 2. From, at a distance from (whether long or short), off (after verbs of motion or of position): **ab** millibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt, they pitched their camp less than two miles off, Cæs. When joined with words signifying proximity (lit. or metaph.), it may often be translated to: **as**, tum bellum prope a Sicilia fuit, at that time war was near to Sicily, Cic.; secundus a rege, second to the king, Cæs.; so, alieno a te animo fuit, he was of a disposition unfriendly to you, Cic. 3. On, on the side of: **as**, a dextrâ, on the right hand, Cæs.; renuntiaverunt non eâdem esse diligentia ab Decumanâ portâ castra munitâ, they brought word that the camp was not fortified with equal care on the side of the Decuman gate, Cæs. (Akin to this meaning is that) On the side of, by, for, in favour of: **as**, stare a mendacio, to stand by a lie, Cic.; nihil magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, it makes no more for our adversaries than for us ; or, it is not more favourable to our adversaries than to us, Cic. 4. From, against, (after words of defending) safety, etc. 5. From, (after verbs of preventing) desisting, etc. 6. To (after verbs of fastening): **as**, religatus a puppi, fastened to the stern, Cic.—II. From, after, at, since: **as**, ab sole orto, from or after sunrise, Liv. ; a principio, at the beginning, Cic.; centesima lux est hæc ab interitu Clodii, this is the hundredth day since the death of Clodius, Cic. ; ab his præceptis dimisit concionem, after or with these injunctions he dismissed the assembly, Liv.—III. From, by (of the agent, not of the instrument); sometimes, but more rarely, of the cause.

ab is also used in some peculiar meanings, hardly coming under any of these heads. In, out of: **as**, Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, the Gaul putting out his tongue in, or out of derision, Liv. Of, out of (where **ex** would be more usual): **as**, a quibus missus Regulus, of whom Regulus being sent, Liv. In regard to, in respect of, nihil est ab omni parte beatum, nothing is happy in every respect; hos sumus imparati cum a militibus tum a pecuniâ, we are unprovided in respect both of men and money, Cic. Foreign to: **as**, haud ab re duxi, I have not thought it foreign to the subject, Liv.

‡**ab** also denotes a charge, a duty: **as**, servus ab epistolis, a servant who has the charge of writing letters, an amanuensis; and servus is often

- omitted: as, libertorum præcipue suspexit Polybium a studiis, of his freedmen he especially regarded Polybius his secretary, Suet.
- †**abactus**, ūs. *m.* A driving away.
- abactus**, a, um. *part. pass.*, from abigo, q. v. Driven off, driven from one's purpose.
- abacus**, i. dim. †**abaculus**, i. *m.* A bench, a counter, a table, a sideboard, a slate for doing sums on, a chessboard.
- abalienatio**, nis. *f.* Alienation, cession.
- abalieno**, as. *v. a.* To separate, to alienate, part with, estrange.
- Abantēus**, a, um. *adj.* Formerly reigned over by Abas.
- abavus**, i. *m.* A great grandfather, an ancestor.
- Abderita**, ō. *m. f.* An inhabitant of Abdera, a town in Thrace.
- abdicatione**, onis. *f.* 1. Abdication. †2. A disowning, a disinheriting.
- abdico**, as. *v. a.* 1. To abdicate (constr.: se præturā abdicavit, he abdicated the prætorship, Cic. It is also used with acc. of the office, expressed or understood). †2. To cast off, to disinherit, to renounce. †3. To abrogate.
- abdisco**, is. *v. a.* 1. To disapprove, to be unfavourable to, as a bad omen. 2. To take away by judicial sentence (c. ab and acc.). §3. To disown.
- abditē**. *adv.* Secretly.
- †**abditivus**, a, um. *adj.* Removed, concealed.
- abditus**, a, um. *part. pass.* from abdo, q. v. Removed, concealed, hidden, secret.
- abdo**, is, didi. *v. a.* 1. To put away, to remove. 2. To hide, to conceal. 3. abdo me, to withdraw myself into, to conceal myself in (usu. c. in and acc. of the place whither or where); also (c. ad and acc. or c. abl.) to devote oneself to (a retired or solitary pursuit, such as study).
- abdomen**, inis. *n.* 1. The belly. 2. Gluttony.
- abduco**, is, xi, stum. *v. a.* 1. To lead away, to take away, to remove (sometimes with a sense of stealing). 2. To lead, to bring. 3. To separate. 4. To alienate, to draw away from, to lead to revolt from. 5. To divert from one's intention (rarely used except of living things, or what is inseparable from a living thing, as the mind, etc.).
- abeo**, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* 1. To go away, to depart: so, abeo magistratu, to resign office, Liv.; abeo e vitā, to die, Cic. 2. To digress. 3. To pass away, to disappear (of time, etc.). 4. To be changed into, to be metamorphosed (c. in and acc. of that into which). 5. To end, to turn out: (he said) non posse istæc sic abire, that things could not end thus, Cic.; fructus prædiorum abeunt in sumptus, the revenues of the lands are consumed by the expenses, Cic.; ne res abiret ab eo, that he might not lose it (of an intended purchaser at an auction), Cic. Abi in malam rem, is an imprecation, you be hanged; so, quin tu abis in malam pestem, Cic.
- abēquīto**, as. *v. n.* To ride away.
- aberratio**, onis. *f.* A departing, a withdrawing (c. ab and abl. of that from which).
- aberro**, as. *v. n.* 1. To wander from, to depart from, to deviate from. 2. To be mistaken: a miserā aberro, my grief is diverted, Cic. (used in this sense also without the substantive, as); sed tamen aberro, but my grief is diverted, Cic.
- †**abfōre**. *fut. infim.*; **abfōrem**. *imperf. subj.*; **abfūturus**. *fut. part.* from absum.
- abhino**. *adv.* 1. Ago, since (c. acc. more rarely c. abl.): as, quæstor fuisti abhinc annos xiv., you were quæstor 14 years ago. †§ 2. Hence.
- abhorrens**, entis. *part.* from abhorreo, but used also as *adj.* 1. Different from (c. ab and abl., or very rarely c. dat.). 2. Unsuitable to, disagreeable to (c. ab and abl.).
- abhorreo**, es. *v. n.* and *a.* 1. To shudder at, to abhor, to detest, to dread (c. acc., or more usu. c. ab and abl. or c. abl.). 2. To be inconsistent with, to be disagreeable to (c. ab and abl.): abhorrent inter se orationes, the

speeches are inconsistent with one another, Cic. ; abhorrebat a fide, it was incredible, Liv.

abiegnus or **abjegnus**, a, um. *adj.* Made of fir, of pine, of deal.

abians, euntis. *part.* from abeo, q. v.

abies, gen. **āblētis**. *f.* A pine-tree, a fir-tree. § 2. A ship, a spear, †a. letter (as being written on a thin board).

†**āblīga**, s. *f.* St. John's wort (a herb).

ābligō, is. v. a. 1. To drive, to drive away (often with the purpose of stealing). †2. To repudiate: quod partum sibi ipsa abegisset, because she had produced abortion, Cic.

†**āblītio**, ōnis. *f.* A going away, a departure.

†**āblīto**, is. To depart.

āblītus, ūa. m. 1. A going away, a departure. 2. A passage by which to depart.

abjecte. *adv.* Abjectly, despondingly, meanly.

abjectio, ōnis. *f.* 1. A throwing away. 2. Abjectness, despondency.

abjectus, a, um. *part. pass.* of abjicio, used also as *adj.* 1. Thrown away, thrown down, lying down. 2. Abject, desponding, debased, mean.

abjicio, is, jēci, *poet. infm. pass.* **āblīci**. v. a. 1. To throw, to throw away, to cast away. 2. To cast off, to lay aside. 3. To cast down, to humble, to debase. 4. To depreciate.

abjūdīco, as. v. a. 1. To take away by legal sentence, to take away. 2. To renounce.

abjungo, is. v. a. 1. To unyoke, to unharness. 2. To separate.

abjūro, as. v. a. To deny with an oath; esp. to deny falsely, to abjure.

†**āblāqueōtio**, onis. *f.* The act of opening the earth about the roots of trees.

†**āblāqueo**, as. v. a. To dig about the roots of.

†**āblātīvus**, a, um. *adj.* Ablative; only used gramm.

āblātus, a, um. *part. pass.*, from aufero, q. v.

āblēgātio, ōnis. *f.* A sending away.

āblēgo, as. v. a. To send, to send away (only of persons).

abligurrio, is. v. a. To consume in gluttony.

†**āblōco**, as. v. a. To let out for hire.

‡**āblūdō**, is. v. n. To be unlike (c. ab and abl.).

ābluo, is. v. a. To wash off, to efface, to extinguish.

†**āblūtio**, onis. *f.* Ablution, washing off.

†**ābnāto**, as. v. n. To swim away.

abnēgo, as. v. a. To deny, to refuse.

†**abnepos**, ōtis. *f.* †**abneptis**, is. A great-greatgrandson or granddaughter.

†**abnepte**, as. v. n. To pass the night out of doors.

†**abnōdo**, as. v. n. To cut the knots off (from trees).

abnormis, e. *adj.* Irregular, not influenced by rules.

ābnuo, is. v. a. 1. To refuse, to deny (sometimes c. dat. of a petition or a petitioner). 2. To dissent. 3. To reject, to disown: impetum locus abnuī, the nature of the ground did not admit of an assault, Tac.

†**ābnūto**, as. v. n. To refuse, to dissent.

ābōleo, es, ēvi, itum. v. a. To abolish, efface, annul, destroy, abrogate, put an end to: nec viscera quisquam aut undis abolere potest, nor can any one cleanse the entrails with water, Virg.

ābōlesco, is, ēvi. v. n. To be abolished, to pass away, to be forgotten.

†**ābōlītio**, onis. *f.* 1. Abolition, abrogation. 2. An amnesty.

†**ābolla**, s. A cloak without sleeves worn by soldiers and philosophers: facinus majoris abollae, an exploit of a more sublime philosophy, Juv.

ābōmīnātus, a, um. *part.* from abominor, q. v. 1. Abhorring, rejecting as of bad omen. 2. Also used in *pass.* sense: rejected; parentibusque abominatus Hannibal, and Hannibal devoted by his parents, Hor.

ābōmīnor, āris. and †**abomīno**, as. v. a. To deprecate or reject as a bad omen, to hate.

ābōrīgīnes, um. *m. pl.* Original inhabitants.

†**ābōrior**, ōris, iri, ortus. *c. n.* To disappear, to perish, §to fail.

ābortio, ōnis. *f.* Abortion, miscarriage.

ābortīvus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Causing abortion. 2. Born out of due time, †addled.

†**āborto**, as. *v. n.* To miscarry.

ābortus, ūs. *m.* Miscarriage, abortion.

ābrādo, is, si, sum. *v. a.* 1. To scrape away, to shave off. 2. (Metaph.) To get in a mean way.

ābreptus, a, um. *part. pass.* from abripio.

ābrīpio, is, ui, reptum. *v. a.* To take away, to drag away by force, to carry off, to remove.

†**ābrōdo**, is. *v. a.* To gnaw off.

ābrōgatio, ōnis. *f.* Abrogation, repeal.

ābrōgo, as. *v. a.* 1. To abrogate, to repeal. 2. To take away (esp. an office from any one).

abrōtōnum, i. Southernwood.

ābrumpo, is, rupi, ruptum. *v. a.* 1. To break, to break off, to burst asunder, to interrupt (an act, not a person), to separate. 2. To violate, to destroy. **ābrumpo me.** To separate myself from (c. ab and abl.).

ābrupte. Abruptly, suddenly.

ābruptio, ōnis. *f.* A breaking off, a breaking asunder.

ābruptus, a, um. *part. pass.* of abrumpto, used also as *adj.* 1. Steep, precipitous, abrupt. 2. Stubborn, desultory (of studies, etc., not of persons). §3. Concealed from sight.

abs. See a, ab.

abscēdo, is, cessi, cessum. *v. a.* To depart, to retire, to go away, to disappear, to desist from.

abcessum est. *pass. imper.* from abcedo: nec ante abcessum est, nor did they depart, before . . . Liv. See Eton Lat. Gram. p. 57.

abcessio, ōnis. *f.* 1. A departure. 2. A diminution.

abcessus, ūs. *m.* A departure, a withdrawal.

abscīdo, is, cīdi. *v. a.*, comp. of cædo. To cut off.

abscīndo, is, scīdi, scissum. *v. a.* 1. To cut off, to tear off. 2. To cut so as to open. 3. To separate. 4. To lay aside.

†**abscisse.** *adv.* Briefly.

abscissio, onis. *f.* A cutting off.

abscissus, a, um. *part. pass.* from abscindo, also as *adj.* 1. Abrupt, steep (some read abscisus in this sense). †2. Severe, rigorous.

abscondite, *adv.* Abstrusely, unintelligibly.

abscondo, is, di, dītum. *v. a.* To hide, to conceal, to keep secret. **abscondor**, *pass.* To be hidden from (c. dat. of the person from whom), to set (us stare).

absens, entis. *part.* of absum, used as *adj.* Absent, wanting.

absentia, æ. *f.* Absence.

†**absallio**, is, ui, sultum. *v. n.* To leap away from, to spring away.

†**absimilis**, e. Unlike.

absinthium, i. *n.* Wormwood.

abaisto, is, stīti., no sup. *v. n.* To stand off from, to stand aloof from, to desist from, to cease: *poss. impera.*: si non abaisteretur bello, if they did not give up the war, Liv.

absolūte. *adv.* 1. Completely. 2. Precisely.

absolūtio, ōnis. *f.* 1. Absolution, acquittal. 2. Completion.

†**absolūtōrius**, a, um. *adj.* Absolutory, acquitting.

absolūtus, a, um. *part. pass.* from absolvo, used also as *adj.* Complete, entire, absolute (not, as we say, an absolute king).

absolvo, is, vi, ūtum. *v. a.* 1. To loose, to release, to disengage, to free. 2. To absolve, to acquit. 3. To complete, to finish. 4. To pay.

absōnus, a, um. *adj.* Discordant, harsh-sounding, inconsistent with.

absorbeo, es, ui, ptum. v. a. To suck up, to swallow, to devour (lit. and metaph.), to engross.

†absorptio, ōnis. f. A draught, a potion.

†absque. prep. governing abl. 1. Without. 2. Except: *absque hāc unā re*, if it were not for this one thing, Ter.

abstēmius, a, um. adj. Drinking no wine, abstemious, sober.

abstergeo, es, si, sum. v. a. 1. To wipe, to cleanse. 2. To wipe away, efface, to dispel.

absterreo, es, ui, itum. v. a. To drive away by frightening, to frighten from, to deter from, only in poet. sine prep.

abstinens, entis. part. from *abstineo*, used also as adj. Temperate, abstinent.

abstīnenter. adv. With moderation, temperately.

abstinentia, æ. f. Abstinence, moderation, temperance.

abstīneo, es, ui. v. n. and a. 1. To abstain from, to refrain from (c. abl. oftener without prep. than with one; poet. also c. gen.). 2. v. a. To keep from.

absto, as, iti, no sup. v. n. To stand at a distance from.

abstraho, is, xi, ctum. v. a. To draw away, to carry off, to separate, to drag away, to lead away.

abstrūdo, is, si, sum. v. a. To thrust out of the way, to hide, to conceal.

abstrūsus, a, um. part. pass. of *abstrudo*, used also as adj. 1. Abstruse. 2. Reserved (of a person).

absum, ābēs, abfui, ābesse, abfūturus, imperf. subj. abforem, fut. infin. abfūrē. v. n. 1. To be absent. 2. To be removed from. 3. To be different from, to be unfit for. 4. To be wanting: *longe aberit ut credat . . .*, he will be far from believing, Cic.; *qui Autronio abfui*, I who did not aid Autronius, Cic.; *haud multum abfuit quin interficeretur*, he was very near being killed, Liv.

†absūmēdo, īnis. f. Consumption, waste.

absūmo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To consume, to waste. 2. To kill, to destroy, to annihilate.

absurde. adv. Absurdly, foolishly.

absurdus, a, um. adj. 1. Harsh sounding. 2. Absurd, foolish. 3. Unskilful in a business, unsuited to an employment (of a person or his qualities).

ābundans, antis. part. of *abundo*, but used as adj. 1. Abundant, copious, plentiful. 2. Rich, wealthy. 3. Superfluous.

ābundanter. adv. Abundantly, copiously.

ābundantia, æ. f. Abundance, plenty.

†ābundātio, ōnis. f. An overflowing.

ābunde. adv. Abundantly, amply; often c. gen.: *fraudis abunde est*, there is great treachery, Virg.; *mihi abunde est*, I am satisfied, Plin.

ābundo, as. v. n. 1. To abound, to be abundant. 2. To overflow. 3. To abound in, to be rich in (c. abl.). 4. To be rich.

ābūsio, ōnis. f. Misuse. The use of the figure catachresis.

†ābūsive. adv. In an incorrect or borrowed meaning.

ābūsus, ūs. m. Misuse, abuse.

ābūtor, ōris, ūsus. dep. To abuse, to misuse, to use, to turn to one's own purpose (simply, and also especially, what was not originally meant to be so applied).

Ābydēnus, a, um. adj. of Abydos. A city of Hellespont.

ac, atque (ac never used before a vowel). 1. And. 2. (After the adjectives *idem*, *similis*, and the adverbs *æque*, *pariter*, *perinde*, *similiter*, *juxta*, meaning equally) As, with: *qui illis æque ac tu ipse gauderet*, who rejoiced at them equally with yourself, or as much as you yourself, Cic. 3. (After the adjectives *alius*, *contrarius*, *dissimilis*, and the adverbs *aliter*, *secus*, *contra*) Than, from: *cujus ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo*, whose safety I ought to guard not otherwise than, or not differently from, my own, Cic. It is also used sometimes after adjectives of the same

sense as the adverbs, similia, contrarius, etc. 4. *Ac si*, as if. 5.

Simul ac, as soon as : *pro eo ac mereor*, in proportion to my deserts, Cic.

†acacia, *m. f.* The acacia.

Acadēmia, *m. f.* 1. The academy at Athens. 2. The sect or school of the academic philosophers.

Acadēmīcus, *a, um. adj.* Belonging to the academy.

Acadēmus, *i. m.* A hero, according to some, identical with Cadmus, from whom the Academy received its name.

Acclanthia, or *Acanthia*, *īda, acc. īda.* A goldfinch.

†acanthice, *es. f.* The gum of the herb helixine.

Acanthicus, *a, um. adj.* Of or like the plant bearsfoot.

†acanthion, *i. n.* A shrub something like whitethorn.

Acanthus, *i. m.* The herb bearsfoot.

†acāpnua, *a, um. adj.* Free from smoke, taken without fumigation (of honey).

†acētium, *i. n.* A pinnace.

†acaustus, *a, um. adj.* [*a καίω.*] Incombustible.

†accanto, *as. v. n.* To sing to, by the side of, in tune with, etc.

accede, *is, cessi, cessum. v. a.* (constr. c. acc. or c. ad, or more rarely in and acc.). 1. To approach, to come on. 2. To arrive at, come to. 3. To join, to consent to (an alliance, a conspiracy, a plan, etc.). 4. To be added (c. ad and acc., or more usually c. dat.; sometimes sine c.): *rumore adventus nostri Cassio animus accessit*, Cassius derived courage from the report of my arrival, Cic.; *homines ad Deos nullā re propius accedunt*, in nothing do men come nearer the Gods; i. e. in nothing are they more like the Gods, Cic.

acclērātio, *ōnis. f.* A hastening.

acclēre, *as. v. a. and v. n.* To hasten.

accendo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* 1. (Lit. and metaph. in good or bad sense) To kindle, to fire, to set fire to, to inflame, to stimulate, to give additional stimulus to, to exasperate. 2. To increase.

accenseo, *es, ui, sum. v. a.* (rarely found except in pass. part. *accensus*). To reckon among,

accensus, *i. (usu. in pl.).* A public officer in attendance on the magistrates, a beadle, a pursuivant, an usher.

accensus, *a, um. part. pass. from accendo.* 1. Kindled, set on fire. 2. Exasperated.

†accentus, *ūs. m.* Accent.

acceptio, *ōnis. f.* Acceptance, the act of receiving.

†accepto, *as. v. a.* To receive, to accept.

†acceptor, *oris. m., acceprix, īis. f.* One who accepts, one who approves.

acceptus, *a, um. part. pass. from accipio, q. v.; also as adj.* Acceptable, agreeable; in neut. *acceptum*, money received: *referre acceptum*, to set down in one's account books, on the debtor's side, as money received; *ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, rempublicam referret acceptam*, so that there was no one who did not own himself my debtor for his own life, and that of his children, and for the preservation of the republic, Cic.

accessio, *ōnis. f.* 1. The act of approaching. 2. Increase, accession. 3. An addition, a gift added to a stipulated price, an appendage.

accessus, *ūs. m.* 1. Approach, the act of approaching, the way by which an approach is made. 2. Access, liberty to approach.

†accidens, *entis. n.* An accident, a fortuitous occurrence.

accido, *is, cidi, cisum. v. a.* [from *cado*.] 1. To cut, to lop. 2. To ruin, to defeat.

accido, *is, cidi, no sup. v. n.* [from *cado*.] 1. To fall, to fall down. 2. To fall down before, to throw oneself down at (c. ad and acc. or c. dat.). 3. To arrive (as a report, etc., c. ad and acc.). 4. To occur to (as an idea to the mind, c. ad and acc.). 5. To occur, to happen (c. dat. of the person to whom, or sine c.; usu. of evil fortune).

- accinctus**, a, um. *part. pass.* from **accingo**, q. v.; †used also as adj. 1. Prompt, alert, active, quick. 2. Moderate, scanty.
- accingo**, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To gird, (†metaph.) to stimulate. 2. To surround. 3. Accingo me, and accingor, to gird oneself up to; i. e. to prepare for, to attempt, to undertake (usu. c. ad and acc. of the undertaking). Virg. has the active verb **accingo** used *intrans.* in this sense, c. dat., and the *pass. c. acc.*, without a preposition.
- accio**, is, ivi, itum. v. a. To summon, to send for.
- accipio**, is, oēpi, ceptum. v. a. 1. To accept, to receive. 2. To receive; i. e. to feel (pleasure, pain, etc.). 3. To receive as a host, to entertain. 4. To receive, to admit (an excuse, etc.). 5. To take, to bear (reproof misfortune, etc.). 6. To receive (as a tradition or an account), to hear, to be told. 7. To understand (in such and such a sense), to interpret. 8. To obtain, to gain. 9. To undertake.
- accipiter**, tris. m. A hawk.
- accisus**, a, um. *part. pass.* from **accido** (a caedo). Cut down, cut off, consumed, destroyed, ruined.
- accitus**, ūs. m. A summons.
- acclāmatio**, onis. f. A shout, an exclamation, in Cic. of disapprobation; in Liv. of approbation.
- †**acclāmō**, as. v. a. To exclaim.
- acclāmo**, as. v. a. To shout, to cry out against. In Liv. and Tac. to hail with acclamation, to shout approvingly; usu. c. dat. of the person against or in favour of whom, c. acc. of the expression uttered.
- acclāro**, as. v. a. perf. subj. 2nd sing. **acclarōssis**. To show.
- acclinis**, e. adj. 1. Leaning against (c. dat.). §2. (Metaph.) Inclined to.
- acclino**, as. v. a. To lean, to cause to lean (c. dat. or c. in and acc.); often acc. me: **acclinaturus se ad causam Senatūs**, being inclined to favour the cause of the Senate. Liv.
- acclivis**, e. adj. [ad clivum.] Steep, uphill.
- acclivitas**, ātis. f. An acclivity, an ascent up hill.
- acclivus**, a, um. adj. Another form of **acclivia**.
- accōla**, æ. m. One who lives near, on the borders.
- accōlo**, is, ui, cultum. v. a. One who lives near, on the borders (c. acc.).
- accommodāte**. Aptly, suitably, fitly.
- accommodātiō**, onis. f. 1. A fitting, the act of fitting or adapting. 2. An accommodating disposition, courtesy.
- accommodo**, as. v. a. To adapt, to adjust (c. ad and acc., sometimes c. dat.).
- ‡**accommodus**, a, um. adj. Adapted to, convenient for.
- accredō**, is, dīdi. v. a. To believe, to trust.
- acresco**, is, ēvi. v. a. To increase, to rise (as a river).
- accretiō**, onis. f. Increase.
- †**accretus**, a, um. *part. pass.* from **acresca**. Growing to, so as to adhere.
- accubātiō**, ōnis. f. The act of lying or sitting at table.
- ‡**accubītus**, us. Another form of **prec.**
- accūbo**, as, ui, itum. v. a. 1. To lie or sit. 2. To lie or sit by the side of at table.
- accumbo**, is. v. a. Another form of **prec.**
- accūmūlate**. adv. Abundantly.
- †**accūmūlatiō**, onis. f. A heaping together.
- accūmūlātor**, oris. m. One who heaps together, who accumulates.
- accūmūlo**, as. v. a. To heap together, to accumulate, to amass, to heap (one thing) on (another).
- accūrāte**. adv. Carefully, accurately.
- accūrātus**, a, um. *part. pass.* from **accuro**, used also as adj. Carefully worked up, elaborate, accurate (not used of persons).
- accūro**, as. v. a. [cura.] To do with care, attend to or finish carefully and accurately.
- accurro**, is. v. a. To run on, to run or hasten towards.
- †**accursus**, ūs. m. A running towards, a flocking to a place.

- accusābilis, e. adj.** Deserving of accusation.
- accūsātiō, onis. f.** Accusation, impeachment, indictment.
- †accusativus, a, um. adj.** Accusative, only used gramm.
- accūsātor, oris. m.** An accuser, a plaintiff.
- accusātōrie. adv.** With the design of accusing.
- accūsātōrius, a, um. adj.** Accusatory, with the design or effect of accusing.
- †accūsātrix, leis. f.** A female accuser, or plaintiff.
- †accūsāto, as.** To blame frequently, to be constantly blaming.
- accūsō, as.** 1. To accuse, to impeach. 2. To reproach, to blame.
- ācer, ōris. n.** The maple tree.
- ācer, ācris, ācre. adj.** 1. Sharp (in every meaning of the Eng. word, but only used of weapons in very old authors), acute, keen (of the senses, talents, etc.). 2. Sharp tasted, acid, sour. 3. Severe, fierce, bitter (of winter, criticism, reproof, etc.). 4. Energetic, vehement, earnest, zealous, spirited.
- ācerbe. adv.** Bitterly, severely, harshly, cruelly.
- ācerbitas, atis. f.** 1. Bitterness (lit. or metaph.), sharpness of taste. 2. Austerity, virulence. 3. The bitterness of sorrow, grief.
- ācerbo, as.** 1. To embitter, to make bitter. 2. To aggravate.
- ācerbus, a, um. adj.** 1. Unripe, crude. 2. Bitter (lit. and metaph., of taste, of sorrow, of reproof, etc.), sour. 3. Bitter as an enemy, hostile, severe (of punishment, pain, etc.). 4. Morose, austere; used neut. pl. as adv. by Virg.: *acerba fremens*, raging bitterly.
- ācernus, a, um. adj.** Made of maplewood.
- ācerra, ō. f.** A censor.
- †ācersēcōmes, ō. m.** [*α κείρω κόμη.*] A person with long hair, a debauchee.
- ācervālis, e. adj.** the word by which Cic. translates *συνεληνς*. Heaped up.
- ācervātīm.** In heaps, altogether, in a lump.
- †ācervātiō, onis. f.** An accumulation.
- ācervo, as. v. a.** To keep up, to accumulate.
- ācervus, i. m.** A heap, a pile, a mass, the argument *sortes*.
- ācesco, is, no perf. v. n.** To turn sour.
- †ācēsis, is. f.** A sort of borax.
- †ācētābŭlum.** 1. A vinegar-cruet, a small bottle. 2. A small liquid measure, a gill. 3. A juggler's cup. 4. The socket of the hipbone. 5. The calix of a flower.
- †ācētāria, ōrum. pl. n.** Salad, herbs eaten with vinegar.
- ācētum, i.** 1. Vinegar. 2. Sharpness of wit, satire.
- †Āchæmēnis, ūdis.** An Indian plant used in incantations.
- Āchæmēnius, a, um. adj.** Of Achæmenes, a king of Persia, Persian.
- Āchæus, a, um, Āchāïous, a, um. adj.** Achæan, Greek.
- Āchāïas, ādos, and Āchāis, ūdos. fem. form of prec.; also as subst., a Grecian woman, etc.**
- †ācharne, es. f.** A whiting.
- †āchātes, ō. m.** An agate.
- †āchēta, ō. m.** [*ἡ χέρης*]. The singing grasshopper.
- Āchēlōis, ūdos. f.** A daughter of Achelous, a Siren.
- Āchēlōius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of the river Achelous. 2. Of water.
- Āchēruntius, a, um. adj.** Of the river Acheron, of Hell, infernal.
- Āchillīdes, ō. m.** Son of Achilles.—**Āchilleus, a, um,** of Achilles.
- Āchīvus, a, um. adj.** Grecian.
- †āchlis, is. f.** An elk.
- †āchras, ādos. f.** A wild peartree.
- †ācia, ō. f.** [acus.] A needleful of thread.
- ācidus, a, um. dim. ācidŭlus, a, um. adj.** Acid, sour; (metaph.) harsh, unpleasant.
- Ācidālius, a, um. adj.** Of Venus.

- acies, ei. f.** Anything sharp. 1. The edge or point of a weapon. 2. The pupil of the eye, the eye, the eyesight. 3. Acuteness of intellect, of judgment, of penetration. 4. §Brightness (applied to the stars, Virg.). 5. A line of battle, an army, a fleet, a squadron: *prima acies*, the front line of an army, Liv.; *instruxit aciem*, he drew up his army in battle array, Cæs. 6. A battle. 7. A philosophical contest, a discussion — *acies Vulcania*, fire, Virg.
- acinares, is. m.** [*ἀκινάρης*.] A Persian scimeter.
- †acinarius, a, um. adj.** Belonging to grapes, or to making wine.
- †acinos, i. f.** Wild basil.
- acinum, also us. m., and §acina, æ.** 1. A berry, esp. a grape. 2. A kernel.
- acipenser, oris. m.** A sturgeon.
- §acilis, idis. f.** A short dart.
- acônitum, also §acôniton, i.** Aconite, wolfsbane.
- †acontise, arum. pl. f.** [*ἀκων*.] Shooting stars, meteors.
- †acopus, i and um, i.** 1. Spar. 2. A plant. 3. In neut. a tonic.
- †acor, oris. m.** Sharpness, acidity.
- †acorna, æ.** A kind of thistle.
- †acorus, i, and um, i.** A garden flag (a flower).
- acquiesco, is, evi, no sup. v. n.** 1. To rest, to repose. 2. To acquiesce in, be pleased at, approve of (c. in and abl. or c. abl. or sine c.).
- acquiro, is, quisiui, itum. v. a.** [*quæro*, ad]. To acquire, to obtain in addition.
- §Acrâgas, antis, acc. anta. m.** Agrigentum, Girgenti.
- §acrodula, æ.** A small singing bird, perhaps a goldfinch, or woodlark.
- acritulus, a, um.** [dim. for *acer*.] Sharptempered, cross.
- acrimonia, æ. f.** 1. Sharpness, acidity. 2. (Metaph.) Acrimony, virulence. 3. Also in good sense, acuteness, penetration.
- acriter, comp. acrius. sup. acerrime. adv.** from *acer*, q. v. 1. Sharply, vigorously, vehemently. 2. Attentively, keenly. 3. Boldly, fiercely. 4. Severely, cruelly.
- acritudo, inis. f.** Sharpness of taste.
- acroama, atia. n.** [*ἀκροαμα*.] Anything pleasant to hear (used also of persons).
- acroasis, is. f.** 1. A lecture room, or an assembly met to hear a lecture. 2. A literary discourse, a lecture.
- Acroëraunia, orum. pl. n.** Rocks on the coast of Epirus, any dangerous rocks.
- acta, æ.** [*ἄκτῃ*.] The seashore.
- acta, orum. n. pl.** 1. Acts, deeds, esp. glorious deeds. 2. Acts (of parliament), resolutions passed by the senate, or by a magistrate (once found in sing. *actum*, in this sense, Cic. Phil. i. 7.). 3. †Records of such acts.
- †actæa, æ.** A strong smelling herb, Christopher.
- §Actæus, a, um, f.** Actias, atia. adj. Athenian.
- Actiæus, a, um. adj.** Of Actium. †Actias, atia. f. of prec.
- actio, onis. f.** [*ago*.] 1. An action, a deed. 2. A discussion. 3. A measure carried or brought forward by a magistrate or senator. 4. The act of pleading or form of pleading. 5. Action, gesticulation in the delivery of a speech. 6. An action or lawsuit. 7. The plot of a play: *gratiarum actio*, the giving of thanks, Cic.
- *actiosus, a, um. adj.** Quarrelsome.
- actito, as.** To be in the habit of pleading.
- †activus, a, um. adj.** Active.
- actor, oris. m.** 1. One who puts in motion, as a slinger moves a sling. 2. A driver (of cattle). 3. An actor, a doer, one who executes. 4. An actor, a player. 5. A pleader. 6. A plaintiff. *7. An agent.
- actuâriolum, i.** A piunace.

actuārius, a, um. adj. (Only epith. of a ship.) Light; used also in fem. or neut. as subst., a galley, a pinnaea.

†actuārius, i. m. A registrar, a short-hand writer.

actum est. See ago.

actuose. adv. Actively, zealously.

actuosus, a, um. adj. Active, practical, effective.

actus, ūs. m. 1. §A motion. 2. A passage by which to drive cattle, right of way, a thoroughfare. 3. †A measure of ground. 4. An act, an action. 5. †Business, employment. 6. An act of a play. 7. †Action, gesticulation.

actus, a, um. part. pass. from ago, q. v. Acta agimus, we are wasting our time, Cic.; ego sum is qui dicam me non laborare actum habiturum quod egerent, I am one who say that I am indifferent about it, that I will approve whatever they have done, Cic.

actūtum. adv. Immediately, instantly.

aculeātus, a, um. 1. Having a sting, prickly, and (metaph.) stinging, sharp (of sayings, etc.). 2. †Made by a sting (as a wound).

aculeus, i. and dim. †aculeolus, i. 1. A sting (lit. and metaph.), a prickle. 2. Bitterness of grief, severity. 3. A sharp, sarcastic, or subtle saying.

acumen, inis. n. 1. A sharp point. 2. Sharpness (lit. and metaph.) 3. Acuteness, cleverness, shrewdness. 4. Cunning.

†acūmino, as. To sharpen, to point.

acuo, is. 1. To sharpen (lit. and metaph.). 2. To exercise, to improve by exercise. 3. To stimulate, to excite. 4. †To put an acute accent to.

†acus, i. m. A kind of fish, a hornback.

†acus, ēris. n. Chaff, husks.

acus, ūs. f. 1. A needle. 2. A bodkin for the hair, a hairpin. 3. The tongue of a clasp or buckle.—Tetigisti acu, you have hit the right nail on the head, Plaut.

acūtē. adv. Sharply, keenly, cleverly.

acūtus, a, um, and dim. acūtulus, a, um. adj. 1. Sharp, pointed, with a keen edge, acute (lit. and metaph.). 2. Sharp, high, shrill (of sound), severe (of pain), cold, etc. 3. Clever, shrewd, sagacious.

†acōylos, i. f. [ἀκυλός.] The acorn of the holmoak.

ad. prep. governing accus.; denoting motion towards or position near. I. In space. II. In time. III. In number. IV. The relation of one object to another.—I. 1. To, towards. 2. Against (as approaching to attack): akin to this meaning is, ad necem cædi, to be beaten to death, Cic. 3. At: akin to this is, ad iudices, before the judges, Cic.—II. 1. To, till. 2. About. 3. At, by: nescio quid intersit utrum illuc nunc veniam an ad decem annos, I do not know what difference it makes whether I go thither now or ten years hence, Cic.—III. 1. To, up to. 2. About. 3. In addition to.—IV. 1. To, with reference to, in regard of. 2. For (of an object): dixit a P. Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam mandata et literas, he said that he had messages and letters for Catiline from P. Lentulus, Cic. 3. Compared with. 4. Suitably to, consistently with: eo, ad speciem vetustatis, to give an appearance of antiquity, Cic.; ad verbum, word for word, Cic.; ad summam, on the whole, in short, Hor.

adactio, onis. f. Compulsion, constraint.

†adactus, ūs. m. A bringing towards, or together.

adactus, a, um. part. pass. from adego, q. v.

†adæque. adv. Equally.

adæquo, as. v. a. 1. To equalise, to make equal. 2. To equal. 3. To level.

†adæstuo, as. v. n. To boil over.

†adaggēro, as. v. a. To heap up.

†adāgium, i. A proverb.

†*adalligo*, *as. v. a.* To bind to.

adāmantōna, *a, um.* and *adāmantīnus*, *a, um. adj.* Adamantine, iron, very hard.

adāmas, *antis. acc. anta. m.* Adamant, iron, steel.

†*adambūlo*, *as.* To walk to, towards, or by the side of.

adāmo, *as. v. a.* To love excessively, to desire excessively.

adāperio, *ia, ui, āpertum. v. a.* To open, to uncover.

adapertilis, *e. adj.* That may be opened.

adapto, *as. v. a.* To adapt, to fit, to adjust.

†*adaquo*, *as. v. a.* To water, to sprinkle with water; in *pass.* (of cattle) to be watered, to be led to the water. *adaquor. dep.* To water, to fetch water (of troops).

†*adarca*, *as. f.* Foam deposited on sedge.

†*adārco*, *v. n.* To become very dry.

†*adāro*, *as. v. a.* To plough.

†*adaucto*, *as. v. a.* To increase.

†*adauctus*, *ūs. m.* Increase, growth.

adaugeo, *es, xi, ctum. v. a.* To increase, to augment.

adaugesco, *ia, no perf. v. n.* To increase, to grow.

adibbe, *ia. v. a.* To drink, to imbibe.

acclāro, *as. v. a. perf. subj. acclarassis.* To show, to make clear.

†*addēcet. imper.* It becomes, it is natural to (*c. acc.*).

addenseo, *es. no perf., also †addenso, as. v. a.* To thicken, to condense, to crowd.

addico, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* 1. To be propitious (as an omen). 2. To adjudge (a thing claimed to a claimant, or an article at a sale to a buyer), to knock down (at a sale), (*c. dat.*). Sometimes *c. in* and *acc.* of a condition to which one is doomed: *addico in publicum*, to confiscate, *Cæs.* 3. To assign, to doom (to such and such a fate). 4. To devote to, consecrate to: *cujus sanguinem addixerat*, whose life you had thrown away, had sacrificed, *Cic.* 5. To prove (very rare): *dic gaudentem nummo te addicere*, tell him that you will cheerfully sell him (what he wants) for a trifle, *Hor.*

addictio, *ōnis. f.* An award, an adjudication.

addictus, *a, um. part. pass.* of *addico*, used also in one or two peculiar meanings. 1. Made over, assigned, esp. adjudged to slavery. 2. Bound to (do so and so). 3. Knocked down (at an auction). 4. Devoted to, to the service of. 5. †Addicted to.

addisco, *ia, didici. no sup.* To learn.

additamentum, *i. n.* An addition to.

†*additio*, *ōnis. f.* Addition.

additus, *a, um. part. pass.* from *addo*, *q. v. also.* Ever present with.

†*addivino*, *as. v. n.* To conjecture, to divine.

addo, *is, didi, ditum. v. a.* (*c. dat.*, sometimes but rarely *c. ad* or *in*).

1. To add, to put or give in addition: *addunt se in spatia*, they throw themselves one after another with speed on the course, *Virg.*

addōceo, *es, ui, ctum. v. a.* To teach, to teach beside.

†*addormisco*, *ia, iui, no sup. v. n.* To fall asleep.

addūbito, *as. v. n.* To doubt, to doubt a little, to hesitate.

addūco, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* 1. To bring, to bring to, towards, near, to conduct, to drag. 2. To induce. 3. To draw to oneself (a string), so as to tighten it, to contract, to cause to shrink, to wrinkle.

†*adducte, adv.* Rigorously, severely.

adductus, *a, um. part. pass.* of *prec.*; also as *adj.* 1. Bent, as a bow.

2. †Rigid, grave.

ādēdo, *ia, ēdi, ēsum. v. a.* To eat, to consume (sometimes in extravagance).

ādemptio, *ōnis. f.* A taking away.

ādemptus, *a, um. part. pass.* from *adimo*, *q. v.*; also *esp.* Dead.

ādeo. adv. 1. So, to such a degree. 2. With *usque*, followed by *dam*, *donec*, or *quod*, so long. 3. Moreover, also.

ādeo, is, ivi, more usu. ii, itum. v. a. 1. To go to, to approach; sometimes in a friendly manner, so as to visit, to address; sometimes hostilely, so as to attack. 2. To undertake, to attempt, to encounter. 3. To enter upon (an inheritance): *adire in jus, to go to law, Cic.*

ādeps, ipis. m. Fat.

ādeptio, onis. f. A getting, an obtaining.

ādeptus, a, um. perf. part. from *adipiscor*, q. v.; used also in pass. sense, got, obtained.

ādēquūto, as. v. a. To ride to, towards, etc.

†āderro, as. To wander to, towards, near.

†ādēsūrio, is. To be very hungry.

ādēsus, a, um. part. pass., from *adedo*, q. v.; also esp. eaten up by time, by old age.

adforet, adfuturus, etc. See *adsum*.

adhæreo, es, hæsi, also in pres. and imperf. adhæresco, is; no sup. v. a.

1. To stick to, adhere to, cling to, be fastened to, stick in (c. ad or c. in and acc., also c. dat. or c. abl.). 2. To stick fast, so as not to proceed on one's way: *tenesne memoriā te extremum adhæsisse*, do you not recollect that you stuck so that you were the last (on the poll), Cic.; *egressibus adhærescere*, to be in attendance on a man when he goes out, Tac.

adhæsiō, onis; some read adhæsitatio. f. An adhering together.

†adhæsus, ūa. m. An adhering together, connection.

†ādihālo, as. v. a. To breathe upon (c. acc.).

ādhibeo, es, ui, itum. v. a. (usu. c. ad. and acc. of the more remote object, sometimes c. dat.). 1. To apply (one thing) to (another), to bring to: *cum adhibeant manus vectigalibus vestris*, when they lay hands on your revenues, Cic.; *adhibeto vincula captis*, put chains on the prisoners, Ov.; *ut possit vim mihi majorem adhibere metus quam fides*, so that fear shall exercise a greater influence over me than good faith, Cic.; *adhibere honores, cultus, preces Diis immortalibus*, to address honour, worship, and prayer to the immortal Gods, Cic.; *motus quos orator adhibere volet judici*, feelings which the speaker will wish to communicate to the judge, Cic. 2. To add. 3. To summon, esp. to an employment, or to give counsel or aid: *a reliquis tuis non adhibemur*, by the rest of your friends we are not consulted, Cic.; *quicunque Deus adhibebitur*, whatever God shall be brought on the stage, Hor. 4. To invite as a guest. 5. To receive as a guest, to entertain. 6. To employ, to use, to exhibit (a quality): *nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ*, he dismissed the insult from his recollection, Nep.; *permagni est hominis sic se adhibere in tantā potestate*, it is the conduct of a great man to behave himself in such a manner when invested with such power, Cic.

ādhinno, is. v. a. To neigh to, to neigh after, in token of desire.

ādhortatio, onis. f. Exhortation, encouragement.

ādhortator, ōris. m. One who exhorts, who encourages.

ādhortor, āris. dep. To exhort, to encourage.

ādhuo. adv. of time (of place only in Plaut.). As yet, hitherto, thus far, even yet, still.

†ādiantum, i. A sort of fern.

ādigo, is, ōgi, actum. v. a. 1. To drive to, (lit. and metaph.) bring to: *adigo jusjurandum, and jusjurando, to bring one to an oath, make him take an oath: both in Liv.; cur non arbitrum adegeris Q. Roscium quero*, I ask why you did not bring Q. Roscius to (or before) an arbitrator. 2. To bring to, so as to compel, to compel. 3. To bring into (a state of mind). 4. To drive in (as a nail, etc.), usu. c. ad or in and acc.; in some phrases sine prep., as above in Suet. c. dat.

ādimo, is, ōmi, omtum. v. a. 1. To take away, sometimes in good sense, to deliver from (c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. *Adimam cantare severis*, I will forbid rigid people to write verses, Hor.

- ādīpātus, a, um.** [*adeps.*] 1. Fat, (metaph.) coarse. 2. (‡Neut. pl.) Adipata, dishes made with fat, greasy, Juv.
- ādīpiscor, ēris, optus sum.** *v. dep.* 1. To get, to obtain, to acquire. 2. To catch, to overtake.
- †aditialis, e.** [*epith. of cœna.*] An inaugural feast.
- †aditio, onis.** *f.* An approach, an entrance.
- ādītus, ūs.** *m.* 1. A going to, an approach. 2. A way by which to approach, an approach. 3. Liberty of approach, access.
- adjaceo, es, ui, no sup.** To lie near to, be adjacent, be contiguous to.
- adjectio, onis.** *f.* Addition, annexation. 2. ‡Repetition.
- †adjectus, ūs.** *m.* Application, addition.
- adjicio, is, jēci, jectum.** *v. a.* 1. To throw to, to throw as far as, to direct towards (lit. and metaph., an arrow, or the attention, etc.). 2. To place near. 3. To add (c. *ad* and *acc.*; or in senses 1, 2, less usu. *c. dat.*; in sense 3 more usu. *c. dat.*)
- adjūdicō, as.** *v. a.* 1. To award, to adjudge; sometimes *c. in* and *acc.* of the condition to which a person is assigned by the judgment. 2. To ascribe.
- †adjūgo, as.** *v. a.* To join, to couple.
- adjūmentum, i.** *n.* Assistance, aid.
- adjunctio, ōnis.** *f.* 1. A joining, union. 2. Addition, annexation.
- adjunctor, ōris.** *m.* One who joins, adds, or annexes.
- adjunctus, a, um.** *past. pass. a seq.*; used also as *adj.* 1. Suitable to. 2. Found also in compar. *adjunctor*, more nearly connected with.
- adjungo, is, xi, ctum.** *v. a.* 1. To join, annex, unite. 2. To add, to subjoin. 3. *Adjungo me (c. dat.),* to associate oneself with: *mihi tantum decus adjunxisti*, you have conferred so much dignity on me, Cic.; *benevolentiam adjungit lenitate audiendi*, he conciliates goodwill by his gentleness in listening, Cic.
- adjūro, as.** *v. n.* To swear solemnly, to swear by, to add to an oath.
- †adjūtābilis, e.** *adj.* Assisting, serviceable.
- †adjūto, as.** *v. a.*, and **†adjutor, aris.** *v. dep.* To assist.
- adjūtor, ōris, m., fem. adjūtrix, lois.** [*juvo.*] An assistant, a helper, a coadjutor.
- †adjūtōrium.** Assistance, support.
- adjūtus, a, um.** *part. pass. a seq.*
- adjūvo, as, jūvi, jūtum.** *v. a.* 1. To help, assist, aid. 2. To heighten. 3. *Adjuvat, v. impers.*, it is pleasant, it is desirable.
- admātūro, as.** *v. a.* To hasten, to accelerate.
- admētior, iris, mensus sum.** *v. dep.* 1. To measure out to, to distribute to.
- †admigro, as.** *v. n.* To come to, to be added to (*c. ad* and *acc.*).
- admīnīcŭlor, āris.** *v. dep.* To prop (*perf. part. in pass. sense*, Plin.).
- admīnīcŭlum, i.** *n.* A prop, a support.
- administer, tri.** *f. administra.* A servant, an assistant.
- administratio, onis.** *f.* 1. Assistance, service. 2. Management, direction, administration.
- †administrativus, a, um.** Employed in management, administration.
- administrator, ōris.** *m.* A manager, an administrator.
- administro, as.** *v. a.* 1. †To administer to. 2. To manage, direct, regulate.
- admīrābilis, e.** *adj.* Admirable, wonderful, excellent.
- admīrābilitas, atis.** *f.* Admirableness, excellence.
- admīrābilit̄er.** Admirably, wonderfully, excellently.
- admīrandus, a, um.** *fut. part.* from *admiror*, *q. v.*, used as *adj.* Admirable, wonderful, excellent, astonishing.
- admīratiō, onis.** *f.* Admiration, astonishment, wonder.
- †admirator, ōris.** *m.* One who admires, who wonders at.
- admīror, āris.** *v. dep.* To admire, wonder at, be astonished.
- admisceo, es, ui, xtum.** *v. a.* To mingle, mix, blend with (*c. dat.*): *ego ad id consilium admiscear?* shall I mix myself up with this plan?

- admissārius**, *adj.* as *epith.* of *equus*, and often as *subst.* A stallion, (*metaph.*) a debauched man.
- †admissio**, *onis* *f.* Admission, introduction.
- admissum**, *i.* A crime.
- †admissūra**, *ae* *f.* The putting together of male and female beasts.
- admissus**, *a, um* *part. pass.* of *seq.*, esp. (of horses). Let go at full speed.
- admitto**, *is, misi, missum* *v. a.* 1. To admit, to allow to enter or approach. 2. To do (only of a wrong action), in this sense often with *on me*, *Cic.*: *ea in te admisisti*, you have done those things, *Cic.* 3. To undertake. 4. To permit: *simul aves rite admissent*, as soon as the omens allowed it, *Liv.* 5. To hasten onwards (a horse): in *Postumium Tarquinium equum admisit*, Tarquin urged his horse at full speed against *Postumius*, *Liv.*
- admixtio**, *ōnis* *f.* An admixture, a mingling.
- admixtus**, *a, um* *part. pass.* of *admisceo*.
- †admōdēror**, *āris* *v. dep.* To restrain.
- admōdum** [*modus*] *adv.* 1. In a great degree, excessively, very: *nihil admodum*, nothing at all, *Cic.*; *nulla pecunia admodum*, no money to speak of, *Liv.*; [*sex millia hostium caesa*] *quinque admodum Romanorum*, about or at most 5000 Romans. †2. (In replies) Certainly, exactly.
- admonio**, *is* *v. a.* To beseege.
- ††admōlior**, *iris* *v. dep.* To move towards with great labour.
- admōneo**, *es, ui, itum* *v. a.* 1. To remind. 2. To admonish, to warn (with *gen.* of the more remote object, or with *de* and *abl.*, or with double *acc.*; or *c. ut* or *ne* of the conduct to be, or not to be pursued (in which construction also *ut* is sometimes omitted—see *Eton Lat. Gr.* 93.); or § *c. infin.*, more rarely *c. ad* and *gerundive*). 3. To dun. 4. §To urge on. 5. †To chastise.
- admōnītio**, *ōnis* *f.* A reminding, warning, admonishing in the way of advice, encouragement, or reproof.
- admōnītor**, *ōris* *m., f.* *admonitrix*, *is* *is*. One who reminds or admonishes.
- admōnītum**, *i*, and **admōnītus**, *is* *m.* Admonition, a reminding, a warning.
- admordeo**, *es, di, sum* *v. a.* To bite, to gnaw.
- admōtio**, *ōnis* *f.* A moving towards, a bringing in contact with.
- admōtus**, *a, um* *part. pass.* of *seq.*, as *adj.* †Near.
- admōveo**, *es, mōvi, mōtum* *v. a.* 1. To bring near to, to move towards. 2. To apply to (sometimes of applying the attention to), to lay (hands &c.) on. 3. To cause (such and such a feeling), (*c. dat.* or *c. ad* and *acc.*) †4. (As *intrans.*) To approach.
- admūgio**, *is*. To low after, to low in reply to (*c. dat.*).
- admurmūrātio**, *ōnis* *f.* A murmur at, in approval or disapproval.
- admurmūro**, *as* *v. n.* To murmur at, in approval or disapproval.
- †admūtīlo**, *as*. To fleece, to cheat.
- ādōleo**, *es* *v. a.*, *perf.* (used only in *Ennius*), no *sup. v. a.* To burn, esp. as a sacrifice; to light up (an altar) with sacrifice, §to honour (Gods) with sacrifice.
- ādōlescens**, *entis* *m. f.*, *part.* from *adoleasco*, but used as *subst.* A young man or woman; sometimes as *adj.*: *as, Africani filia adolescens*, *Cic.*
- ādōlescentia**, *ae* *f.* Youth.
- ādōlescentūlus**, *m., f.* †*adolescentūla*. A young man or woman.
- ādōlesco**, *is, ēvi, ultum*, with *pass. part.* *adultus* *v. n.* To grow up, arrive at the age of manhood; used *metaph.* of *respublica*, *virtus*, etc. etc.: *vix credibile est quantum superbiae Vitellio adoleverit*, it is scarcely credible how much arrogance grew upon *Vitellius*, *Tac.*; §(like *adoleo*), *Pantheis adollescunt ignibus arae*, the altars flame with the burning of Arabian incense. *Virg.*
- ādōpērtus**, *a, um* *part. pass.* from *adoperio*, only used in this part., covered, veiled.
- †ādōpīnor**, *āris* *v. dep.* To conjecture in addition.

†adoptātor, ōris. m. An adopter.

adoptio, ōnis. Adoption.

adoptivus, a, um. adj. Adoptive, belonging to, arising from adoption (lit. and metaph.).

adopto, as. v. a. 1. To choose. 2. To wish for. 3. To adopt (lit. and metaph.): qui se potentiae causā Caesaris libertis adoptasset, who for the sake of power had enrolled himself among Caesar's freedmen, Plin.

ador. n. (scarcely found except in nom. and acc.). A kind of grain, spelt.

adoratio, ōnis. f. Adoration, worship.

adorea, ae. f. 1. An allowance of grain to an army after victory. 2. victory.

§adöreus, a, um. adj. Of grain, of corn.

†adöreum, i. n. The same as ador.

adorior, iris, ortus sum. v. dep. 1. To begin. 2. To undertake. 3. To address. 4. To attack.

†adornāte. adv. In an adorned, in an elegant manner.

adorno, as. v. a. 1. To equip, to furnish. 2. To adorn, to decorate. 3. To prepare.

adōro, as. v. a. 1. To pray to, to adore, to worship. 2. To supplicate.

adortus, a, um. perf. pass. from adorior, q. v.

adp. adr. etc. In general, see app. arr. etc.

adrādo, is, si, sum. v. a. To scrape, to shave.

adscisco, is, ivi, itum, also in pres. infin. adscire. 1. To approve of, to adopt (a law, etc.). 2. To adopt (a person in any relation to oneself, as a son-in-law, an ally, a citizen, also foreign customs, etc.). 3. To associate with oneself (in an object, c. AD and acc. of the object). 4. To appropriate, to arrogate to oneself (very rare).

adscitus, a, um. part. pass. of prec. (Also) Imported from abroad, foreign.

adscitus, ūs. m. Reception, acceptance. For most words beginning with ADS, see AS.

adsum, ādēs, fui, etc. imperf. subj. sometimes adforem or afferem. 1. To be present, often esp. as a friend, an assistant, etc.: rogavit me ut adessem contra Satrium, he begged me to stand by him (to help him or defend him) against Satrius, Cic. 2. To be near at hand, to be impending. 3. To appear (before a tribunal), (c. ad and acc.).

adulatio, ōnis. f. 1. Fawning (prop. of a dog). 2. Flattering, flattery.

adulātor, oris. m. A flatterer.

†adulātorius, a, um. adj. Flattering.

adūlo, as. v. a. To flatter; once in Cic. in pass. voice; more usu.

adūler, āris. v. dep. To fawn (as a dog), to flatter.

adulter, ēri. m., f. adultera, ae. An adulterer, adulteress.

§adulter, ēra, ērum. adj. Adulterous. 2. Spurious.

†adulteratio, ōnis. f. Adulteration.

adulterinus, a, um. adj. Adulterated, base, false (of money), adulterous.

adulterium, i. n. 1. Adultery. 2. †Adulteration.

adultero, as. v. a. 1. To commit adultery. 2. To defile with adultery. 3. To corrupt, to falsify. 4. § To transform.

§adulteres, āris. v. dep. To commit adultery.

adultus, a, um. part. of adolesco, q. v. Grown up, come to maturity or the flower of strength; used of states, etc. as well as of people.

adumbratim. adv. Indistinctly, faintly.

adumbratio, onis. f. A sketching, a sketch.

adumbro, as. v. a. To sketch, trace lightly, faintly, imperfectly, to shadow forth.

aduncitas, ātis. f. A hooked form, hookedness.

aduncus, a, um. adj. Hooked, greatly curved.

adargo, es, si, no sup. v. a. To press, to pursue.

adāro, is, ussi, ustum. 1. To burn, to scorch; (lit. and metaph.) to bite (as frost bites).

adusque. adv. As far as (c. acc.).

- †**adustio**, ōnis. *f.* Burning, scorching.
adustus, a, um. *part. from* aduro, q. v.
†**advectio**, onis. *f.* Conveyance.
advectitius, a, um. Imported, brought from a distance.
†**advecto**, as. *v. a.* To bring, to import.
†**advectus**, ūs. *m.* Conveyance from a distance.
advectus, a, um. *part. pass. from* seq.
adveho, is, xi, otum. *v. a.* To carry to, bring to, convey to; never c. dat.
‡**advēlo**, as. *v. a.* To veil, to cover, to crown.
advēna, se. *m. f.* One who comes from a distance, a stranger.
advēnio, is, vēni, ventum. *v. n.* 1. To come, come to, arrive at (not with a dat. till after the Augustan age). 2. To happen.
adventitius, a, um. *adj.* Adventitious, foreign: *adventitia pecunia*, money arising from countries newly subdued, Cic.
advento, as. *v. n.* To come to, to arrive at.
†**adventor**, ōris. *m.* A stranger.
adventus, ūs. *m.* An approach, an arrival.
†**adverbēro**, as. *v. a.* To strike, to beat.
†**adverbium**. *a. n.* An adverb.
adversāria, ōrum. *pl. n.* A notebook.
adversārius, i. *m.* and *f.* *adversaria*, se. An adversary.
adversārius, a, um. *adj.* Adverse, unfavourable.
†**adversātrix**, icis. *f.* A female opponent.
adversio, ōnis. *f.* An application of a thing (animi).
adversitas, itis. Difference, contrariety.
†**adverso**, as. *v. a.* To apply (the mind to some object of attention).
adversor, āris. *v. dep.* To oppose, to resist.
adversus, a, um. *adj.* Turned towards, opposite to, facing. 2. Opposite to, contrary to. 3. Adverse, unfavourable, hostile: *vulnera adversa accipere*, to receive wounds in front, Cic.; *qui adverso flumine lembrum subigit*, a man who impels a boat up stream, Virg.; *dentes adversi*, the front teeth, Cic.; *adversa valetudo*, ill health, Liv.; *adversum praelium*, an unsuccessful battle, Liv.; *Seneca rumore adverso erat*, Seneca had a bad character, Tac.; *adversae res*, misfortune, ill-fortune, Cic. *Adversum*, neut.; used as subst. in pl. Ill-fortune in sing. only in gen.: *as, nihil adversi*, no misfortune, Cic.; in *adversum* (after a verb of motion), in a contrary direction, on the opposite side, Liv.
adversum, *adversus*. *prep.* governing acc. 1. Opposite to, in front of. 2. Towards. 3. Against.
adverto, is, ti, sum. *v. a.* 1. To turn to, to turn towards. 2. To apply to (esp. the mind to an object). 3. To attract, to bring on oneself: *adverteratque ea res Sabinos*, and that circumstance had attracted the attention of the Sabines, Liv. 4. †*Adverto in*, to punish. 5. When joined with *animum* the phrase is used as a single verb; to observe, to take care: *postquam id animum advertit*, after he noticed that, Cic. *Animum* is sometimes omitted: *paucis adverte, docebo*, I will teach you in a few words, do you attend to me, Virg.; *advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentire Volcatio*, it was noticed that Pompey's friends agreed with Volcatius, Cic.
advespērascit. *impers.* Evening comes on.
advigilo, as. *v. a.* To watch over (c. ad. and acc. or c. dat.). 2. To be vigilant.
†**advivo**, is, xi. *v. n.* To continue living.
advocatio, onis. *f.* 1. Legal assistance. 2. A body of lawyers, the bar. 3. The time allowed for obtaining legal assistance. 4. An adjournment or delay for the purpose of obtaining legal assistance.
advocatus, i. *m.* 1. A friend, one who attends to countenance another in any proceeding. 2. An advocate, a legal adviser (not the one who pleaded the cause, he was *patronus*). 3. †An attorney.

- advoco, as.** To call, to summon, to invite ; esp. to give aid or counsel.
- advolatus, ūs. m.** A flying towards.
- advolito, as. v. n.** To fly towards.
- advolo, as. v. n.** To fly to, or towards ; (metaph.) to hasten to (c. ad and acc., sometimes c. acc. sine prep.; poet. also c. dat.).
- advolvo, is, vi, volutum. v. a.** To roll towards (c. dat. of the more remote object): *genibus se advolvens*, throwing himself at his feet, Liv.; *tuis advolvimur aris*, we fall down before your altars, Prop. (c. acc. in this sense, Tac.).
- adytum, i.** A shrine, the innermost part of the temple (applied to the heart by Lucr.; to the furthest recesses of a tomb, Virg.).
- Æacides, æ. m.** A descendant of Æacus ; esp. Achilles, Pyrrhus.
- Ææus, a, um. adj.** 1. Belonging to or from Ææa, a city of Colchis. 2. Belonging to Circe, as coming from Colchis. 3. Belonging to Calypso, as dwelling in the island Ææa.
- ædes, or ædis, is. f.** 1. In sing. a temple (used in this sense also in pl., but then with an adj., e. g. *sacræ ædes*, Cic.). 2. In pl. a building, a house, dwelling, even a hive (in speaking of more temples or houses than one, when temples are spoken of, the best writers use *duæ, tres*, etc.; when houses are meant, the distributive adjectives, *binæ, ternæ*, etc.). 3. Any structure, even a bier.
- ædicula, æ. f., dim. of prec.** 1. (In sing.) A temple. 2. (In pl.) A dwelling house. 3. (In sing.) A room.
- ædificatio, onis. f.** 1. Building (the act). 2. A building.
- ædificatiuncula, æ, dim. of prec.** A small building.
- ædificator, oris. m.** A builder; applied even to God as the Creator of the world.
- ædificium, i. n.** An edifice, a building.
- ædifico, as. v. a.** To build, to construct ; applied to ships, and even to a state.
- ædilis, is. m. [ædes.]** An ædile, a Roman magistrate, so called from having the superintendence of all public buildings ; he had also the regulation of the markets. They were of the class of the lesser magistrates, were four in number, two plebeian and two curule. The age at which a citizen was eligible for the ædileship was 36.
- ædilitas, atis. f.** The ædileship.
- ædilitus, a, um. adj.** Of an ædile.
- ædituens, and ædituus, c. m.** 1. A keeper of a temple. 2. (Metaph.) A panegyrist, Hor.; because the æditui showed the temples, and related the legends belonging to them.
- Æetes, a, um. adj.** Of Æetes, king of Colchis, Colchian.
- Æetias, ædos. f., Æetino, es.** Medea, daughter of Æetes.
- æger, gra, grum. adj.** Sick, diseased, weak (lit. and metaph.); often applied to the mind, and to the state, by Liv.: *mortalibus ægris*, to helpless or miserable mortals, Virg.; *æger animi*, sick at heart, Liv.; *solans ægrum amorem*, seeking to tranquillise the love which made his heart sick, Virg.
- ægilōpium, i, ægilops, opis. f.** A sty in the eye.
- ægilops, opis. f.** 1. A kind of tare. 2. A kind of oak.
- ægis, Idia, acc. Ida. f.** The shield of Minerva, or of Jupiter.
- †ægoceros, otis. m.** Capricorn.
- ægre. adv.** With difficulty, hardly : *ægre fero, patior*, to be vexed at.
- †ægreo, es. no perf.** To be sick.
- ægresco, is. no perf.** 1. To be sick, to be vexed. 2. To become worse.
- ægri-monia, æ. f., and ægritudo, inis.** Sorrow, anxiety, sickness of mind.
- †ægros, oris. m.** Sickness.
- ægrotatio, onis. f.** Sickness (seldom applied to the mind).
- ægrotō, as. v. n.** To be sick (sometimes applied to the mind and to other things).
- ægrotus, a, um. adj.** Sick, diseased (applied also to the state).
- Ægypticus, a, um, and Ægyptius, a, um. adj.** Egyptian.

selinōn. indecl. [Αἰ Ἀλινον.] A dirge.

semulatio, ōnis. f. Emulation, rivalry (in a good or bad sense).

semulātor, ōris. m. An emulator, a rival, a competitor.

semulātus, ūs. m. Emulation, rivalry.

semilor, āris. v. dep. 1. To emulate, to seek to rival. 2. To equal (c. acc., once c. cum). 3. To envy (c. dat.).

semilus, a, um. adj. in masc. and fem.; used also as subst. 1. Emulous, seeking to equal. 2. §Envious. 3. A rival (c. gen., ꝑc. dat., once in Sall. c. acc.).

Ænēādae, arum. m. Descendants of Æneas, Trojans, Romans.

semēātor, ōris. m. A trumpeter.

semēus, a, um. adj. Made of copper, or brass.

semigma, ātis. n. [αἰνισμομα]. A riddle.

sequābilis, e. adj. Equal, equable, uniform.

sequābilitas, ātis. f. Equality, equability, uniformity.

sequābilit̃er. In an equal, equable, even, or uniform manner.

sequēvna, a, um. adj. Of the same age.

sequālis, e. adj. 1. Equal, even, equable, uniform. 2. Level. 3. Corresponding to, like. 4. Of the same age (in this sense often used as subst.). 5. Contemporary with, coeval with (c. dat. or c. gen.).

sequālit̃as, ātis. f. Equality, uniformity, sometimes esp. equality of age.

sequālit̃er. adv. Equally, in equal shares.

sequānimit̃as, ātis. f. Equanimity.

sequatio, ōnis. f. An equalising, an equal distribution.

seque. adv. Equally: *seque ac*, *seque atque*, *sequequam*, equally with, as much as.

sequilibr̃itas, ātis. f. Equal distribution, uniformity.

sequinoctiālis, e. Equinoctial.

sequinoctium, i. The equinox.

sequipārābilis, e. adj. Comparable.

sequipāro, as. v. a. 1. To compare, to liken. 2. To equal.

sequitas, ātis. f. 1. Equality, uniformity. 2. Equity, justice: *animi sequitas*, equanimity, Cic.

sequeo, as. v. a. 1. To level, to make level (c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To make equal, to equalise (c. dat. or c. cum and abl.). 3. To compare (c. cum, or c. dat.). 4. To equal, to be equal to.

secur, ōris. n. 1. A smooth surface. 2. A plain; ꝑesp. the sea.

secoreus, a, um. adj. Of the sea.

seuus, a, um. adj. 1. Level, sometimes neut. as subst., level ground. 2. Equal: *so, seuo marte pugnatum est*, it was a drawn battle, Liv. 3. Equitable, fair, impartial, just; neut. sometimes as subst., justice. 4. Favorable, friendly (of persons or things): *seuus animus*, equanimity: *animus meus totum istuc seui boni facit*, my disposition is to put up with that, Cic.; *so, nos seui bonique facimus*, we are contented, Liv.; *seuum*, bonum; also *seuius melius*, (a legal formula for) what is just and reasonable, Cic.; *ex seuo*, equally, Liv.

āēr, āēria, acc. āēra, no pl. [ἀἴρ.] 1. The air, the lower air, the atmosphere. 2. §Mist: *aer summus arboris*, the airy top of a tree, Virg.

terā, se. f. Darnel.

terāmentum, i. n. A brazen vessel.

terārea, se. A smelting-house.

terarium, i. The treasury, the exchequer.

terāria, a, um. adj. [tes, q. v.] 1. Belonging to brass. 2. To money: *faber terarius*, also *terarius* by itself as subst., a braxier.

terārius, i. us. in pl. A citizen of Rome who did not enjoy the perfect franchise: *refero aliquem in terarios*, to degrade a citizen to the rank of an *terarian*, Cic.; they were so called because they were not bound to military service themselves, but were compelled to pay the *ses militare*. See Smith's *Dict. of Antiq.*

- arātus, a, um. adj.** [ar, q. v.] Covered with or made of copper or brass, brazen.
- arsens, a, um. adj.** Copper, brazen.
- §arifer, āra, ērum. adj.** Bearing brazen instruments.
- †arīnus, a, um. adj.** Of darnel.
- arīpes, ēdis. adj. m. f.** With brazen feet.
- †§arīsōnus, a, um. adj.** Resounding with brazen instruments.
- §ārīus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of the air, in the air, airy. 2. High.
- †arōsus, a, um. adj.** Mixed with brass or copper (of the soil). See **ars**.
- †arūca, æ. f.** Of verdigris.
- arūgo, īnis. f.** 1. Rust from brass. 2. §Money. 3. §Covetousness. 4. §Envy.
- arumna, æ. f.** 1. Hardship, painful labour. §2. Grief, sorrow.
- †arumnābīlis, e. adj.** Grievous, hard (of events).
- arumnōsus, a, um. adj.** Unhappy, unfortunate (of personal events).
- ars, aris. n.** 1. Copper. 2. Bronze, brass (though not the same as our brass); in these senses not used in pl. 3. Money: millia aris quinquaginta, 50,000 asses, Liv. 4. Pay wages, esp. soldiers' pay. 5. A brazen statue. 6. Any brazen instrument—**ars alienum**, debt.—In *animo habui te in aere meo esse*, I considered that you were my friend (lit. bound to me as if in my pay), Cic.
- arculētum, i. n.** A grove of oaks.
- arculēus, a, um. adj.** Of oak.
- arculus, i. f.** A kind of oak bearing eatable acorns.
- arstas, atis. f.** 1. Summer. 2. †A freckle—*nare per arstatem liquidam*, to float through the pure summer sky, Virg.
- §arstifer, āra, ērum. adj.** [arstus.] Bringing heat.
- arstīmābīlis e. adj.** That which can be valued.
- arstīmātio, ōnis. f.** A valuing, a valuation, an estimate: *arstimatio litium*, an assessment of damages, Cic.; *accepit prædia in arstimationem*, he took the farm at a valuation, Cic. (And as this was a losing plan, he says elsewhere) *Ne arstimationem te aliquam putes accipere*, that you may not think you are at a loss.
- arstīmātor, ōris. m.** A valuer, a judge (not legal).
- arstīmo, as. v. a.** 1. To value, to appraise. 2. To assess. 3. To make an estimate of, to form an opinion of, to judge of.
- †arstivo, as. v. n.** To spend the summer.
- arstivus, a, um. adj.** Of, or like the summer: *arstivæ aves*, birds which only visit us in the summer, migratory birds, Liv.
- arstiva. naut. pl.** 1. A summer camp. 2. A summer campaign. 3. §The cattle turned out in the fields in the summer. 4. †Summer pastures.
- arstuārium, i. n.** A creek, an estuary.
- arstuo, as. v. n.** [arstus, q. v.] 1. To be very hot, to boil, etc. 2. To boil, (metaph.) to be excited with any violent passion, love, anxiety, etc. 3. To rise in large waves. 4. To be tossed about (of the mind), as by waves, to doubt, to vacillate.
- arstuose. adv.** Hotly, impetuously.
- arstuosus, a, um. adj.** Hot, burning.
- arstus, ūs. m.** 1. Heat of any kind, of fire, of the sun, of fever, etc. 2. The tide (in prose usu. in pl.), the ebb and flow of the sea: *arstu secundo*, when the tide serves, Sall.; *arstu adverso*, when the tide is coming in, Sall.; *cum exalto se arstus incitavisset*, when the tide had risen, Cæsar; *minnente arstu*, when the tide was going out, Cæsar. 3. The surf. 4. (§Metaph.) any violent commotion. 5. Agitation, vacillation of mind: *ne arstus nos consuetudinis absorbeat*, that the tide or force of custom may not carry us away, Cic.
- arstas, ātis. f.** [contr. fr. arstias.] 1. The age, or the life of man; age, life (used also of other things). 2. An age, a generation. 3. Time.

- omnis ætas, every age; i. e. the people of every age, Liv.; id. ætatis jam sumus, we are now of that age; i. e. so old, Cic.
- ætātūla, æ. dim. of prec. Age.
- æternitas, ætis. *f.* 1. Eternity. 2. ‡Durability.
- æterno, as. *v. a.* To make eternal, to immortalise.
- æternus, a, um. *adj.* Eternal, everlasting: in æternum, for ever. §Without in: as, æternum, for ever, incessantly, Virg.
- æthēr, ēris, acc. ēra. no *pl.* [αἰθήρ]. 1. The air, prop. the upper air, as opp. to aer, the sky. 2. §Heaven.
- ætherius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Ethereal, of the air of the sky, heavenly. 2. Lofty, reaching to the sky: vescitur aura ætheriā, does feed on the air of the upper world (as opp. to the shades below), Virg.
- Æthiops, ōpis. *m.* An Ethiopian, a blackamoor.
- æthra, æ. *f.* The clear sky, the sky.
- Ætnæus, a, um, and Ætnensis, e. *adj.* Of Mount Etna.
- Ætōlius, and Ætōlius and Ætōlus, a, um. *adj.* Ætolian.
- ævitas, atis. *f.* The old form of ætas, *q. v.*
- ævum, i, rare in prose. Lifetime, life, time: ter ævo functus, he who lived three times the ordinary lifetime of man; i. e. Nestor, Hor.; evo confectus Acetes, Acetes worn out by age, i. e. by old age, Virg.
- †ævus, i. An old form of ævum.
- Āfer, fra, frum. African, sometimes esp. Carthaginian.
- affābilis, e. *adv.* Easy, or safe to be spoken to, affable.
- affābilitas, atis. *f.* Affability, courtesy.
- affābre. *adj.* Skilfully, in a workmanlike manner.
- affāri. For what parts of this word are found, see fari, to address, to speak to.
- affātim. *adv.* Enough, abundantly.
- §affātus, ūs. *m.* An address.
- affatus, a, um. *part.* from affari.
- †affectātiō, onis. *f.* 1. Strong desire. 2. Affectation, i. e. a desire to pass for what one is not, or to seem to have what one has not.
- affectator, ōris. *m.* 1. One who desires. 2. One who affects or pretends to have what he has not.
- affectio, onis. *f.* 1. An affection of mind or body. 2. A disposition with respect to some particular thing. 3. A frame of mind. 4. ‡Good will: forma corporis affectio, a good constitution, Cic.; affectio astrorum, the position of the stars, Cic.
- affecto, as. *v. a.* 1. To aim at, to desire, to aspire to. 2. To seek to conciliate. 3. ‡To affect, to imitate infelicitously: potiundæ Italiæ spem affectans, cherishing the hope of making himself master of Italy, Liv.; viam affectat olympo, he aims to make his way to heaven, Virg.
- affectus, a, um. *part. pass.* from afficio, *q. v.*, also as *adj.* 1. Affected, moved by any passion or feeling. 2. Harassed (not without mention of the cause by which). 3. Sick, indisposed: Cæsarem affectum graviter videram, I had seen Cæsar very much indisposed, Cic.; pars reipublicæ male affecta, a part of the state in a bad condition, Cic.; so, opem rebus affectis orare, to implore aid in their distress, Liv.; affectus beneficio, treated kindly, Cic.; affectus præmio, rewarded, Cic.; supplicio affectus, put to death, Tac.
- affectus ūs. *m.* 1. An affection or emotion of the mind. 2. ‡Love, desire. 3. ‡§The object loved.
- affero, fers, attūli, allātum, *v. a. irr.* To bring to, to convey to (*c. ad* and *acc.*, sometimes *c. dat.*). 2. To bring forward, to produce. 3. To cause. 4. To allege: affero crimen (*c. dat.*), to bring forward an accusation against (*c. dat.*), Cic.; affero manus, to lay violent hands on (*c. dat.*), Cic.; affert fidem orationi, it gives weight to the speech, Cic.; illa non afferunt oratori aliquid, those things are no use to the orator, Cic.; sese a mœnibus heros affert, the hero comes from the walls, Virg.
- afficio, is, fēci, fectum, *v. a.* 1. To affect, to move. 2. To treat. 3. To affect injuriously.

- affigo, is, fixi, fixum. v. a.** 1. To fix to, to fasten to (c. dat.). 2. †To impress.
- affingo, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To devise, to fashion. 2. To devise in addition. 3. To fasten to, adapt to, add to. 4. To impute, to attribute to.
- affinis, e. adj.** 1. Bordering on (c. dat.). 2. Connected with, privy to (esp. a bad action), (c. dat. or c. gen.). 3. (As subst.) A connection by marriage.
- affinitas, atis. f.** 1. Connection by marriage. 2. †Contiguity. 3. †Connection, union.
- affirmāte. adv.** Positively.
- affirmatio, ōnis. f.** An affirmation, assertion, confirmation.
- affirmo, as. v. a.** 1. To confirm, to strengthen. 2. To assert, to affirm.
- afflatus, ūs. m.** 1. A blowing on, a blast, a breath. 2. Inspiration. 3. †A flash of light.
- †affleo, es, ēvi, ētum. v. n.** To weep at.
- afflictatio, ōnis. f.** Violent pain.
- †afflictio, ōnis. f.** Pain.
- afflicto, as. v. a.** 1. To dash against, to toss about. 2. To afflict, to harass, to vex, to agitate.
- afflictor, oris. m.** A subverter.
- afflictus, a, um. part. pass.** from *affligo*, q. v.
- affligo, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To dash one thing against another (usu. c. ad and acc.). 2. To dash down, overthrow. 3. To weaken, to injure.
- afflo, as. v. a.** 1. To blow on, to breathe on (c. acc.): *afflate incendio*, scorched by the conflagration, Liv. 2. To exhale (as flowers exhale scents). 3. To blow towards (c. dat.): *rumoris nescio quid afflaverat frequentiam non fuisse*, some rumour had brought us word that there was a thin attendance, Cic. 4. To breathe favourably on, to favour (c. dat.). 5. To inspire.
- affluens, entis. part. pres.** from *affluo*, also as adj. Abounding in, rich in.
- affluenter. adv. comp. tius.** Abundantly.
- affluentia, e. Abundance.**
- affluo, is, xi, xum. v. a.** 1. To flow towards, to flow on. 2. (Metaph.) To flock together, to assemble, to crowd to a place, to approach, to arrive (c. ad and acc.). 3. To abound in, to be rich in (c. abl.). 4. (As neut.) To be abundant.
- †affōdio, is, fōdi, fossum. v. a.** To dig besides.
- affore, etc. fut. infin.** from *adsum*, q. v.
- †afformido, as. v. a.** To fear.
- †affrango, is, egi, actum.** To break against (c. dat.).
- †affrēmo, is, ui, itum.** To murmur at.
- †affrico, as, ui, iotum.** To rub against, to rub in.
- †affrictus, ūs. m.** A rubbing against or in.
- affulgeo, es, si. no sup. v. n.** To shine, to shine upon, to beam upon (c. dat.).
- †affundo, is, fūdi, fūsum.** 1. To pour upon, to pour into, to shed upon; in pass., to flow near (c. dat.). 2. To add.
- Āfricus, a, um. adj.** African.
- Āfricus, i.** The south-west wind.
- †āgāricum, i. n.** A sort of mushroom.
- āgaso, ōnis. m.** 1. A groom, an ostler. 2. An awkward servant.
- āgellus, i. dim.** from *ager*, also *§agellulus*, i. A small field.
- Āgēma, ātis. n. [ἡγεμας.]** A Macedonian name for a legion.
- Āgēnōreus, a, um. adj.** Of Agenor, king of Tyre; Syrian; Carthaginian.
- āgens, entis. part. pres.** from *ago*, also as adj. 1. Effective. 2. (†As subst.) A pleader.
- āger, gri. m.** 1. A field. 2. A farm. 3. Territory, a district. 4. (In pl.) The country, as opp. to *urbs*, the town.

aggēma, *is*, *ui*, *ītam*. *v. a.* To groan in concert.

agger, *ŕis*. *m.* [ad gero.] 1. Anything heaped up. 2. A mound for defence, attack, or as a tribunal to speak from. 3. A rampart. 4. A causeway (often with *via*). 5. A dike, a mole: *aggeres Alpini*, the mountains of the Alps, Virg.; *aggeres nivei*, drifts of snow, Virg.

aggēro, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To heap up. 2. To fill up. 3. ‡To increase, to aggravate.

aggēro, *is*, *gessi*, *gestum*. *v. a.* 1. To carry towards, to carry to one place so as to heap up. 2. ‡To bring forward (accusations), to heap them on a person.

†aggrestus, *ŕis*. *m.* A carrying so as to heap up.

‡agglōmēro, *as*. *v. a.* To join together.

agglūtino, *as*. *v. a.* To glue to, to join to, to annex.

†aggrāvesco, *is*, *no perf.* *v. a.* To become severe (of illness).

aggrāvo, *as*. *v. a.* To aggravate, to make bad or unfavourable.

†aggredior; in the pure ages always *aggredior*, *ŕis*, *gressus sum* (used by Plaut. as 4th conj.). *v. dep.* 1. To go to, to approach. 2. To address, to apply to. 3. To attack, to assault. 4. To undertake, to attempt, to begin (*c. ad* and *acc.* or *c. acc.* or *c. infin.*). In a fragment of Cicero the word is found in a *pass.* sense. The *fut. part.* *aggrediendus*, like that of nearly all deponents, is used in *pass.* sense by the best authors.

aggrēgo, *as*. *v. a.* [ad grex]. To bring to, to join to, to attach to, to connect with, to involve in (*c. ad* and *acc.*): *meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem*, I should have contributed my good will to promote the credit of that excellent man, Cic.

aggressio, *onis*. *f.* An approach, an attack.

aggressus, *a*, *um*. *part.* from *aggredior*.

āgilia, *e*. *adj.* [ago.] Agile, active, easily moved.

āgilitas, *atis*. *f.* Agility, activity, rapid easy motion.

āgitabilis, *a*. *adj.* Easily moved, easily agitated.

āgitatio, *onis*. *f.* Motion, agitation; (*lit.* or *metaph.*) of the mind: *agitatio mentis*, occupation of the mind, Cic.; *ag. studiorum*, the prosecution of studies, Cic.

āgitātor, *oris*. *m.* A driver, a charioteer.

agitatus, *a*, *um*. *part.* of seq., *q. v.*; also as *adj.* In disorder.

āgito, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To put in motion, to drive. 2. To pursue, to hunt. 3. To agitate, (*lit.* and *metaph.*) to shake, to toss about. 4. To excite, to stir up. 5. To torment, to disquiet. 6. To pursue with reproaches, to attack. 7. To keep, to celebrate (a feast, etc.). 8. To pass (time, life, etc.). 9. (*Intrans.*) To live. 10. To practise. 11. To consider, to devise, to discuss. 12. To bring forward (a measure).

agmen, *inis*. *n.* 1. Anything set in motion, so that one part follows another; a train of people; an army on the march; a flock of birds; a mass of clouds, etc.: *leni fluit agmine Tybris*, the Tiber flows gently, wave succeeding wave, Virg.; (*snakes move on*) *agmine lento*, coil succeeding coil, Virg. 2. An army; the different divisions of an army: *primum ag.*, the van; *novissimum*, or *extremum ag.*, the rear; Hannibal *quadrato agmine fluvium ingressus*, Hannibal entering the river with his army in order of battle, Liv.; *confertissimum ag.*, an army in close column, Cæs.; *agmina magis quam acies pugnabant*, they fought rather in marching order than in line of battle, Liv.; *justum agmen*, a completely equipped army, Tac. 3. A fleet. 4. The march of an army, or course of a fleet. 5. Any crowd: (*educenda deinde dictio est*)... *medium in agmen*, before the public, Cic.

agna, *æ*. *f.* An ewe lamb.

agnoscor, *eris*, *nātus*, *sum*. *v. dep.* 1. To be born afterwards, or in addition (to a previous family). 2. To grown on, or to

agnatio, *onis*. *f.* Consanguinity on the father's side.

agnatus, *a*, *um*. *usu*. as *subst.* A relation on the father's side. 2. ‡One born after.

agnīnus, a, um. adj. Of lamb; fem. as subst. caro, sc., lamb, the meat.

agnitio, ōnis. f. Acknowledgment, recognition.

agnītus, a, um. part. pass., from agnosco, q. v.

agnosco, is, nōvi, nītum. To recognise, to acknowledge, to own.

agnus, i. m. A lamb.

āgo, is, āgi, actum [āyæ.] To set in motion in any way. 1. To drive, to impel, to propel, to lead, to conduct, to guide: per glebas radicibus actis the roots being driven through the earth, Ov.; spumas aget ore cruentas, he will scatter bloody foam from his mouth, Virg.; (reliquæ tabernæ) rimas agunt, are showing cracks, Cic. 2. (To drive, as) To hunt, to pursue. 3. To drive off (esp. living plunder: fero is used of inanimate booty). 4. To impel, to excite (to a course of action). 5. To do: hoc age, mind what you are doing, attend to the business you have in hand, Hor. 6. To aim at: id semper egi ut, I have always had that object, Cic. 7. To treat with, deal with, negotiate with, to urge in speaking (c. cum and abl.): egi cum Claudiā ut eum deterreret, I urged Claudia to deter him, Cic.; de conditionibus (pacis) agebatur, the conditions were being discussed, Liv.; agitur præclare si . . ., we are well off, if . . ., Cic. 8. To exercise (a feeling, judgment, etc.), to celebrate (a festival, etc.), to carry on, to wage (war, etc.), to hold (a court, etc.), to discharge (an office, etc.). 9. To pass (life, time, etc.), to live, ago annum octogesimum, I am in my eightieth year, Cic. 10. Ago lege, ex lege, ex jure, to bring an action; egit lege in hæreditatem paternam filius, the son brought an action to recover his inheritance, Cic.; summo jure agit, he insists on his strict right, Cic. 11. To accuse (c. gen. of the crime). 12. To plead (as an orator, or advocate). 13. To act, to perform (as a player): agunt sese, they behave, Sall.; in imper., age, come, come now. Ago is also used in some peculiar phrases coming under none of these heads: ago gratias, or grates, to give thanks to, to thank (c. dat. pers.); ago animam, to expire; aliud ago, to be inattentive; actum or acta ago, to be wasting my time (lit. doing over again what is already done); aguntur injuriæ sociorum, agitur vis legum, the liability of your allies to injury is the question, the power of the laws is at stake, Cic.; actum est, it is all over; et jam actum de Servio rati, and thinking it already all over with Servius, Liv.

†āgōs, arum. f. [āyæ.] Drains.

†āgon, ōnis. m. [āyōv.] A contest.

āgōnia, orum. A Roman festival in honour of Janus, at which a ram was offered, the victim having been called agonia in early Latin.

agrārius, a, um. adj. Agrarian, of or concerning land: triumvir.

agrarius. A superintendant of the division of the public lands.

agrarii. Agrarians, partisans of an agrarian law.

†agrestis, a. adj. 1. Of or belonging to land. 2. Of the country.

3. Wild. 4. Rustic, unpolished. 5. (As subst.) A countryman.

āgricolā, æ. m. [ager colo.] A farmer, a husbandman.

†agricultio, ōnis. f., and agricultūra, æ. Agriculture.

†agricultor, oris. m. A farmer, a husbandman.

†agrimensor, oris. m. A land surveyor.

āgrīpēta, æ. m. A coveter of land.

ah. Alas! sometimes a. acc.

ahēnus, a, um, and ahēnus, a, um. adj. Of copper, of brass.

ahēnīpes, ōdis. adj. m. f. With brazen feet.

aiō. v. def. To say, to assert; ain' for aiane; used even as pl.

āla, æ. f. 1. A wing. 2. The armpit, †the shoulder-blade. 3. The wing of an army; and as the cavalry were on the wings, esp.; a squadron of cavalry.

ālābarches, æ. m. [ālāsa, ink.] A tax-gatherer.

ālābaster, tri. pl. n. astra. Alabaster, an alabaster-box.

†ālābāstris, æ. m. Alabaster-stone.

ālāhor, oris, e, also †ālāheris, a. adj. Feeling alacrity, cheerful; active, lardent, prompt.

ālacrītas, ātis. f. Alacrity, cheerfulness, promptness, ardour.

†ālāpa, m. A slap in the face, esp. that given to a slave by his master as a sign of emancipation.

ālāris, e, and ālārius, a, um. adj. Belonging to the wing or cavalry of an army.

ālātus, a, um. Furnished with wings.

†ālāuda, m. f. A lark.

†ālazon, ōnis. m. [ἀλάζων.] A braggart.

†albāmentum, i. The white of an egg.

Albānus, a, um. adj. 1. Alban. 2. Made of Lapis Albanus, a peculiar kind of stone.

albātus, a, um. Clothed in white.

albes, es, no perf. v. n. To be white: albente cœlo, at daybreak, Cœs.

albesco, is, no perf. v. n. 1. To grow, to become white. 2. To dawn.

†albicerus and albicērātus, a, um. adj. Of a yellowish white colour.

albicō, as. v. n. To be white.

albidus, a, um, albulus, a, um, and albus, a, um. adj. White, bright.

†albitūdo, inis. f. Whiteness.

†albūgo, inis. A film, esp. as a disease of the eye.

album, i. n. 1. Whiteness. 2. The white of an egg. 3. A tablet, esp. that on which the Pontifex registered the events of the year; or that which contained the Prætor's edicts. 4. A roll, a list.

†albūmen, inis. n. The white of an egg.

alces, is. f. An elk.

†alcedo, inis. f., and alcyon, ōnis. f. A kingfisher.

†alcedōnia, orum and alcyonides, um. f. Halcyon days, days of tranquillity.

alcyōne, es. f. A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself for love of Ceyx, and was changed into a kingfisher.

ālea, m. f. 1. A die. 2. Gambling. 3. A risk, an uncertainty: dare summam rerum in aleam, to risk everything, Liv.

ālētōr, oris. m., and āleo, ōnis. m. A gambler.

ālētōrius, a, um. adj. Belonging to dice, to gambling.

alex, ōis. n., and ālex, ōis. m. f. Fish-pickle.

āles, itis. m. f. 1. (Adj.) Winged. 2. (Subst.) A bird; in augury, ales is a bird giving omen by flight. 3. An omen.

alga, m. Seaweed.

algeo, es, si. no sup. v. n. To be cold.

†algīdus, a, um. adj. Cold.

algor, ōris. m. Cold.

†algōsus, a, um. adj. Abounding in seaweed.

ālias. adv. 1. In another place, elsewhere. 2. At another time. 3. †In other respects: alias et alias, at one time (or in one place), and at another.

ālibi. Elsewhere: alibi . . . alibi, in one place, . . . and in another.

†āllia, m. 1. Spelt. 2. Drink made of spelt.

ālicūbi. adv. Anywhere, somewhere.

†āllia, m. A thin clonk.

ālicunde. adv. From some or any quarter, or person, or other.

ālienātiō, ōnis. f. 1. Alienation, transfer of property or rights. 2. Alienation of mind, in the way of dislike, or loss of reason: tua a me alienatio ad cives impios, your desertion of me for wicked citizens, Cic.

āliēnigēna, m. m. f. A foreigner. †(As adj.) Foreign.

†aliēnigēnus, a, um. adj. Foreign.

āliēno, as. v. a. [alius.] 1. †To make different, to change. 2. To alienate, to transfer to another; sometimes al. a me. 3. To alienate, to estrange the good will of, to set at variance. 4. (In pass. c. abl.). To be disinclined to, to avoid: pene alienatā mente, almost out of his senses, Cœs.

āliēnus, a, um. adj. Belonging to another: verecundiæ erat equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, they were ashamed to see the cavalry fight both in their proper style and in one that did not belong to them (i. e. on foot),

Liv. ; *alienum vulnus*, a wound aimed at another, Virg. 2. Not related to or connected with one, strange (sometimes as subst.), one who is no relation. 3. Foreign to, unfriendly to, inconsistent with, unfavourable (c. dat. esp. when meaning unfriendly ; also c. gen. or c. abl., or, more rarely, ab and abl., esp. as inconsistent); when meaning unfriendly, hostile, sometimes c. in and acc. of the object : *as alienum*, debt ; *aliena nomina*, the debts of others for whom one has given security, Sall. See *nomen*.

āliger, āra, ārum. adj. Winged.

ālimentum, i. [alo.] 1. Food, nourishment (lit. and metaph.): *addidit alimenta rumoribus adventus Attali*, the arrival of Attalus gave support to the rumours, Liv. 2. A reward for nourishing and bringing up.

†ālīmōnia, æ. f. Nourishment, food.

†ālīmōnium, i. n. 1. Nourishment, support. 2. Education.

ālio. adv. To another place, to another subject, in another direction : *alio . . . alio*, to one place . . . to another, etc.

ālīoqui and quin. adv. Otherwise, in other respects, *†at other times*.

†ālīorsum, contr. from alioversum, also found in pl., *adv.* To another place, in another manner.

šālīpes, ēdis. adj. m. f. 1. With winged feet. 2. Swift (sometimes as epith. of a horse, and even as subst.), *equus*.

ālīptes and ālīpta, æ. [ἀλειπτης.] 1. An anointer in the gymnastic schools or at the bath. 2. A teacher of gymnastics.

ālīqua, as adv., via understood. By some way or other.

ālīquamdiu. adv. For some time, for awhile.

ālīquammulti. Many.

ālīquando. adv. 1. At some time or other, sometimes (sometimes of past time, i. e. formerly ; or of future time, i. e. hereafter). 2. (In interrogative sentences, or after *si*) Ever : *aliquando . . . aliquando*, at one time . . . at another ; *tandem aliquando*, at length, at last.

†ālīquantisper. adv. For a while.

ālīquanto and quantum. adv. In some degree, somewhat, a little.

ālīquantus, a, um. and dim. ālīquantūlus. adj. (both very rare, except in neut.). A little, somewhat, often c. gen. : *as, aliquantum agri*, a little land, Cic. ; *aliquorum*, a few horses, Sall.

†ālīquātēnus. For some distance, to some degree.

ālīquis, quæ, quod, and quid ; both adj. and subst.*, but *aliquid* is the neut. subst. form, and *aliquod* the adj. form. Some, any ; sometimes with a special idea of importance or eminence.

aliquispiam and aliquisquam (see above for decl.). Some, any.

ālīquo. adv. To some place or other.

ālīquot. indecl. Some, several, a few.

ālīquōties. adv. More times than one, several, or a few times.

†ālīa, no f. ; neut. alid, an old form of *alius*, q. v.

ālīter. adv. In a different way, differently, otherwise : often with *ac*, or, before a vowel, *atque* ; or, less often, by *quam* : *as, aliter scribo ac sentio*, I write differently from what I feel, Cic. ; *aliter . . . aliter*, in one way . . . in another way. 2. § In another direction.

†ālīubi. Elsewhere.

ālīunde. adv. From another place, quarter, or person : *alii aliunde coibant*, different people were flocking in from different quarters, Liv.

ālīus, a, ud. gen. ālīus, but also *m. alii*, fr. of Cato ; and *f. aliæ*, Cic., *dat. ālīi*, and *ālī*, Lucr. *adj.* 1. Another, other : *alius . . . alius*, one . . . and another ; *alii . . . alii*, some . . . others ; *aliud . . . alio tempore*, sometimes

* Andrews (and Smith following him) give *aliqui* and *aliquis* as two separate words. I have preferred to follow Zumpt, who says (§ 135.):—“The indefinite pronoun *aliquis* has originally two different forms ; *aliquis*, neut. *aliquid*, which is used as a substantive, and *aliquis, aliqua, aliquod*. But *aliqui* is obsolete, though it occurs in some passages of Cicero. In ordinary language *aliquis* alone is used both as substantive and adjective.”

one thing and sometimes another, Cic.; cum alii alio mitterentur, when different persons were being sent different ways, Liv.; alia atque alia appetendo loca, seeking one place after another, Cic.; [habes Sardos venales], alium alio, nequiores, each worse than the other, Cic.; aliud ex alio, and aliud super aliud, one thing after another, Liv. and Cic. So, too, alius is used with others of its derivatives: as, aliter ab aliis degeruntur, they are digested in different ways by different people, Cic. 2. Different from (c. ac or atque): as, longe alia nobis ac tu scripseras nuntiantur, we hear very different news from that which you wrote, Cic. Sometimes with nisi: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, history was nothing but (or nothing else than) a compilation of annals, Cic. 3. The rest: ne quia alius Ariovistus regno potiretur, that no second Ariovistus might obtain the kingdom, Tac.; prædæ alia militum cessere, the rest of the things became the booty of the soldiers (where alia is used for cetera), Liv.

aliusmodi. *adv.* Of a different sort (c. ac or atque).

alinsvia, āvia, umvis. *adj.* Any other you please.

allābor, eris, lapsus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To glide towards, to flow towards.

2. To approach, to reach (c. dat. or c. acc.).

allābōro, as. *v. a.* 1. To labour at. 2. To add with labour.

allācrŷmo, as. *v. n.* To weep.

allapsus, ūa. *m.* A gliding towards, an approach.

allātro, as. *v. a.* To bark at; (metaph.) to revile, to rail at.

allātus, a, um. *part. pass.* from affero, q. v.

†allaudo, as. *v. a.* To praise.

†allectatio, ōnis. Enticement, alluring ways.

allecto, as. *v. a.* To allure, to entice.

†allector, oris. *m.* One who entices or allures.

allegatio, onis. *f.* and **†allegatus, ūa.** *m.* A sending a mission.

allectus, a, um. *part. pass.* from allego, is, q. v.

allēgo, as. *v. a.* To send (esp. as an agent). 2. †To allege.

allēgo, is, ēgi, ectum. *v. a.* To choose, to elect, to choose in addition.

†allēgōria, æ. *f.* [ἀλληγορία.] An allegory.

allēvāmentum. *i.* Alleviation, relief.

allēvatio, ōnis. *f.* 1. A lifting, a raising up. 2. Alleviation.

allēvo, as. *v. a.* 1. To lift, to lift up, to raise up. 2. To lighten, to alleviate, (of an assertion or proof) to weaken.

†alliofācio, is, feci. *v. a.* To allure.

allicio, is, lexi, lectum. *v. a.* To allure, to entice, to attract; often c. ad and acc. of the object to which: allicio ad me, to conciliate.

allido, is, si, sum. *v. a.* To dash (one thing) against (another). 2. (In pass.) To be wrecked, (metaph.) to be injured.

allifāna, æ. *f.* A kind of large cup made at Allifæ in Samnium.

†alligatio, ōnis. *f.* [ligo.] The act of binding or fastening to.

alligo, as. *v. a.* 1. To bind, to bind to (c. ad and acc.), to fasten. 2. To bind with obligation, as a benefactor or a law: alligare se scelere, to involve himself in guilt, Cic. (c. gen. of the crime, Jer.).

allino, is, lēvi, litum. *v. a.* To draw across or over so as to smear.

allium, i. *n.* Garlic.

†allōcūtio, ōnis. *f.* A speaking to, addressing, address.

allōquium. *i. n.* A speaking to, address, conversation.

allōquor, ōris, lōcūtus sum. *v. dep.* To speak to, to address, to accost.

†allūbesco, is. *no perf. v. a.* To please, to begin to please.

†allūce, es, and i. *no sup. v. n.* To shine upon (c. dat.).

†allūdō, as. *v. a.* To jest at, to caress.

lūdo, is, si, sum. *v. n.* 1. To play, to sport, to say or do in a playful manner; (metaph.) of the waves of the sea, etc.; to play with (c. acc.), Cat. †To allude to (c. dat.).

lūdo, is. *no sup.* To wash, esp. as the sea or rivers wash a place.

lūes, ōi. A pool caused or left by inundation.

lūo, onis. *f.* 1. †Inundation. 2. Alluvial land.

- alvus, a, um. adj.** [alo.] Nourishing, genial, cheering.
- alnus, a, um. adj.** Of alder wood.
- alnus, i. f.** 1. An alder tree. 2. A boat, a ship.
- ālo, is, ui, alitum and altum.** 1. To nourish, to feed, to rear. 2. To cherish, to cause to increase, to promote the prosperity of.
- †āloe, es. f.** The aloe.
- †ālōpēcia, es. f.** [ἀλωπεξ.] The mange.
- Alpīcus, a, um, more usu. Alpīnus, a, um. adj.** Of the Alps, Alpine; in pl. as subst., the inhabitants of the Alps.
- Alpis, is, more usu. in pl. Alpes, ium. f.** The Alps.
- †alsiōsus, a, um. adj.** Susceptible of cold.
- alsius, a, um. adj., compar. alsior.** Cool.
- altāria, um. pl. n.** An altar, properly that which was placed on the altar for the burning of the victim.
- alte. adv.** [altus.] 1. Highly. 2. From a height. 3. Deeply; (lit. and metaph.) of thinking, sleeping, etc.: *altius repetens ab origine famam*, tracing farther back the tradition from its origin, Virg.
- alter, ōra, ōrum, gen. ōrius, etc. adv.** 1. One (of two), the other (of two). 2. The second. 3. Another. 4. Either of two: *non uterque sed alter*, not each but either, Cic. *Alter . . . alter*, the one . . . the other: *alter in alterum causam conferunt*, each lays the blame on the other, Cic.; *alteræ mensæ*, the second course, Hor.; *uno aut summum altero prælio*, in one, or at the most in two, battles, Liv.; *anno trecentesimo altero*, in the three hundredth and second year, Liv.; *alter ab illo*, the next to him, Virg.; *altero tanti magis*, as much again, Cic.; *hos neque in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex*, the king had sent them without any predisposition in favour of either, Liv.; *altera factio*, the opposite party, Nep.
- altercātio, onis. f.** 1. A dispute, an altercation. 2. A cross-examination.
- †altercātor, ōris. m.** A disputant, one who wrangles.
- †alterco, as; later, altercor, aris. v. dep.** 1. To dispute, have an altercation, to wrangle. 2. To cross-examine (*sine c.*). 3. (Metaph.) To struggle with.
- †altercum, i.** Henbane.
- †alterne. adv.** In turn.
- alternō, as. v. a.** 1. To interchange, to do alternately. 2. To hesitate between alternatives: *alternant spesque timorque fidem*, hope and fear alternately make it credible and incredible, Ov.
- alternus, a, um. adj.** 1. Alternate, every other in turn. 2. Mutual, reciprocal: *alternis pene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans*, praising the exploit of T. Manlius at almost every other word, Liv.; *alterni versus*, hexameters and pentameters, Cic.; *rejectio iudicium alternorum*, the right of challenging the judges, alternately exercised by both sides, Cic.; *alternis* (*vicibus* understood), alternately, in turn.
- altērūter, tra, trum, gen. trius, etc. adj.** One of two.
- †altērūtrinquo. adv.** On both sides, in both cases.
- †althæa, es. f.** Marshmallow.
- †alticinctus, a, um. adj.** Girt up high, i. e. active, busy.
- altilis, e. adj.** Fattened (as fowls to sell, etc.), fat, fine (lit. and metaph.).
- †altisōnus, a, um. adj.** 1. High-sounding, loud. 2. Sublime.
- †altitōmans, antis. adj.** Thundering on high.
- altitūdo, inis. f.** 1. Height, loftiness (lit. and metaph.): *alt. animi*, magnanimity, Cic. 2. Depth. 3. (*Alt. animi or ingenii*) A depth (of mind or purpose), such as to be unfathomable, secrecy, reserve.
- †altiusculus, a, um. adj.** Rather high.
- †altivōlans, antis. and †altivōlus, a, um. adj.** Flying high.
- alter, ōris. f. altrix, lois. [alo]** A nourisher, a rearer, a nurse.
- †altrinaōsus. adv.** From the other side.
- †altrovorsus, or um, contr. altrorsus. adv.** On or to the other side.
- altus, a, um. adj.** 1. High, lofty (lit. and metaph. of the mind, etc.), tall.

2. Deep, profound (lit. and metaph. of the mind), the night, etc. 3. ShriU, loud. 4. Ancient, remote, in point of time. Altum. *n.*, as subst. 1. A height, a high place, the sky. 2. The deep, the sea: ex alto, from the depths of his heart, Ov.; [quæ de nostris officiis scripserim], quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, since the ideas were far-fetched, Cic.

ālūcīnor, āris. *v. dep.* To dream idly, to talk idly, to be discursive.

†ālūmen, īnis. *n.* Alum.

†ālūmīnātus, *a, um.* and ālūmīnōsus, *a, um.* *adj.* Impregnated with alum.

ālumnus, *i. m., f.* ālumna, *æ.* A fosterchild, a pupil.

ālūta, *æ. f.* 1. A kind of soft leather. 2. A shoe. 3. A patch on the face by way of ornament.

alvēārīum, *i.* A beehive.

†alvēātus, and †alvēōlātus, *a, um.* *adj.* Hollowed out like a trough.

alveus, *i.* and dim. alveolus, *i.* 1. Any hollow or cavity. 2. A hollow vessel. 3. The hull of a ship, a ship, a boat. 4. A beehive. 5. A bath, a tub. 6. The bed of a river. 7. A gaming board.

alvus, *i. f.* 1. The belly, the stomach. 2. †A beehive.

āmābīlis, *e. adj.* Worthy of love, lovely, amiable, pleasant.

†āmābīlītas, *atis. f.* Loveliness, amiability.

āmābīlīter, *adv.* In a lovely, amiable, or pleasant manner.

āmandātio, ōnis. *f.* A sending away.

āmando, *as. v. a.* To send away.

āmāna, *antis. part.* from amo, but used also as *adj.* with compar. and superl.; often *c. gen.* Loving, affectionate, having a great regard for; (as subst. *m. f.*) a lover.

āmanter, *adv.* Affectionately, lovingly.

†amanuensis, *is. m.* [a manu.] An amanuensis, a secretary.

āmārācīnus, *a, um.* *adj.* Of amaracus, *q. v.*

āmārācus, *i. m.* Sweet marjoram.

āmāranthus, *i. m.* Amaranth.

āmāre, *adv.* Bitterly, keenly, vehemently.

šāmārīties, *ei. f.* and āmārītūdo, *īnis. f.* and šāmāror, ōris. *m.* Bitterness.

āmārus, *a, um.* *adj.* 1. Bitter, (lit. and metaph.) rough-tasted. 2. Harsh, acrimonious, ill-natured. 3. Unpleasant, grievous.

†āmāsīus, *i. m.* A lover.

†āmātio, *onis. f.* A making love.

āmātor, ōris. *m.* ††*f.* amatrix, *icis.* A lover, an admirer, a great friend.

†āmātorcūlus, *i.* dim. of prec.

āmātōrie, *adv.* Amorously, lovingly.

āmātōrius, *a, um.* *adj.* Amorous, loving; (†neut. as subst.) a love-potion.

†ambādēdo, *is, edi.* To eat up, devour entirely.

ambāges, *is. f.*; in sing. only in abl., but complete in pl. 1. A circuitous path, a roundabout way; (lit. and metaph.) a long story. 2. A riddle, an obscure saying.

ambēdo, *is, ēdi, ēsum.* To devour all round, to devour entirely.

ambi, with which many words are compounded, is the same as the Greek ἀμφι, all round; therefore ambēdo is to devour all round, *i. e.* wholly, etc.

ambīgo, *is, no perf.* 1. To go around. 2. To dispute, to argue, to doubt; often as pass. impers. ambigitur, it is doubted.

ambīgue, *adv.* Ambiguously, not plainly.

ambīguītas, *atis. f.* Ambiguity, a want of plainness.

ambīguus, *a, um.* *adj.* 1. Changeable, shifting from one side to another. 2. Uncertain, of doubtful meaning, obscure. 3. Vacillating, fickle.

ambio, *is. v. a.* 1. To go round, to encompass. 2. To canvass, to solicit votes. 3. To address entreaties to, to entreat, to court (*c. ut* or *ne* of the object).

ambītio, *onis. f.* 1. A going about, esp. to canvass, a canvassing for votes.

2. A seeking to conciliate, flattery. 3. Ambition : per ambitionem, out of a desire to please the populace, Liv.
- ambitiōse**, *adv.* 1. With a wish to curry favour. 2. Ambitiously.
- ambitiōsus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Encompassing, clinging around. 2. Seeking to curry favour, popularity-hunting. 3. Ambitious. 4. Ostentatious : *ambitiosa amicitia*, interested friendship, Cic. ; *ambitiosa domus*, a house much visited by clients, etc., Ov.
- ambītus**, *ūs.* 1. A going round so as to encompass, or so as to revolve. 2. ‡A circumference. 3. The space round a building. 4. (Like *ambages*) A roundabout way of expressing oneself, circumlocution. 5. A period (i. e. a sentence, Cic. translating *περίοδος*). 6. Canvassing for votes. 7. ‡Ostentation, vanity.
- ambo**, *se, o. only pl. adj.* [*ἄμφω*.] Both, each of two.
- ambrōsia**, *se. f.* [*ἄμβροσία*.] Ambrosia, the food and the perfume of the Gods.
- ambrōsius**, *a, um. adj.* Ambrosial, divine, delightful.
- ambūbaisē**, *arum. pl. f.* [a Syrian word.] Musical girls from Syria.
- †ambūlācrum**, *i. n.* A walk planted with trees.
- ambūlātiō**, *onis. f.*, dim. *ambulatiuncula*, *se. f.* 1. A walk, the act of walking. 2. A walk, a place to walk in: *ambulationem postmeridianam conficere*, to take an afternoon walk, Cic.
- ††ambūlātor**, *ōris. f.* †*ambulatrix*, *icis. m.* 1. †A walker, a loungeur. 2. A pedlar.
- ambūlātōrius**, *a, um. adj.* Ambulatory, moveable.
- ambūlo**, *as.* [*ambi*.] To go to and fro, to walk about, to walk, to travel.
- ambūro**, *is, ussi, ustum. v. a.* [*ambi, uro*.] To burn all round, to scorch, to singe, (lit. and metaph.) to burn, to consume: *ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris*, the limbs of many were frostbitten, Tac.
- †ambustūlātus**, *a, um.* Scorched, singed, roasted.
- ānellus**, *i. m.* Starwort.
- āmens**, *entis. adj.* [*a mens*.] 1. Out of one's mind, frantic, mad (c. gen.): *as, amens animi*, Virg. 2. Idiotic, very stupid, very foolish.
- āmentia**, *se. f.* A being out of one's mind, madness, excessive folly.
- āmento**, *as.* 1. To furnish with a thong. 2. To hurl by the thong, *v. seq.*
- āmentum**, *i. n.* 1. A thong attached to a spear to hurl it by. 2. ‡A shoe-string.
- āmēs**, *ītis. m.* A hunting-pole to spread hunting-nets with.
- †amethystinatus**, *a, um.* Wearing a dress of amethyst colour.
- †amethystinus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of amethyst colour. 2. Mounted with amethysts; (neut. as subst.) a dress of amethyst colour.
- †amethystus**, *i. f.* [*α μεθύω*.] An amethyst.
- āmica**, *se, dim. āmicūla*, *se. f.* A female friend, a mistress.
- āmice**, *adv.* In a friendly manner.
- āmicio**, *is, ui, ietum.* [*amer jacio*.] 1. To wrap round, to clothe. 2. To cover, to wrap up.
- āmicitia**, *se, and in Lucr. āmicities, ei.* Friendship between individuals or nations, alliance.
- †āmico**, *as.* To make friendly, to propitiate.
- āmictus**, *ūs. m.* 1. A garment, a dress, a mode of dress. 2. Anything which surrounds or conceals, as mist, etc., Virg.
- āmictūlum**, *i. n.* A garment, a mantle.
- āmicus**, *i, and dim. amiculus, i. m.* A friend, a companion.
- āmicos**, *a, um. adj.* Friendly, kind, fond of.
- āmissio**, *ōnis. f.*, more rarely *amissus, ūs. m.* A losing, a loss.
- āmīta**, *se. f.* An aunt on the father's side.
- āmitto**, *is, misi, missum.* 1. To let go, to suffer to escape one, to let slip. 2. To lose. 3. To neglect: *amitto fidem*, to break one's word, Nep. *Amitto* and *perdo* are commonly used in the same sense, but in one pass. Cicero distinguishes between them: *Decius amisit vitam*, at non perdidit, Decius sacrificed his life, but he did not throw it away foolishly.

†ammodytes, *sa. m.* [ἄμμος, δόω.] An African serpent.

§amnīcōla, *sa. m. f.* One who lives by a river.

†amnīcōs, *a, um. adj.* Of a river, near a river, growing in a river.

†amalgēna, *sa. m. f.* Born of a river, riverborn.

amnis, *is. m.*, and *dim. amniculus*, *i.* 1. A river, a stream. 2. §Any liquid: secundo amne, down stream; adverse amne, up stream.

āmo, *as. v. a.* 1. To love, to have affection for, to esteem greatly, to be fond of. 2. To be accustomed to, to be wont: amabo te advola, I entreat you hasten, Cic.; in Attilii negotio te amavi, I was much obliged to you in that business of Attilius, Cic.

†āmōne, *adv.* Pleasantly.

āmōnitas, *ātis. f.* Pleasantness: mea amonitas, my darling, Pl.

āmōnus, *a, um. adj.* [amo.] Pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

āmōlior, *iris. v. dep.* 1. To remove by means of labour, to remove. 2. To send away. 3. To repel, to refute: amolior nomen meum, I say nothing of myself, Liv.

āmōmum, *i.* An Assyrian aromatic plant.

āmor, *ōnis. in pl. also āmōs. m.* 1. Love, affection. 2. Cupid. 3. Desire.

āmōtio, *ōnis. f.* Removal, *v. seq.*

āmōveo, *es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a.* 1. To move to a distance, to remove. 2. To lay aside, to discard. 3. To carry off, to steal. 4. †To banish. 5. Amoveo me, to withdraw, to retire to depart: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, I say nothing of myself, Liv.

ampēllis, *idia. f.* [ἄμπελος.] A kind of bituminous earth, used as a depilatory, or to protect vines from the worm.

†ampēlos, *i. f.* [ἄμπελος.] Wild vine, bryony.

†amphibrāchys, *sa. f.* [ἀμφὶ βραχὺς.] The foot amphibrachys,

†amphimallum, *i. n.* A wollen cloth, shaggy on both sides.

†amphisbæna, *sa. f.* [ἀμφὶς βαίνει.] A serpent moving either way.

†amphitheatralis, *e*, and **amphitheatricus**, *a, um. adj.* Of an amphitheatre.

†amphitheatrum, *i. n.* [ἀμφὶ θεάτρον.] An amphitheatre.

Amphitrīte, *es.* 1. The wife of Neptune. 2. §The sea.

Amphitryōniādes, *sa. m.* The son of Amphitryon, Hercules.

amphōra, *sa. f.* 1. A pitcher, a flagon, a jar of wine. 2. A measure containing nearly six gallons: navis 300 amphorarum, a ship of 300 amphoræ burden, Liv.

†amphōrālis, *e. adj.* Holding or containing an amphora.

ample, *adv.* Amply, splendidly; (of speaking) complementarily; in compar. **amplius**. 1. More. 2. Besides: de Philodamo amplius pronuntiabatur, the case of Philodamus was adjourned, Cic.; hoc amplius censeo, I propose this as a rider to the motion, Cic.; amplius eo nomine non peti, for no further action to be brought on that account, Cic.

amplector, *eris, plexus sum. v. dep.*, and **†amplecto**, *is.* [ambi or ἀμφὶ ἔχει.] 1. To coil round, to cling round, cling to, to embrace, to encircle. 2. To comprehend in the mind, so as to consider, or to understand, or in the conversation, so as to discuss, to comprise, to take in. 3. To have a great regard for, to be attached to, to esteem.

amplexor, *aris. v. dep.* A more rare form of prec., *q. v.*

amplexus, *ūs. m.* An embrace, a coiling round, a surrounding.

†ampliatio, *ōnis. f.* An adjournment.

amplificatio, *ōnis. f.* An increasing, an enlarging, amplification.


amplificator, *oris. m.* One who increases, enlarges.

†amplifico, *adv.* Splendidly.

amplifico, *as. v. a.* To make large, or larger, to increase, to enlarge in size, power, or importance. 2. To amplify, to add dignity to, to exaggerate.

ampleo, *as. v. a.* 1. To extend, to enlarge. 2. To adjourn: bis ampliatus, having had his trial adjourned twice, Liv.

ampliter, *adv.* Greatly, splendidly.

- amplîtudo**, *inis. f.* 1. Great size, breadth, bulkiness, greatness (applied also to the mind or the character). 2. Dignity, high rank. 3. Copiousness.
- amplius**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Ample, large, spacious. 2. Great (not of persons as to size). 3. Honourable, dignified. 4. Copious (as an orator, etc.).
- ampulla**, *se. f.* 1. A jar, a bottle. 2. (In pl.) Bombastic expressions.
- †ampullaceus**, *a, um. adj.* Like or of a bottle.
- †ampullarius**, *i. m.* A bottle-maker.
- †ampullor**, *aris. v. dep.* To speak bombastically.
- amputatio**, *onis. f.* 1. A pruning, a cutting off. 2. †A cutting (of a plant).
- amputo**, *as. v. a.* To prune away, to cut off: *infracta et amputata loquuntur*, they speak in an unconnected manner, *Cic.*
- †amuletum**, *i.* An amulet.
- amurca**, *se.* Oil lees, a pickle made from olives.
- †amussito**, *as. [amussis, a rule.]* To make to a nicety.
- †amussium**, *i. n.* A plate let into a wall to mark the direction of the wind.
- amygdala**, *se, f. and amygdalum, i. n. [ἀμυγδαλήν].* An almond.
- †amygdalaceus and amygdalinus**, *a, um. adj.* Of or like an almond.
- †amylum**, *i. n.* Starch.
- amystis**, *idis. f.* A long draught.
- an.** An interrogative particle, used in direct and in indirect, or in disjunctive and alternative questions,—in which last it must as often be translated *or*: *eloquar an sileam?* shall I speak or be silent? *Virg.*; *se teo, honestum ne sit an turpe dubitant*, they doubt whether it be honourable or base, *Cic.*; in these senses *anne* is sometimes used. After words of doubting, being ignorant, etc., whether: *as, nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere*, I do not know whether I had not better call it patience, *Cic.*; *est quidem id magnum et haud scio an maximum*, it is of great, I do not know whether I may not say (or, I might almost say) of the greatest consequence, *Cic.*
- †anabathrum**, *i. [ἀνάβαθρον.]* Elevated seats at the public games.
- †anadema**, *atis. n. [ἀνὰ δέω.]* A chaplet, a fillet, a wreath.
- †anagallis**, *idis. f.* The anagallis, pimpernel.
- anagistes**, *se. m. [ἀναγινώσκω.]* A reader.
- analecta**, *se. m.* A servant who collected the fragments after a feast.
- analectria**, *idis. f.* A pad worn about the shoulders to improve the figure, a kind of bustle.
- †analemma**, *atis. n.* A kind of sundial.
- †analogia**, *se. [ἀναλογία.]* Analogy.
- †ananceum**, *i. [ἀναγκαῖον.]* A large drinking-cup.
- anapestus**, *i.* An anapestic foot, : anapestum, an anapestic poem.
- †anaphora**, *se. f. [ἀναφορά.]* The rising of the stars.
- anas**, *atis. f.* A duck, dim. **†anaticula**, *se, a darling.*
- Anas**, *se. m.* The Guadiana, a river in Spain.
- †anatinus and †anatarius**, *a, um. adj.* Of a duck.
- anceps**, *ipitis. adj. [ambi caput.]* 1. Having two heads, (of a mountain) having two peaks. 2. Two-edged. 3. Uncertain, ambiguous, doubtful, obscure: *anceps prœlium*, a drawn battle, *Liv.*; but also a battle where an army is attacked on both sides: *telis ancipitibus hostem subnoturus*, intending to drive the enemy away by attacking him with missiles on both sides, *Liv.*; *ancipitia munimenta*, fortifications presenting a formidable appearance on both sides, *Liv.* 4. Amphibious. 5. Dangerous.
- Anchisiades**, *se.* Æneas, son of Anchises.
- ancile**, *is. n.*; also *pl. gen. anciliorum*. The round shield that fell from heaven in Numa's time, a small oval shield.
- ancilla**, *se. dim. ancillula.* A maidservant, a handmaid.
- ancillaris**, *e. adj.* Belonging to a handmaid.
- †ancillor**, *aris. v. dep.* To serve, to be subservient to.
- †ancisus**, *a, um. part. used as adj. [ambi cœsus.]* Cut all round.
- †ancon**, *onis. m. [ἀγκών.]* A volute.

ancōra, *æ*. [*δγκύρα*.] An anchor.

ancōrāle, *is. n.* A cable.

ancōrārius, *a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to an anchor.

andābāta, *æ. m.* A gladiator, whose helmet had no holes for the eyes.

andrōgŷnus, *i. m., f. †androgyna*. [*ἀνδρ γυνή*.] A man-woman, a woman-man, a hermaphrodite.

†andron, *ōnis. m.* 1. The men's part of the house. 2. A corridor.

ānellus, *i. dim. from annulus*. A little ring.

†ānēmōne, *æ*. [*ἀνεμος*.] An anemone.

†ānēthum, *i.* Anise, dell.

anfractus, *ūs*. [*ambi frango*.] A winding course, a circuit, a circuitous path, a winding. 2. Circumlocution, digression. 3. Intricacy.

†angellus, *i. dim. of angulus*. A little angle.

††angina, *æ. f.* Quinsy.

angīportus, *ūs. m. and um, i. n.* A narrow alley.

ango, *is, xi.* 1. To throttle, to strangle, to choke. 2. To cause pain to, to vex, to torture.

angor, *oris. m.* 1. Choking, suffocation. 2. Vexation, grief.

šanguľoōmus, *a, um. adj.* With snakes for hair.

anguiculus, *i. dim. of anguis*. A little snake.

šanguľfer, *ēra, ērum*. Bearing snakes.

šanguľgēna, *æ. m.* Born of a serpent, or of serpent's teeth.

†anguilla, *æ. f.* An eel.

†anguľmānus, *a, um. adj.* With snake-like hands, epith. of the elephant.

anguľneus and **†anguľnus**, *a, um. adj.* Of a snake, or serpent.

šanguľpes, *ēdis. m. f.* Snakefooted.

anguis, *is. m. f.* 1. A snake, a serpent. 2. A constellation so called.

šanguľtēnens, *entis. adj.* Holding a snake.

†angulāris, *e*, also **angulātus**. and **†angulōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Angular.

angulus, *i.* 1. An angle, a corner. 2. A nook.

anguste. *adv.* 1. Narrowly. 2. In scanty quantity, briefly. 3. With difficulty.

angustie, *ārum. pl. f.* 1. A narrow pass, a strait by land or sea. 2. A strait, a difficulty. 3. Perplexity. 4. Narrowness (*animi*, etc.);

ang. spiritūs, shortness of breath, Cic.; *ang. rei frumentarię*, scantiness of supplies, Cęs.; *nisi in eas petitionis angustias incidisset*, if he had not lived at a time when success in such a canvass was difficult, Cic.; *citę verborum angustię*, those verbal quibbles, Cic.

†angustiolāvius. *adj. only m.* Wearing a narrow stripe of purple on his robe as a plebeian tribune.

angusto, *as. v. a.* To narrow, to make narrow, to straighten.

angustus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Narrow, contracted (lit. and metaph.). 2.

Scanty, short (of a supply). 3. Difficult. 4. Petty, mean. 5.

Brief (not of a person). 6. Subtle, quibbling; (*n.*) *angustum*, (as subst.) difficulty.

†ānhēlātio, *onis. f.* Panting, gasping.

ānhēlātor, *ōris. m.* One who pants, who is short of breath.

ānhēlītus, *ūs. m.* 1. Panting. 2. Breath. 3. Exhalation.

ānhēlo, *as. v. n.* 1. To Pant, to puff, to gasp. 2. § To roar (of fire).

šānhēlus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Panting. 2. Causing panting (of labour).

ānīcūla, *æ. dim. of anus*. An old woman.

ānilis, *e*. 1. Of an old woman. 2. Like an old woman, anile, silly.

ānilītas, *atis. f.* Anility, old age in a woman.

ānilīter. *adv.* Like an old woman.

ānīma, *æ*. 1. †Air, a breeze, the air. 2. The breath. 3. Life, the principle of life, the mind, the soul; sometimes as a term of endearment, etc.: *ago, efflo, exspiro, †exhalo, šeffundo animam*, to die; *eo, eum anima reliquit*, he died, Nep.

ānīmadversio, *ōnis. f.* [*animus adverto*.] 1. Observation, attention. 2. Unfavourable notice; *i. e.*, censure, punishment.

animadversor, oris. m. An observer, esp. unfavourable.

animadverto, is, ti, sum. [animum adverto.] 1. To turn one's mind to, to observe, to notice, to remark, to consider. 2. To notice unfavourably; i. e., to blame, to punish; in this sense often c. in and acc.

animal, alia. n. An animal, a living creature.

animālis, e. adj. 1. Of air. 2. Living, animal.

animans, tis. part. of animo, but used as adj. ; Animate, living; often as subst. m. f., a living being.

animatio, ōnis. f. A living being.

animatus, a, um. part. pass. from animo. (Also) 1. Disposed, entertaining (such and such) feelings. 2. † Bold, courageous.

†animatus, ūs. m. Animation, vitality.

animo, as. 1. To animate, to give vitality to. 2. To dispose, give (such and such) a disposition to.

animosus, a, um. adj. 1. Blowing strongly. 2. Full of vitality, living. 3. Spirited, bold, courageous.

animula, æ., dim. of anima. Life, the soul.

animus, i, and dim. †animulus, i. 1. The principle of life, life. 2. The mind, the inclination, the intention, the disposition (the intellectual part is more properly mens; but the two nouns are often used without this distinction). 3. Spirit, courage. 4. Pride, arrogance. 5. Anger, fierceness, impetuosity. 6. Sense consciousness. 7. Opinion. 8. § Sense, fert animus, my mind prompts me, I wish; est animus, est in animo, in animo habeo, I intend, Cic. Ov.; bono animo sis, be of good cheer, Cic.

annālis, e. adj. Referring to a year: lex annalis, a law regulating the age at which one is eligible for office.

annales, ium., pl. m. Annals, records of the events of the year.

†annāto, as. v. n. To swim towards, or to (c. dat.).

†annāvigo as. To sail towards, or to.

annecto, is, nexui, nexum. v. a. To fasten on, or to, to annex, to join, to connect (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.).

†annexus, ūs. m. Connection.

†annistilus, a, um. adj. A year old.

†annifer, ěra, ěrum. adj. Bearing fruit the whole year, producing a new stalk each year.

annitor, ěris, nisus sum, v. dep. 1. To lean or rest upon, or against (c. ad and acc. or c. dat.). 2. To strive (c. ad and acc. or c. de and abl., or c. pro and abl. of the obj. (c. infin. or c. acc.).

anniversarius, a, um. adj. Annual, recurring every year.

anno, as. v. n. To swim towards, or to, to reach by swimming (c. acc. or c. ad and acc., or c. dat. or sine c.).

†annōdo, as. v. a. To prune off knots.

annōna, æ. 1. The yearly produce. 2. The price of the yearly produce, esp. of corn, etc., often with an implied sense of high price. 3. § The price (of anything).

annōsus, a, um. adj. Full of years, old.

†annōtatio, ōnis. f. An annotation, the writing down notes.

†annōtator, ōris. m. A person who makes notes.

annōtinus, ā, um. adj. A year old, used last year: but in Cæs. 5. 8. B. G. some interpret annotinæ naves, the provision ships, as if from annona.

†annōto, as. v. a. 1. To make remarks on, to write down notes. 2. †To remark. 3. †To register (a person's name, etc.). 4. †(In pass.) To be notorious (c. abl. of the cause).

††annūbillo, as. v. a. To overcast with clouds.

annulus, v. anulus.

annūmero, as. v. a. 1. To count, to count out. 2. To pay. 3. To reckon in addition, to add.

†annuntio, as. v. n. To announce, to bring news.

annuo, is. m. and †uvi. no sup. v. n. 1. To nod, to nod to, to give a sign

- by a nod. 2. Esp. to give a sign of consent, to assent, to approve (often c. dat.). 3. §To favour. 4. §To consent to give, to promise. 5. (As v. a.) To ratify by a nod, to designate by a nod (c. acc.). 6. ‡To declare (in answer to a question): annuens an distringeret gladium, making a sign to ask whether he should draw his sword, Tac.
- annus, i.** 1. A year. 2. The produce of the year, the yearly crop: qui anno suo petierunt, those who stood for office in their proper year (i. e. the first year that they were eligible), Cic.; anno, a year ago, last year; ad annum, a year hence, next year.
- †annūtrio, is, ivi. v. a.** To train near to (c. dat. of the more remote object).
- annuus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of a year, lasting a year. 2. Yearly, recurring every year: nox erat annua nobis, the night seemed to me a year long, Ov.
- anquiro, is. [ambi quero.]** To seek on all sides, to inquire for or into earnestly, to inquire (sometimes esp. in a legal sense): Duumviri creati qui de perduellione anquirerent, Duumvirs created to try charges of treason, Liv.; capite anquisitum ob rem bello male gestam de imperatore nullo ad eam diem esse, that to that day no general had ever been tried on a capital charge on account of want of success in war, Liv.
- †anquisitio, onis. f.** An indictment.
- ansa, ae.** 1. A handle; (lit. and metaph., as) 2. A pretext, an opportunity. 3. ‡A shoestring. 4. ‡A crampiron.
- †ansatus, a, um.** 1. With a handle. 2. With a thong.
- anser, ōris. m.** A goose. **†anserculus, i.** A gosling.
- †anserinus, a, um. adj.** Of a goose.
- †antāpōdōsis, is [ανταποδοσις].** The application of a simile.
- ante. prep. c. acc.** 1. Before (either in place or time). 2. In front of. 3. In preference to, more than. 4. (As adv.) Forwards. 5. Formerly: ante omnia, especially, principally; multis ante saecula, many ages before; antequam, before that, before; (with a verb. of the time when such and such a thing happened, as) antequam mortuus est, before he died (the portions ante and quam being often separated by other words).
- antea. adv.** Before, formerly, previously.
- †anteambulo, onis. m.** A forerunner, a servant sent to clear the way.
- antecapio, is, eēpi, captum. v. a.** 1. To be beforehand, to preoccupy. 2. To anticipate.
- antecedens, entis. m. (as subst.)** An antecedent.
- antecedo, is, cessi, cessum. v. a.** 1. To go before, to get the start of (c. acc.). 2. To precede. 3. To be superior to, to excel (c. dat. or c. acc. or sine c.).
- antecello, is. no perf. v. a.** To be superior to, to excel (c. dat., rarely c. acc., sometimes sine c.).
- antecessio, onis. f.** 1. A going before, a preceding. 2. An antecedent cause.
- †antecessor, oris. m. in pl.** The advanced guard.
- antecursor, oris. m.** One who runs before; (in pl.) the advanced guard.
- ante-eo, antēis, ivi, itum. and in Plaut. antideo. v. a.** 1. To go before, to precede. 2. To outstrip, to be superior to, to excel. 3. To anticipate. 4. ‡To oppose.
- antefero, fera, tūli, lātum. v. a.** 1. To carry before, in front. 2. To prefer (c. dat. of the more remote object). 3. To anticipate.
- antefixus, a, um. part. of antefigo (not in use).** Fixed in front of, fastened to (neut. pl. antefixa), little ornaments affixed to cornices, roofs, &c.
- †antēgēnītālis, e.** Before birth.
- antegrēdior, ōris, gressus, sum. v. dep.** To go before, to precede.
- †antehabeo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** To prefer (c. dat. of the more remote object).
- antehac, in Plaut. also antedhac. adv.** Formerly, previously, before.
- †antēlōgium, i. n.** A prologue.
- antēlūcānus, a, um. adj. [antē lux.]** Before daylight, early.
- antēmeridiānus, a, um. adj.** Before mid-day, in the forenoon.

- antēmitto**, *is, misi, missum. v. a.* To send before, to send on.
- antenna**, *m.* A sailyard, a yard, a yardarm.
- antēpes**, *ēdis. m.* 1. A forefoot. 2. ‡A forerunner, an avant-courier.
- antēpillānus**, *i.* A soldier who fought before the pilani, or triarii, in one of the two front ranks of hastati or principes.
- antēpōno**, *is, pōni, itum. v. a.* 1. To place before, to set before. 2. To prefer (c. dat. of the more remote object).
- †antēpōtēna**, *entia. adj.* Superior in power.
- antequam**. See *antē*.
- antes**, *ium. pl. f.* Rows of vines.
- antēsīgnanus**, *i. m.* 1. A soldier who fights in front of the standard. 2. A commander.
- antesto**, *as, stiti. no sup. v. a.* To stand before, i. e. to excel (c. dat.).
- antestor**, *āris. v. dep.* To cite as a witness.
- antēvēnio**, *is, vēni, ventum. v. a.* 1. To get the start of, to anticipate; often so as to prevent. 2. (Rare). To excel, to surpass (c. acc.): [beneficia usque eo laeta sunt dum videntur exsolvi posse], ubi multum antevenerere, when they have far outstripped requital, Tac.
- antēverto**, *is, ti, sum. v. a.* 1. To go before, to precede, to anticipate; sometimes so as to prevent: omnibus consiliis anteverendum existimavit ut Narbonem proficisceretur, he thought that going to Narbonne ought to have precedence of all his other plans, Cæsa.
- ‡antēvōlo**, *as. v. a.* To fly before, to precede.
- †anthēmis**, *īdis. f.* Chamomile.
- †anthīnus**, *a, um. [ἀνθος].* Gathered from flowers.
- †anthrōpophāgus**, *i. m. [ἀνθρωπος φάγω.]* A man-eater, a cannibal.
- anticipatio**, *ōnia. f.* An original, an innate, a previous idea.
- anticipo**, *as. v. a.* To preoccupy, to anticipate.
- antīcus**, *a, um. adj.* That which is before, in front, opposite.
- Antīcyra**, *m.* An island in the Malean Gulf celebrated for hellebore.
- †antīdōtum**, *i and ua. f. f. [ἀντὶ δίδωμι.]* An antidote.
- antimetabole**, *ea. f. [ἀντὶ μετὰ βάλλω.]* A figure in rhetoric, where the same words are repeated in a different meaning.
- †antīnōmia**, *m. f. [ἀντὶ νόμος.]* A contradiction between two laws, or between two clauses in the same law.
- †antīpāthia**, *m. [ἀντὶ πᾶθος].* Antipathy.
- †antīquārius**, *i. m., f. antiquaria, m.* An antiquarian.
- antique**, *adv.* After the fashion of the ancients.
- antīquitas**, *ātis. f.* 1. Antiquity. 2. Those who lived in old time. 3. Old fashion, often old-fashioned virtue.
- antīquus**, *adv.* 1. Anciently, of old. 2. Previously.
- antīquo**, *as. v. a.* To reject (a proposed law).
- antīquus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Ancient, old. 2. ‡Aged. 3. Old-fashioned (often of old-fashioned virtue). 4. (In comp.) Better, more desirable, more wished for, preferable.
- antistes**, *ītis. m. f., f. also antistīta, m.* 1. One who presides over (cerimoniarum et sacrarum, Cic.), a high priest or priestess. 2. A person eminent for skill, etc. (c. gen. of the art).
- †antlia**, *m. f. [ἀντλήω.]* A pump.
- antrum**, *i. n.* A cave, a cavern, a den.
- †ānūlāria**, *e and -āria, a, um.* Of or for rings.
- ānūlārius**, *i. m.* A ring-maker.
- †ānūlātus**, *a, um.* Wearing a ring.
- ānūlus**, *i. m.* 1. A ring (esp. a seal-ring, a seal). 2. ‡A link in a chain. 3. ‡A curl (the ring was the distinguishing badge of the Roman knights): anulum quem ex his rebus invenit, the ring which he obtained by his share in these transactions (when he was made a knight), Cic.; annulis donatus, having been presented with a ring (i. e. been made a knight), Tac.
- ānus**, *i. m.* The fundament.

- ānus, ūs. f.** An old woman ; (used also as *adj.*) of animals : *cerva anus*, an old doe, Or.
- anxiē, adv.** Anxiously.
- anxiētas, ātis. f.** Anxiety, anxious care.
- ānxiſer, ēra, ērum. adj.** Causing anxiety.
- anxītūdo, īnis. f.** Anxiety.
- anxius, a, um.** Anxious, solicitous, uneasy ; often *anxius animi*, etc. ; sometimes c. gen. of the cause, more usu. c. *de* and *abl.*, or c. *no* and *subj.*, or c. *an* ; once in Livy, c. acc. 2. Making anxious, disquieting.
- †āpāge. interj.** Away.
- †āparctias, s. m. [ἀπὸ ἀρκτος.]** The north wind.
- †āpēliōtes, s. m. [ἀπὸ ἡλίου.]** The east wind.
- āper, pri.** A wild boar.
- āperio, is, erui, ertum. v. a.** 1. To uncover, to lay bare. 2. To lay bare, to display, to exhibit, to reveal. 3. To open, to cut open, to force open, to lay open. 4. To lay bare, i. e. to explain, to detail, to disclose, to relate.
- āperte. adv.** Openly, plainly, without disguise.
- †āperto, as. v. a.** To lay bare, to uncover.
- āpertus, a, um. part. pass. from aperio, also as adj.** 1. Open (as we say, an open boat, i. e. without a deck, an open country, the open sea, an open view, etc.). 2. Clear, plain, avowed, undisguised. 3. Open, candid, frank : *apertum, a* as subst., an open plain, the open, i. e. the open country : *apertis verbis dicere*, to say in plain words, Cic. ; *pauca supra repetam quo ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis, magisque in aperto sint*, I will go back a little, that every thing may be more clear to understand, and more evident, Sall. ; *magis in aperto erat*, it was more easy, Tac.
- āpex, īcis. m.** 1. The top, the summit. 2. Any covering for the head, a hat, a crown, esp. the conical cap of a priest. 3. That which crowns, the chief honour, etc. 4. †The long mark over a vowel.
- āphraotus, i. f. [ἀφρακτος.]** An open, i. e. undecked vessel.
- †āpiānus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of parsley. 2. Of bees : *apiana uva*, the muscatel grape.
- †āpiārium, i. n.** A bee-house, an apiary.
- †āpiārius, i. m.** An apiarian, a bee-keeper.
- āpicātus, a, um.** Wearing an apex, q. v.
- †āpīnse, ārum. pl. f.** Trifles.
- āpis, is. f. dim. ††āpicūla, s.** A bee.
- āpiscor, ē:is, no perf.** To get, to obtain (an old and nearly obsolete word).
- āpium, i. n.** Parsley.
- āplustre, is. pl. tria and štra.** The stern of a ship.
- apocleti, orum. m. pl. [ἀποκλητος.]** The name of the chief council of the Ætolians.
- āpōdýtērium, i. n. [ἀπὸ δύω.]** A dressing-room.
- †āpōgēus, a, um. [ἀπὸ γῆ.]** Coming off land, as wind.
- āpōlactizo, as. v. a. [ἀπὸ λακτίζω.]** To reject with scorn, to scorn.
- Āpollīnāris, e, and Āpollīneus, a, um. adj.** Of or sacred to Apollo.
- āpōlōgus, i. m. [ἀπόλογος.]** A fable, an apologue.
- āpōthēca, s. f. [ἀποθήκη.]** A storehouse.
- appārāte. adv.** With costly preparation, magnificently.
- apparatio, onis. f.** Preparation.
- appārātus, ūs. m.** 1. Preparation. 2. Furniture, equipments, appointments ; (often pl., esp. in this sense) splendid appointments, magnificence : *belli apparatus*, the munitions of war, military engines, military stores, etc.
- appāreo, es, ui. no sup. v. a.** 1. To appear, to be in sight, to come in sight, to be visible. 2. To be clear, evident (often as *impera* in this sense). 3. To be an attendant (see *apparitor*) of or on (c. dat.) : *fortis appare*, show yourself a brave man, Hor.
- †appārio, is, pōpēri.** To acquire, to get.
- appārītio, onis. f.** Attendance, service. See *apparitor*.

appāritor, ōris. m. An attendant upon, esp. upon a public officer.

appāro, as. To prepare, to make ready, to provide.

appellatio, onis. f. 1. The act of addressing, accosting. 2. A name.
3. An appeal. 4. Pronunciation.

appellātor, ōris. m. An appellant, one who appeals.

appello, as. v. a. 1. To address, to accost (used even of addressing by letter). 2. (Esp. in the language of entreaty.) To apply to, to entreat, to implore. 3. (Or of demand.) To dun (sometimes c. de and abl. of the sum). 4. To appeal to for aid, for a more favourable judgment, etc., to invoke. 5. To accuse, esp. in pass. 6. To call, to name, to mention by name : Blattius de proditiōe Dasium appellabat, Blattius invited or tempted Dasius to an act of treason, Liv. (a very rare use) ; servam appellans esse, claiming her as his slave, Liv.

appello, is, pūli, pulsum. v. a. 1. To drive to, to bring to, to force to (often esp. of bringing a ship or a fleet near, c. ad or c. in and acc. (§ c. dat.)). 2. To direct towards, to apply to (as the mind to a subject). 3. As v. n.) To arrive at (a coast, etc.), to put in to (harbour, etc.), (c. ad and acc. or ꝑ c. acc.).

appendix, icis. f. dim. appendicūla, ōis. f. An addition, appendage.

appendo, is, di, sum. v. a. To weigh out (in payment) to, to pay, to weigh.

appētens, entis. pres. part. from appetō, used also as *adj.* with compar. and superl. 1. Desirous of, eager for (c. gen.). 2. Covetous, grasping.

appētenter. adv. With eager desire.

appētentia, ōis. f. Eager desire.

appētitiō, onis. f. A desire for, a seeking to obtain.

appētitus, ūs. m. Desire, eager desire, appetite, passion.

appēto, is, ivi, ii, itum. v. a. 1. To desire, to seek to obtain, to strive after. 2. To approach (c. acc. often sine c. as v. n.), esp. as a season approaches, etc. 3. To attack.

appingo, is, nxi, notum. v. a. 1. To paint on or in. 2. To add in writing.

applaudo, is, di, sum. v. a. 1. To strike upon, to strike. 2. To clap the hands out, to applaud (c. dat.). 3. To pat, esp. in part. applausus.

applausor, ōris. m. One who applauds.

applausus, ūs. m. Applause.

applicātiō, ōnis. f. The act of applying : jus applicationis, the right which a patron had to the effects of a foreign client who died intestate.

applio, as, ui, more rarely avi, sup. ātum, more often than itum, v. a. (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.). 1. To join to, apply to, attach to, fasten to, bring to, to lean against, to bring near, to place near (of the more remote object). 2. To connect with. 3. To direct, to guide the course (esp. of a ship) towards, to steer to : applicor in terras Œbali nympha tuas, I am driven, O Œbalian nymph, to your country, Ov.

applōro, as. v. n. To weep, to weep at.

appōno, is, pōui, itum. v. a. (c. ad and acc. or c. dat. of the more remote object). 1. To place near or by, to apply to. 2. To set before, to serve up (food, etc.). 3. To appoint. 4. § To add : appone lucro, set it down as (to the credit of) gain, Hor.

apperrectus, a, um. part. used as adj. [porrigo.] Stretched out near.

apporto, as. v. a. To bring to, to convey to, to bring.

appōsite. adj. Oppositely, aptly, in a manner suitable to, calculated for.

appōsitiō, onis. f. A placing near, by the side.

appōsitum, i. n. An epithet.

appōsitus, a, um. part. pass. of appono, used also as adj. with compar. and superl. 1. Near to. 2. Apposite, appropriate, suitable (c. ad and acc.). 3. ‡ Inclined to (c. dat.).

appōsitus, ūs. m. An application.

appōtus, a, um. part. from appoto, used as adj. Drunk.

apprēcor, āris. v. dep. To pray to.

apprehendo, is, di, sum. v. a. To take, to take hold of, to seize, in either a

- friendly manner, as to embrace, or hostilely, to make oneself master of, to take possession of. 2. To bring forward, to allege.
- apprime. adv.** Especially, particularly, eminently.
- apprimo, is, pressi, pressum. v. a.** To press to (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.) of the more remote object).
- appröbatio, önis. f.** 1. Approbation, approval. 2. Further proof, confirmation.
- appröbator, öris. m.** One who approves.
- †appröbe. adv.** Very well.
- appröbo, as. v. a.** 1. To approve of, to show approval of. 2. To prove, to establish. 3. (†c. acc. of what is done, c. dat. of the person to or for whom). To do or discharge in a manner satisfactory to.
- apprömitto, is, misi. v. a.** To promise as an additional surety.
- appröpöro, as. v. a.** 1. To hasten, to accelerate. 2. (u. n.) To make haste.
- appröpinquatio, önis. f.** A drawing near, a near approach.
- appröpinquo, as. v. a.** To approach, to draw near; (c. dat. or c. ad, or in and acc., or sine c.), cum ejusmodi locis esset appropinquare, when they had approached that kind of place, Cæs.
- appulsus, üs. m. [appello, is.]** A steering towards, an approach (of anything).
- appulsus, a, um. v. appello, is.** Navis appulsa Veliam est, the ship put into Velia, Cic.
- äpricatio, önis. f.** A basking in the sun.
- †äpricitas, atis. f.** A sunny place, sunniness.
- äpricor, äris. v. dep.** To bask in the sun.
- äpricus, a, um. adj.** 1. Open, esp. open to the sun, sunny. 2. Exposed to the sun: in apricum proferet setas, time will bring it to light, Hor.
- Äprilis, is. m.** April; also *adj.*, of April.
- †äprinus, and †äprignus, a, um.** Of the wild boar.
- apte. adv.** Fitly, suitably, properly.
- apto, as. v. a.** 1. To fit, to adapt, to adjust, to attach. 2. To prepare. 3. To furnish, to equip.
- aptus, a, um.** 1. Fitted to, fastened to (c. dat. or c. de or ex, and abl.) 2. Depending on (c. ex and abl.). 3. Connected together. 4. Furnished with. 5. Fit, suitable, appropriate: formas Deus aptus in omnes, a God easily changing into, or well suited to every form; profectus apto exercitu, marching with his army ready for battle, or, according to some, handy, not too large to be got in order in a moment, Liv.
- äpud. prep.** governing acc. 1. Near, by, close to, at (but not so often of places as of persons). 2. Among, in: as, apud nostros, among our countrymen, in our nation; apud viros bonos, among, with, in the eyes of good men, Cic. 3. Before: as, apud judices, before the judges, Cic. 4. In the time of. 5. In (making a quotation): apud Xenophontem, in Xenophon, Cic.; Lucceius queritur apud me per literas, Lucceius complains to me by letter (a very rare use), Cic.; apud me, at my house, Cic.
- äqua, as. f.** Water (from any source, or of any kind): præter eum qui præbet aquam, except the host (because the host supplied water to wash the hands); quos ego sum terrâ, quos ego passus aquâ, which I suffered by land and water, i. e. by sea, Ov.; leges jubent ei aquâ et igni interdici, the laws enjoin him to be forbidden fire and water, i. e. to be banished, Cic.; alii in aquam ruebant, others rushed to the river, Liv.; aquæ magnæ bis eo anno fuere, there were great rains or floods twice that year, Liv.; in hac causâ mihi aqua hæret, in this case I am at a loss (a proverb), Cic.; aquam perdit, he wastes his time (metaph. from the Greek orators, whose time for speaking was measured by the clepsydra), Quint.; aquæ, the waters, medicinal waters, such as those at Baise.
- äqueductus, üs, um.** 1. An aqueduct. 2. A right of water.
- †äquälliculus, i. m.** The paunch.

- †*āquālis*, *is*. *m.* An ewer.
†*āquārium*, *i*. *n.* A watering-place for cattle.
āquārius, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Concerning, belonging to water.
āquārius, *i*. 1. A water-carrier. 2. An inspector of waterworks.
3. A sign of the Zodiac.
āquāticus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Full of water, moist, wet. 2. Aquatic.
āquātīlis, *e*. *adj.* 1. Aquatic. 2. Watery.
āquātio, *onis*. *f.* 1. A fetching of water. 2. A place where water can be procured. 3. †Rain, in pl.
āquātor, *ōris*. *m.* A water-carrier.
āquila, *ae*. *f.* 1. An eagle. 2. A Roman standard, which was the figure of an eagle. 3. †A legion. 4. The part of a building which supports the gable.
āquillifer, *ēri*. *m.* A standard-bearer.
āquillinus, *a*, *um*. Of an eagle.
āquillo, *onis*. *m.* The north wind, the north.
āquilonāris, *e*. and †*aquilonius*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Northern, northerly.
†*āquilus*, *a*, *um*. Dark-coloured.
āquor, *āris*. *v. dep.* To water, to fetch water.
āquōsus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Watery, rainy. 2. Clear : *mater aquosa*, the goddess of the sea ; *i*, *e*. *Thetis*, *Ōv*.
āquula, *ae*. *dim.* of *aqua*. A little water, a little streamlet.
āra, *ae*. *f.* 1. An erection : *ara sepulchri*, a tomb, *Virg*. 2. (Esp.) An altar. 3. A place of refuge, refuge.
†*Arabicus*, *Ārābius*, § *Ārābus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Arabian.
†*ārābīlis*, *e*. *adj.* Arable, fit to be ploughed, easily ploughed.
Ārabs, *ābis*. *m.* An Arabian.
ārānea, *ae*. 1. A spider. 2. A cobweb. 3. †A cobweblike thread.
††*ārāneus*, and *dim.* *araneolus*, *i*, *m.*, and *f.* *araneola*, *ae*. A spider.
ārāneum, *i*. *n.* A cobweb.
†*ārāneus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of a spider : *mus araneus*, a shrewmouse.
ārātio. *ōnis*. *f.* 1. Ploughing. 2. Arable land.
†*ārātiuncūla*, *ae*. A small field.
ārātor, *ōris*. *m.* A ploughman ; as *adj.* joined with *bos*, etc., drawing the plough : in pl. *aratores*, those who farmed the public lands.
ārātrum, *i*. *n.* A plough.
arbiter, *tri*. *m.*, and *f.* *šarbītra*, *ae*. 1. A spectator, a witness. 2. An umpire, arbitrator, judge (deciding according to equity, as opp. to *judex*, who was bound by strict law). 3. One who decides or governs, a master : *locus effusi late maris arbiter*, a space commanding an extensive view of the open sea, *Hor*.
arbītrātus, *ūs*. *m.* 1. †Arbitration. 2. With pleasure.
†*arbītrārius*, *a*, *um*. Arbitrary, depending on one person's will.
arbītrium, *i*. *n.* 1. The decision of an arbitrator. 2. Judgment, opinion. 3. Will, pleasure, authority.
arbītror, *āris*, *v. dep.* 1. To pronounce as an arbitrator or judge. 2. To think, to be of opinion ; once used in pass. sense.
arbor, and *šarboe*, *ōris*. *f.* A tree, §anything made of timber, a mast, an oar, etc. : *arbor infelix*, the gallows, *Liv*.
††*arbōrārius*, *a*, *um*. and *arbōreus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of a tree.
†*arbōrātor*, *ōris*. *m.* A pruner of trees.
†*arbuscula*, *ae*. 1. A small tree, a shrub. 2. The tuft on a peacock's head.
†*arbusticus* and *arbustus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Planted with trees. 2. Trained against a tree.
arbustum, *i*. *n.* 1. A plantation of trees. 2. †A tree.
arbūteus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of the arbutus.
arbūtus. *f.* The arbutus ; *arbūtum*, *i*. *n.* 1. The fruit of the arbutus. 2. The tree.

arduous, difficult: *res arduæ*, difficult; i. e. *adversæ*, distressful circumstances, adversity, Hor.; *arduum*, i. (as subst.) a steep place.

ārea, *m. f.* 1. A level piece of ground for building, a site. 2. A courtyard. 3. An open space for games or races, a racecourse. 4. A threshing-floor. 5. A bed in a garden. 6. †The halo round the sun or moon.

†**ārefacio**, *is, fēci, factum. v. a.* [*facio, are, Lucr.*] To dry up.

ārēna, *m. f.* 1. Sand. 2. A sandy place, sandy soil, a sandy desert, etc. 3. The shore. 4. The place for combats or games, as we say the arena (because the floor of the amphitheatre was strewed with sand to prevent the combatants from slipping). 5. (Metaph.) Any field of contention: [*quid facis Cēnone?*], *quid arenæ semina mandas?* Why are you casting seed on the shore? i. e. Why are you wasting your labour? Ov.

†**ārēnāceus**, *a, um. adj.* Of or like sand, sandy.

ārēnāria, *m. f.* A sandpit.

†**ārēnīvāgus**, *a, um.* Wandering in a desert.

ārēnōsus, *a, um. adj.* Sandy.

ārens, *entis. pres. part.* from *areo*; used also as *adj.* 1. Dry. 2. Thirsty.

†**ārēnūla**, *m. f.* A grain of sand.

āreo, *es, ui.* and in *pres. āresco, is.* To be dry, parched. 2. To be thirsty.

†**āreōla**, *m. f.* A small area, q. v.

†**ārētālōgus**, *i. m.* [*ἀρετή λόγος.*] A pretender to virtue, a boaster.

argentāria, *m. f.* 1. A bank or money-changer's shop. 2. The trade of a banker or money-changer. 3. A silver mine.

argentārius, *a, um. adj.* Relating to silver, relating to money.

argentārius, *i. m.* A banker, a money-changer.

argentātus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Plated. 2. Wearing plated armour.

argentus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Silver, made of silver, adorned with silver. 2. Silvery, looking like silver, bright, white, clear.

†**argentifōdīna**, *m. f.* A silver mine.

†**argentōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Abounding in silver.

argentum, *i. n.* Silver, silver plate, silver money, money.

argilla, *m. f.* Potter's clay.

†**argillāceus**, *a, um.* and **argillōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Full of clay.

argūmentātiō, *ōnis. f.* 1. Argumentation, a bringing forward proof. 2. Proof.

argūmentor, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To bring forward proof, to adduce something as proof. 2. To infer, to include.

†**argūmentōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Full of subject of argument, of matter.

argūmentum, *i. n.* 1. An argument, i. e. a proof, an evidence, an indication: *concludi argumentum non potest*, a conclusion cannot be drawn from the evidence, Cic. 2. The argument or subject (of any writing, play, poem, or of any picture, etc.): *tabulæ vero novæ quid habent argumenti?* but as for new tables (see *tabulæ*), what do they mean, what is the object of them? Cic.

arguo, *is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* 1. To argue, to contend, to assert, to indicate. 2. To accuse (c. gen. or c. abl., or c. *de* and *abl.*, or c. acc. and *infin.*). 3. To censure. 4. To convict (rare). 5. To confute: *apparet virtus arguiturque malis*, virtue is made apparent and conspicuous by misfortune, Ov.

argūtātiō, *ōnis. f.* A creaking noise.

argūte, *adv.* Shrewdly, cleverly.

argūtis, *ārum. pl. f.* 1. Liveliness, lively motion. 2. Shrewdness, acuteness.

argūto, *as. v. n.* and †**argūtor**, *āris. v. dep.* To chatter about.

argūtus, and *dim. argūtulus*, *a, um.* 1. Lively, active, quickly moving. 2. Speaking or singing quickly, or making any kind of rapid noise, good or

- bad, tuneful, rustling, creaking, noisy, chattering. 3. Shrewd, clever, sagacious; (or in bad sense) cunning — *argutum caput* (of a horse), a head light, and well set on, *Virg.*
- argýraspidēs*, um. pl. m. [*ἀργυρῆς δερκίς*.] Armed with silver shields.
- †*āriditas*, atis. f. Dryness, drought.
- āridus*, a, um. dim. *āridulus*, a, um. adj. 1. Dry. 2. Withered, shrivelled. 3. (Of style) Meagre, jejune, lifeless. 4. (Of a mode or means of life, etc.) Poor, scanty, unsubstantial. +5. Covetous, niggardly. n.: *aridum* (as subst.), dry land.
- āriēs*, *āriētis*. m. 1. A ram. 2. Aries, a sign of the zodiac. 3. A battering ram. 4. A buttress.
- †*arietatio*, ōnis. f. A butting like a ram.
- †*arietinus*, a, um. adj. Of or like a ram.
- āriō*, as. v. n. To butt (c. in and acc. of that against which, †as v. a. c. acc.).
- ārista*, ae. 1. An ear of corn, (prop.) the beard of the ear. 2. §An ear of spikenard. 3. †Hair.
- ārithmēticus*, a, um. adj. [*ἀριθμῆς*.] Of arithmetic: (n. pl. as subst.) arithmetic.
- †*ārītudo*, inis. f. Dryness.
- arma*, orum. n. pl. Tools of any kind. 1. Arms, defensive armour. 2. Weapons, as sword or spear, but not missile weapons; (metaph.) armed men, an army; also (metaph.) any means of defence or attack, eloquence, etc.: *arma civilia*, civil war, *Cic.* 3. (For peaceful purposes) Implements of husbandry, for grinding, baking, etc. 4. §The tackle of a ship.
- †*armāmaxa*, ae. f. [*ἀρμαμαξα*]. A covered Persian chariot.
- armāmenta*, ōrum. pl. n. The tackle, rigging, etc., of a ship.
- armāmentarium*, i. n. 1. An armoury, an arsenal. 2. †A dockyard.
- armārium*, i. dim. †*armariolum*. A chest, a strongbox.
- armātūra*, ae. f. Armour: *levis armatura*, the light-armed troops, *Cic.*
- armatus*. part. pass. from *armo*, q. v. (used as subst.). An armed man, a soldier.
- armātus*, ūs. m. (only found in abl. sing.). Armour, equipment in point of arms: *omni graviore armatu* (relicto in *Bruttis*), all the heavy-armed troops, *Liv.*
- †*armēniāca*, ae. f. An apricot tree.
- †*armēnium*, i. also *armēniacum*, i. n. An apricot.
- armentālis*, e. adj. Belonging to a herd.
- armentārius*, i. m. A herdsman.
- armentum*, i. n. [aro] 1. Any beast of draught (but usu. of a number). 2. A herd (§used even of stags, seals, etc.).
- armifer*, ēra, ērum, and *armiger*, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing arms, warlike.
- armiger*, ēri. m., and f. §*armigēra*, ae. An armourbearer, (metaph.) an adherent.
- armilla*, ae. f. An armlet, a bracelet.
- armillātus*, a, um. adj. 1. Wearing an armlet. 2. Wearing a collar (of a dog).
- †*armīpōtens*, entis. adj. Mighty in arms, warlike.
- §*armīsōnus*, a, um. adj. Resounding with arms.
- armo*, as. v. n. To equip, to furnish with arms or implements of any kind, to arm.
- armus*, i. m. The shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade (properly only of animals, but §used also of men).
- āro*, as. v. a. [*ἀρόω*]. 1. To plough; (lit. and metaph.) of a ship, or of old age furrowing the face with wrinkles. 2. To be a ploughman, to be a farmer.
- †*quātus*, a, um. adj. 1. Bent, curved. 2. †Having the jaundice: †*ar-tuatus morbus*, the jaundice.
- †*atus*, a, um. part. pass. from *arrego*, q. v.; also as adj. c. compar. 1.

- Standing on end (as hair from terror), erect. 2. Roused, excited (as hope). 3. Steep, precipitous.
- arrēpo**, *is*, *pai*, *no sup. v. n.* To creep towards (c. *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, *īc. dat.*).
- †arrhābo**, *ōnis. m.* and **†arrha**, *m. f.* Earnest money, a deposit.
- arrideo**, *es*, *si*, *sum. v. n.* To smile, to smile at, approvingly or favourably (sine c. or c. *dat.*, or [rare] c. *acc.*). 2. To please (as a thing pleases) (c. *dat.*).
- arriġo**, *is*, *rexī*, *rectum. v. a.* 1. To set upright, raise up. 2. To rouse, to excite (hopes, courage, more rarely persons).
- arripiō**, *is*, *ui*, *reptum. v. a.* 1. To seize, to lay hold of, snatch up. 2. To get, to obtain, to derive. 3. To comprehend. 4. To apprehend, to arrest. 5. §To attack (satirically).
- arrōdo**, *is*, *si*, *sum. v. a.* To gnaw.
- arrōgana**, *antis. part.* from *arrogō*, but used as *adj.* Arrogant, haughty.
- arrōganter**, *adv.* Arrogantly, haughtily.
- arrōgantia**, *m. f.* Arrogance, haughtiness, undue pretension.
- arrōgo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To place by the side of (as an associate in office). 2. To claim (esp. what does not belong to me), to arrogate, to assume.
- ars. tia. f.** 1. Art. skill. 2. A moral quality (esp. good), a virtue. 3. (In bad sense) Artifice, cunning. 4. An art. 5. §The result of art, i. e. a work. Cicero distinguishes *ars*, as the theory, from *facultas*, as practical skill: *ingenue artes*, the liberal sciences, Ov.
- artēria**, *m.* and **†arterium**, *i. n.* [ἀρτηρία.] 1. The windpipe. 2. An artery.
- arthriticus**, *a. um. adj.* [ἀρθρικός.] Gouty.
- †articulāris**, *e.* and **lārius**, *a. um. adj.* Of or affecting the joints.
- articulātīm. adv.** 1. Joint by joint, separately. 2. Distinctly, articulately.
- †articūlo**, *as. v. a.* To articulate.
- articūlus**, *i.* 1. A small joint, a joint. 2. §A limb. 3. §A finger: *dolores articulorum*, gout, rheumatism, Cic. 4. A knot in trees. 5. A member, a division (esp. of a sentence), a clause: *in ipso articulo temporis*, at the most critical moment, Cic.; so, *in ipso articulo*, Jer.
- artifex**, *icis. m.* 1. One who practises a liberal art, an artist, a skilful workman. 2. A builder or maker of anything (usu. of a good thing, at all events, of a thing cleverly made). 3. As *adj. m. f.* 1. Skilful, ingenious. 2. Skilfully wrought or made: *artifex equus*, a thoroughly trained horse, Ov.
- artificiōsus**, *a. um.* and **†artificiālis**, *e.* 1. In accordance with the rules of art. 2. Skilful, artistic. 3. Skilfully made, artistic. 4. Artificial (opp. to *naturalis*).
- artificium**, *i. n.* 1. An art, a trade, a business. 2. Skill, dexterity. 3. (In bad sense) Cunning, artifice. 4. Theory, as opp. to practice.
- †artōcreas**, *ētis. n.* [ἀρτος κρέας.] A meatpie.
- artōlāgānus**, *i. m.* A kind of hot cake.
- ††artopta**, *m. m.* [ἀρτος ὀψάδα.] 1. A baker. 2. A breadpan or oven.
- artus**, *ūs. m.* 1. A joint. 2. A limb. 3. †A tendril.
- ārūla**, *m. f.* dim of *ara*. An altar.
- §arundīfer**, *ēra*, *ērum. adj.* Producing reeds, crowned with reeds.
- †arundīnētum**, *i. n.* A bed of reeds.
- arundīneus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Made or consisting of reeds. 2. Abounding in reeds: *pastor arundineo carmine mulcet oves*, the shepherd soothes his sheep with a tune on his reed pipe, Ov.
- arundīnōsus**, *a. um. adj.* Abounding in reeds.
- arundo**, *inis. f.* 1. A reed. 2. Anything made of reed, a pipe, a flute, an arrow, a fishing rod, a weaver's comb, a cane to flog with, †a pen, †a splint, a limed twig to catch birds.
- arvum**, *i. n.* [aro.] 1. An arable field, a corn field, a field, land. 2. §A region: *arva Neptunia*, the sea, Virg.
- arvus**, *a. um* (very rare). *adj.* Arable, ploughed.
- arx**, *cis. f.* 1. A citadel. 2. (Metaph.) A place of refuge, a refuge,

- a bulwark. 3. A strong height, a height: *siderum mundi qui temperat arcem*, who rules the starry heaven, *Or.*; so, *arces igneae*, *Hor.*: *sacras jaculatus arces*, striking with his bolts the sacred pinnacles, i.e. temples, etc., *Hor.*
- as, assis. m.** 1. A pound of uncoined copper. 2. A coin, which was gradually made of smaller and smaller value, till it came to be only half an ounce, or worth about three farthings: *ad assem*, to the last farthing, *Hor.*
- †asārōtum, i.** A tessellated pavement.
- †ascālābotes, m.** A kind of lizard.
- ascaules, is. m.** [*ἄσκαλος αἰθέριος*]. A bagpiper.
- ascendo, is, di, sum. v. a.** To climb, to ascend, to mount, to rise (c. acc. or c. in or ad and acc.).
- ascensio, onis. f.** A climbing, an ascending.
- ascensus, ūs. m.** 1. A climbing, an ascending, an ascent (the act). 2. An ascent (the road), the path by which one ascends. 3. A degree of height or excellence.
- ascia, m. f.** 1. An axe, a hatchet. 2. †A trowel.
- †ascus, a, um. adj.** [*α σκιά*]. Without shadow, under the equator.
- †ascōpēra, m. f.** [*ἀσκόρος*]. A leathern wallet or sack.
- ascribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a.** 1. To insert in addition, to insert in (a writing), to add (in writing, as a superscription, or inscription). 2. To enrol, to enter (in a list, often c. in and acc. of the list, or c. dat.). 3. To reckon among, to include in. 4. To ascribe, attribute, impute.
- ascriptitius, a, um. adj.** Enrolled, as an addition to a previous list: *novi et ascripti cives*, new citizens lately admitted to the franchise, lately placed on the register, *Cic.* See *ascriptus*.
- ascriptio, ōnis. f.** An addition, something added in writing.
- ascriptor, ōris. m.** One who subscribes to, who puts his name to any writing in testimony of approval.
- ascriptus, a, um. part. pass.** of *ascribo*, but used in a particular sense. Added (to the register), enrolled, naturalized (as a citizen belonging by birth to another country); in *Tac.* c. acc. of the country where.
- āsellus, i. m., f. āsella, m.** An ass, a donkey, a young ass.
- āillus, i. m.** A gadfly.
- †āsininus, a, um. adj.** Of an ass.
- āsinus, i. m.** An ass (lit. and metaph.).
- āsōtus, i. m.** [*ἄσωτος*]. A debauched person.
- †aspārāgus, i. m.** Asparagus.
- aspectābilis, e. adj.** That may be seen, visible.
- aspetto, as. v. a.** 1. To look at, to behold, to observe. 2. To look towards, to have such and such an aspect.
- aspectus, ūs. m.** 1. A look, glance, sight. 2. The sense of sight. 3. Appearance, aspect: *in aspectu urbis*, within sight of the city.
- †aspello, is, pūli, pulsum. v. a.** To drive away.
- asper, ĕra, ĕrum, and poet. sync. pra, prum. adj.** 1. Rough, rugged, uneven. 2. Rough in manner, repulsive, harsh, ill-natured, unkind, bitter, savage, austere, rigid. 3. Sour, bitter (lit. and metaph.). 4. Harsh in sound. 5. §Exasperated. 6. Severe (of cold, disease, etc.), terrible, calamitous.
- aspere. adv.** Roughly, rudely, fiercely.
- aspergo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To scatter or sprinkle upon (c. acc. and dat., or in and abl. of the more remote object). 2. To strew or sprinkle with (c. acc. and abl.). 3. To sully, to defile: *si illius facilitatem tuae gravitati asperseris*, if you mingle his courtesy with your austerity, *Cic.*; *istius facti non est suspicione aspersus*, he was not implicated in any suspicion of that act, *Cic.*
- aspergo, ĩnis. f.** 1. A sprinkling. 2. Spray.
- asperitas, atis. f.** 1. Unevenness. 2. Roughness, harshness (lit. and metaph.). 3. Roughness of taste, sourness. 4. Severity. 5. Roughness of manner, rudeness, asperity: *asperitates rerum*, difficult and distressful circumstances, *Cic.*; *asperitas animae* (*Plin.*) or *vocis* (*Lucr.*), hoarseness.

+*aspernābīlia*, *e.* Contemptible.

aspernatio, *onia*. *f.* Contempt, disdain.

asperor, *aria*. *v. dep.* 1. To spurn, reject with disdain, despise. 2. In a fr. of Cicero once used in a pass. sense, to be despised: *qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris*, you who by your very complexion disown your country, Cic.

aspēro, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To roughen, make rough. 2. ‡To excite, to exasperate: *sagittas inopiā ferri ossibus asperant*, from the scarcity of iron they point their arrows with bone.

aspersio, *onia*. *f.* A sprinkling, a strewing.

asphōdēlus, *i.* [ἀσφόδελος.] Asphodel.

aspicio, *ia*, *exi*, *ectum*. *v. a.* 1. To look upon or at, to see, to behold. 2. To look towards, to have such and such an aspect: *aspicit meridiem*, it has a south aspect. 3. To survey with the mind's eye, to look into, to consider. 4. To look to (with a feeling of respect, for advice, etc.): *lucem aspicere vix possum*, I can scarcely bear to live, Cic.; in another place he uses *lucem aspicere* for to be born.

+*aspirāmen*, *īnia*. *n.* That which is communicated by inspiration.

aspiratio, *onia*. *f.* 1. Breathing, breathing upon. 2. Evaporation. 3. The use of the aspirate.

aspiro, *as*. *v. n.* 1. To breathe, to breathe on, to blow on. 2. To favour. 3. To aspire to (*c. ad* or *in* and *acc.* § *c. dat.*). 4. To approach (*c. ad*) (rare). 5. (*v. a.*) To blow upon: *ventos aspirat eunti*, she breathes forth favourable winds on him as he goes, Virg. 6. (*v. a.*) To inspire, to infuse. 7. ‡To aspirate.

aspis, *īdia*. *f.* An asp, a viper.

asportatio, *onia*. *f.* A carrying away.

asporto, *as*. *v. a.* To carry away.

asprētum, *i.* A rough place.

assōcla, *ss.* *m.* An attendant, a servant.

assectatio, *onia*. *f.* An (assiduous, respectful) attendance, as of clients.

assectator, *ōris*. *m.* 1. A follower, an attendant. 2. ‡A disciple.

assector, *āris*. *v. dep.* To follow, attend, accompany.

assēnsio, *ōnis*, and *assensus*, *ūs*. *f.* 1. Assent, agreement. 2. A belief in the reality of sensible appearances: *assensus nemorum*, the echo of the woods, Virg.

assensor, *ōris*. *m.* One who assents, who agrees.

assentatio, *ōnis*, *dim.* *assentatiuncula*, *ss.* *f.* Flattery, (lit.) flattering assent.

assentator, *ōris*. *m.* 1. A flatterer. 2. One who connives at (*c. gen.*).

assentatōrie. In a flattering manner.

assentio, *ia*, *si*, *sum*, more usu. *tior*, *tiria*. *v. dep.* To assent to, to agree with (*c. dat.*): *assensa*, things assented to as true, Cic.; *Fabio assensum est*, every one agreed with Fabius, adopted Fabius's opinion, Liv.

assentor, *āris*. *v. dep.* To flatter, (lit.) to agree with, with a view to flatter.

assēquor, *ōris*, *sēcūtus sum*. 1. To follow, to pursue. 2. To aim at (as an object of conduct). 3. To overtake. 4. To attain, to gain (an object). 5. To equal (an object of imitation). 6. To understand, to comprehend.

asser, *ōris*. *m.* A pole, a stake, a pole for a sedan chair.

assēro, *is*, *sēvi*, *sītum*. *v. a.* To sow near (*sine c.* or *c. dat.*).

assēro, *is*, *ui*, *rtum*. *v. a.* 1. To claim; most commonly, *assero* in *libertatem*, to claim as free, to declare free; and absol.: *qui asserebatur*, he who was pronounced free, Cic.; *asserui jam me*, I have now freed myself, Ov.; also *ass.* in *servitutem*, to claim as a slave, Liv. 2. ‡To protect, to defend. 3. To claim, to arrogate to oneself: *meque assere cœlo*, claim me for heaven, as worthy of heaven, Ov. 4. ‡To assert.

+*assertio*, *onia*. *f.* A declaration that a person is free.

assertor, *ōris*. *m.* 1. One who asserts the liberty of another. 2. A protector. 3. One who lays claim to (as his slave).

asservio, *ia*. *v. a.* To serve, subserve, assist (*c. dat.*).

- asservo, as. v. a.** 1. To keep, to preserve. 2. To observe, to watch.
- assessio, onis. f., and assessus, ūs. m.** A sitting by (to comfort, assist, etc.).
- assessor, ōris. m.** One who sits by, an assessor, an assistant.
- assēveranter. adv.** Positively, earnestly, emphatically.
- assēveratio, onis. f.** Assertion, asseveration, positiveness.
- assēvero, as. v. a.** To assert positively, earnestly, to assert: *gravitatem asseverans*, pretending to a character for, assuming an air of gravity, Tac.
- assiccō, as. v. a.** To dry up.
- assideo, es, sedi, sessum. and in pres. assido, is. v. a.** 1. To sit near, or by (often as an assistant, etc., as an assessor, etc., c. dat.). 2. †To be employed about (c. dat.). 3. To sit down before, to besiege (c. dat. or c. acc.): *assidet insano*, he is next door to a madman, very nearly a madman, Hor.
- assidue.** Continually, constantly.
- assiduitas, ātis. f.** Continued attendance, recurrence, repetition, assiduity, a continual series.
- assiduus, i.** 1. The name of the five first classes at Rome under the constitution of Servius, afterwards called *locuples*, so called *ab aere dando*, Cic. 2. †Rich. 3. †Eminent, eminently skillful, etc.
- assiduus, a, um. adj.** 1. Assiduous, in constant attendance. 2. Constant, continual.
- assignatio, onis. f.** An assigning, allotting, marching out.
- assigno, as. v. a.** 1. To march out, assign, allot. 2. To ascribe, to impute. 3. To consign, to entrust. 4. †To seal. 5. †To impress.
- assilio, is, ui, sultum. v. a.** 1. To leap upon, to spring upon (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.). 2. To bubble up, boil up (as waves).
- assimilis, e. adj.** Like (c. gen. or dat.).
- assimilatio, onis. f.** 1. A being like, similarity. 2. Pretence.
- assimulo, as. v. a.** 1. To make, to resemble, to make like. 2. To pretend. 3. To counterfeit, to imitate.
- assisto, is, stiti, no sup.** 1. To stand near, or by (sometimes c. dat. in the sense of assisting). 2. To stand, to stand up. 3. To appear before (c. dat.).
- associo, as. v. a.** To accompany.
- assoleo, es, solitus sum (only in 3rd sing. and pl.).** 1. To be accustomed. 2. (As *impers.*) To be usual.
- assono, as, ui. v. a.** To sound in concert with, or in reply or echo to.
- assuefacio, is, feci, factum. v. a.** To accustom (c. dat. or abl. or ad and acc. or inf.).
- assuesco, is, suavi, suetum, with part. assuetus. v. a.** To be accustomed (c. dat. c. abl., once c. gen.); *pass. impers. is found once: cui longo tempore assuescitur*, to which one becomes accustomed after a length of time, Liv.; *ne tanta animis assuescite bella*, do not harden your minds to such a war, Virg.
- assuetus, a, um. part. of prec.** 1. Accustomed to (c. dat. or abl. or ad or in c. acc.). 2. §Customary, usual: *longius assueto*, further than usual, Ov.
- assuetudo, inis. f.** Custom, habit, habituation to (c. gen.).
- †assula, ae.** A chip, a splinter.
- †assultim. adv.** By leaps or bounds.
- †assulto, as. v. a.** 1. To leap up, at, or on. 2. To attack (c. dat.).
- assultus, ūs. m.** 1. A leaping up. 2. An attack.
- assum, i.** 1. Roast meat. 2. (In pl.) A hot bath.
- assūmo, is, si, tum. v. a.** 1. To take, to assume, to adopt (often *assume mihi*). 2. To take in addition. 3. To arrogate, to claim unduly. 4. To assume or state as a minor premise.
- assumptio, ōnis. f.** 1. A taking, assuming. 2. The minor premise.
- assumptivus, a, um. adj.** Assumptiva constitutio, is that way of stating a cause, or *exp.* a defence, which relies upon some external circumstances.

assuo, is, ui, ūtum, v. a. To sow on as a patch.

assurgo, is, surrexi, no sup. 1. To rise, to rise up, to stand up, esp. to rise up in the presence of (to do honour to), and §to yield to (as superior).

2. To tower, rise on high, to soar: [credite] quantus in clypeum assurgat, how high he rises to deliver a blow on his enemy's shield, Virg.; querelis assurgis, you rise in, break out in, complaints, Virg.

assua, a, um, adj. Roasted: pro isto asso sole, for that unmitigated heat of (or basking in) the sun, Cic.; assa nutrix, assa vetula (Juv.), a dry nurse.

Assyrius, a, um, adj. Assyrian: ass. malus, a citron tree.

†astacus, i. A lobster.

†astaphia, idis, f. A raisin.

†asterias, m. m. A bittern.

†astipulatio, ōnis, f. 1. A joining in a contract, an agreement. 2.

A modulation of the voice in accordance with the expressions uttered.

asterno, is, strāvi, strātum, v. a. To strew upon, to stretch upon (c. dat.).

astipulātor, ōris, m. One who joins in a contract, one who assents to or agrees with.

astipulor, aris, v. dep. To assent to, to agree with.

astituo, is, ui, ūtum, v. a. To place near (c. ad and acc.).

asto, as, stiti, no sup. v. n. To stand near or by; often esp. as an assistant or counsellor, to stand, to stand up.

†astrēpo, is, ui, ūtum, v. a. To make a noise at; esp. indicative of approbation, applause, to applaud (c. dat. or c. acc.).

astriote, adv. Briefly, concisely.

†astriotio, ōnis, f. Astringency.

†astriotorius, a, um, adj. Astringent.

astriotus, a, um, part. pass. from *astringo*; also used almost as adj. 1.

Drawn together, close, shut, as a door. 2. Brief, concise. 3. Stingy, niggardly. 4. †Astringent.

†astrido, is, no perf. To hiss at.

††astrifer, ōra, ōrum, and ††astriger, ōra, ōrum. Starry.

astringo, is, inxi, iotum, v. a. 1. To bind, to bind close, to contract in any way (sometimes as cold contracts a thing), to draw together by any connection or alliance. 2. To confirm, to secure (morals, by rigid discipline, a promise by an oath, etc.). 3. §To embrace. 4. To compress: inops regio quæ parsimoniâ astringeret milites, a beggarly district, cramping the soldiers by its poverty, Liv.; magno scelere se astringeret, he would implicate himself in (be guilty of) a great crime, Cic.

astrōlōgia, m, f. [ἀστρον λέγω.] Astronomy.

astrologus, i, m. An astronomer.

astrum, i, n. A star, a constellation: ad astra, to the skies, Virg.

astruo, is, xi, etum, v. a. 1. To build near. 2. To build in addition.

3. To add to. 4. To furnish with. 5. To ascribe to, refer to.

astu, indecl. [ἀστυ]. The city (esp. of Athens).

†astūpeo, es, ui, no sup. v. n. To be astonished at (c. dat.).

astus, ūs, only found in abl. astu before Tac. Craft, artifice, cunning.

astute, adv. Craftily, cunningly.

astūtia, m, f. Cunning, craft, artfulness (very rarely in a good sense).

astūtus, a, um, adj. Cunning, craft, artfulness.

†asylum, i, n. [ἀσύλον.] An asylum.

ast, more usu. at (ast only in poets and Cic. letters). 1. But (rather as a particle of addition or transition than of opposition. Sometimes it is ironical: as, at bene cautus eras et memor ante mei, Ov.; sometimes used in passionate exclamations: at O Deorum quisquis in coelo regit terras... Hor.; sometimes, however, it is used to mark the contrary of what has been said. In Cicero's treatises it often introduces an objection. Sometimes it is joined with and slightly modified by enim, in a sort of expostulatory sense). 2. Still, yet (after al, etc.).

†tāvus, i, m. A great-great-grandfather, an ancestor.

Atellāna, Atellānius, a, um, adj. The Atellanæ fabulæ were a species of farce so called from Atella in Campania. Cicero speaks highly of their wit and humour; they were performed not by regular actors, but by citizens of noble birth: Atellanus (as subst.), an actor in them. P

āter, tra, trum, adj. 1. Black (metaph.). 2. Disastrous. 3. Agitated by storms, stormy (as the sea). 4. Satirical, malicious, hostile.

ātheos, only found in nom. [d Seòs]. An Atheist.

āthlēta, or es, æ, m. An athlete, a wrestler.

ātōmus, i, f. [d téuuo.] An atom.

atque (see ac), once used in a peculiar sense: atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni, at once his boat bears him rapidly down the river, Virg.

atqui, conj. But, yet, notwithstanding; (in conversation) well, well then.

ātrāmentum, i, n. Ink.

ātrātus, a, um, adj. 1. Blackened, darkened. 2. Clothed in black (as mourning).

ātrīcōlor, oris, m. f. Black, clad in black garments.

ātriensis, e [atrum]. A steward.

ātrium, and dim. ātriōlum, i. 1. A hall, an entrance hall. 2. §A house, a palace.

ātrōcitas, ātis, f. Violence, atrocity. 2. Fierceness, cruelty, severity.

ātrōciter, eius, cissime, adv. Atrociously, severely, cruelly.

ātrōphus, a, um. [α τρέφω]. Labouring under atrophy.

Ātrōpēs, i, f. One of the Fates.

ātrox, ōcis, adj. 1. Atrocious, cruel, severe, fierce. 2. Terrible, formidable (of danger, etc.). 3. §Resolute, firm.

attactus, ūs, m. Touch.

attāgen, is, m., f. attāgēna, æ. A sort of grouse.

Attālīcus, a, um, adj. 1. Of Attalus, king of Pergamus. 2. (Of garments, etc.) Embroidered with gold: Attalici conditionibus nunquam dimoveas, you would never persuade him, not even by promising him the riches of Attalus, Hor.

attāmen, adv. But yet, yet, nevertheless.

†attēgis, arum. A Moorish cottage, a cottage, a hut.

†attēpērāte, adv. In the nick of time.

attendo, is, di, tum, v. a. 1. To bend, to direct. 2. (Esp. animum, or animo, or simply animum being understood) To attend, attend to, be attentive, consider (sometimes c. acc. of the object), to notice.

attente, adv. Attentively, carefully.

attentio, onis, f. Attention.

attento, as, v. a. 1. To attempt. 2. To tempt, to negotiate with. 3. To make an attempt on, to attack, to assail.

attentus, a, um, part. of attendo, used as adj. 1. Attentive, careful. 2. Prudent, diligent.

attenuate, adv. Briefly, concisely, simply.

attēnuātio, ōnis, f. 1. A diminution. 2. Conciseness, simplicity.

attēnuātus, a, um, part. of seq., also as adj. Attenuated, meagre (lit. and metaph.).

attēnuo, as, v. a. 1. To make thin, to lessen, to diminish, to weaken, to compress, to abridge.

attēro, is, trivi, and štēruī, tritum, v. a. 1. To rub, rub against. 2. (To rub so as) To bruise. 3. To wear away, to weaken to impair; (in pass.) to be trampled on.

attestor, āris, v. dep. 1. To attest, to bear witness. 2. To call to witness, to summon as a witness.

attexo, is, ui, xtum, v. a. 1. To weave, to weave in addition. 2. To add.

Atthis, Idis, f. adj. Athenian, an Athenian woman. 2. ‡A nightingale. 3. ‡A swallow.

attice. adv. In the Athenian manner, in the Attic dialect.

†atticiſſo, as. v. n. To imitate the Attic manner or dialect.

Atticus, a, um. adj. Athenian, Attic.

attineo, es, ui. †as pers. verb. 1. To hold, to detain, to keep. 2. To reach to, extend to. *Impers. attinet.* 1. (c. ad and acc.) It concerns, it belongs to. 2. (Esp. c. nihil) It is of consequence—*Quid attinuit?* what did it signify, what good did it do? *Cic.*

attingo, is, tigi, tactum. v. a. 1. To touch, to come in contact with. 2. To reach. 3. To be close to, to border on. 4. To touch upon (in speaking). 5. To touch, to affect (the mind, feelings, etc.). 6. To attempt, to undertake. 7. To arrive at, attain to. 8. To concern. 9. To attack.

attollo, is. no perf. or sup. v. a. 1. To lift up, to raise up, to raise. 2. To build. 3. To extol. 4. *§Attollo me, to rise.*

attondeo, es, di, sum. 1. To shear, to prune. 2. To browse on, to nibble. 3. To diminish. 4. *†To cheat.* 5. *†To beat.*

attonitus, a, um. part. from attono, but used as adj. 1. Thunderstruck, astonished, stupified. 2. Made frantic.

†attono, as, ui, itum. v. a. To astonish, to bewilder, to render frantic.

attorqueo, es, si, tum. v. a. To hurl, to hurl at.

attraho, is, xi, ctum. v. a. To draw, to draw up, to draw to, to drag; (metaph.) to attract, to allure.

attractatus, ūs. m. Touch, touching.

attracto, as. v. a. To touch, to handle. To seize, to appropriate—*Aspicitur, non attractatur, it is visible, not palpable, Tac.*

atropido, as. v. n. To hobble along.

attribuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. To assign, to allot, to give. 2. To pay. 3. To attribute, to impute. 4. (In pass.) To be assessed (c. in and acc. of the sum at which).

attributio, ōnis. f. 1. An assignment (esp. of a debt). 2. (In logic) An accident, a predicable.

attributum, i. A predicable.

attritus, a, um. part. from attero, used as adj. c. compar. 1. Worn away. 2. Rubbed bright. 3. *†§Worn callous, shameless.*

†attritus, ūs. m. Rubbing, a gall.

auceps, ūpis. m. [avis capio.] 1. A fowler, a birdcatcher. 2. *†An eavesdropper: auceps syllabarum, a wordcatcher, a quibbler, Cic.*

†sauctificus, a, um. adj. Causing increase.

auctio, ōnis. f. An auction.

auctionarius, a, um. adj. Of an auction.

auctionor, aris. v. dep. To put up to auction, to sell by auction.

†aucto, as, and †auctito, as. v. a. To increase.

auctor, ōris. m. (but used also of women, goddesses, etc.). 1. An originator, author, creator, maker, doer, cause, a founder (of a family, etc., or of a city). 2. An adviser, teacher, example. 3. An author, writer (esp. an historian). 4. An informant. 5. The author or proposer (of a law, etc.). 6. A champion, a protector: *me auctore, by my advice, I having proposed or carried the measure, Cic.; diis auctoribus, by favour of, under the protection of the gods. — (In legal language.)* 1. An owner. 2. A guardian, a trustee (of women or minors).

auctoramentum, i. n. Pay, wages.

auctoritas, ūtis. f. 1. Authorship, origin. 2. Opinion, advice. 3. Authority, decision. 4. Authority, power, influence. 5. Influence as an example; example, precedent. 6. Legal ownership: *attende jam quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus mei, listen and see how far I shirk the responsibility of my consulship, Cic.*

auctoratus, a, um. Bound, hired out.

auctus, a, um. part. pass. of augeo, used as adj. c. compar. Increased: *auctius atque Di melius fecere, the gods have dealt more liberally and better with us, Hor.*

†**Augusta**, *ae.* The title assumed by the mother, wife, daughter, or sister of the Emperor; the name, too, of several towns, followed by the gen. pl. of the district or tribe in which they were: *as*, Augusta Taurinorum, Turin; Aug. Trevirorum, Treves; Aug. Vindelicorum, Augsburg; or joined to a distinguishing epithet, *as*, Aug. Prætoria, Aosta.

†**Augustalis**, *e. adj.* Of Augustus, in honour of Augustus.

angustani, *orum. pl. m.* 1. A body of knights formed in the time of Nero, his chief flatterers. 2. The inhabitants of the towns called Augusta.

auguste, *adv.* Reverentially, in a sacred manner.

Augustus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Sacred, entitled to reverence. 2. August, majestic, venerable. 3. Of the emperor.

Augustus, *i. m.* 1. The title of the Emperor. 2. August, the month called Sextilis before, *as* in Horace.

aula, *ae. f.* 1. The front or outer court of a house; also, the inner court, the hall. 2. A yard for cattle. 3. A palace, and (metaph.) the court, the royal dignity, the body of courtiers: *qui tum aulâ et novo rege potiebatur*, who at that time had complete influence at court and over the new king, Tac.

aulæum, *i. n.* A curtain, a canopy: *aulæa premuntur*, the play begins, Hor.; *aulæum tollitur*, the play is over, Cic. (because in the Roman theatres the curtain was drawn down, not up, to clear the stage.)

†**aulicus**, *a, um.* Belonging to the court.

aulædus, *i.* [αὐλὸς φθῆ.] One who sings to a flute.

aura, *ae. f.* [αὔρα.] 1. A breeze, a breath of air, air, wind: *popularis aura*, the breeze of popular favour, popularity, Hor., Virg.; *aurâ non consilio ferri*, he began to be influenced by a desire of popularity, not by any settled plan, Liv. 2. The breath. 3. The air, the sky. 4. The air of life (*vitales auras carpis*, you live, Virg.; *superas veniebat ad auras*, she was coming to the upper air, i. e. to life again, Virg.; *omnia ferro sub auras*, to reveal everything, Virg.; *auras ægra fugit*, sick at heart she shuns the light of day, Virg.). 5. A gleam: *auri aura*, a gleam of gold, Virg.; *eo, aura libertatis*, a gleam or glimpse of liberty, Liv.; *clamantis aura puellæ*, the faint sound of the voice of a maiden, Prop. 6. An exhalation, an odour.

†**aurarius**, *a, um.* Of gold, concerning gold, (*f. as subst.*) a gold mine.

†**auratūra**, *ae.* A gilding.

auratus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Ornamented with gold, gilt. 2. Wearing anything gilt, *as aurati milites*, soldiers with gilt shields, Liv.

aureus, and dim. **aureolus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Golden. 2. Gilt, with gilt ornaments. 3. Of golden colour. 4. Beautiful, excellent, suited to the golden age; *qui nunc te fruitur credulus aureâ*, who now enjoys you in a golden, an excellent humour, Hor.

†**auricomus**, *a, um. adj.* With golden hair, or golden leaves.

auricula, *ae. f.* The ear, the lobe of the ear.

aurifer, *era, erum.* Bearing gold, producing gold.

aurifex, *icis. m.* [aurum facio.] A goldsmith.

†**aurifodina**, *ae. f.* A gold-mine.

auriga, *ae. m. f.* (from an old word *aurea*, a bridle). 1. A driver, a charioteer, (metaph.) a steerer. 2. A groom. 3. A constellation.

†**aurigarius**, *i. m.* A charioteer in chariot-races.

†**aurigatio**, *ōnis. f.* A driving of a chariot in races.

auriger, *era, erum.* Bearing gold, with golden horns.

†**aurigo**, *as. v. n.* To drive a chariot, in a chariot-race.

auris, *ia. f.* 1. An ear. 2. The ear, or earthboard of a plough: *sive etiam auribus Vari serviunt*, or if they only speak to please Varus, Cic.; *eo, hoc auribus tuis dare*, to say this to flatter you, Cic.; *dicere in aurem* (Hor.), *ad aurem* (Cic.), *in aure* (Juv.), to whisper [*ademptum tibi jam fano omnem metum*], in *aurem* *utramvis* *otiose ut dormias*, so that you may sleep soundly on either ear, i. e. quite undisturbed, Ter.

- †auriscalpium**, *i. n.* An ear-picker.
- †auritulus**, *i. n.* A long-eared animal, an ass.
- auritus**, *a, um. adj.* With long ears, with attentive ears, listening.
- aurora**, *se. f.* 1. Dawn, daybreak. 2. §The east.
- aurum**, *i. n.* 1. Gold, anything made of gold, gold plate, money, etc. 2. §The golden age. 3. Anything of the colour of gold.
- auscultator**, *ōris. m.* A hearer, a listener.
- ausculto**, *as. v. a.* To listen, to listen to, to hear (*c. acc.*). 2. To obey (*c. acc.*, more rarely *c. dat.*).
- audim.** *pres. subj.* from *audeo*, *q. v.*
- auspex**, *īcis. m. f.* [*avis specio.*] 1. A soothsayer who derived his omens from seeing the flight of birds, a soothsayer (used by Plin. of the birds themselves who gave the auspices). 2. The witness to a marriage (who took care that the auspices were properly taken, etc.). 3. §An author, founder, leader in any work.
- auspicato**, *adv.* 1. After duly consulting the auspices. 2. Auspiciously.
- auspicatus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Consecrated, favoured by auspices. 2. †Auspicious.
- auspicium**, *i. n.* 1. A consulting the auspices. 2. The omen or token given by the auspices, an omen: *habere auspicia*, to have a right to take the auspices, *i. e.* to be in office (*esp. of military command*, Cic., Liv.). 3. (Metaph.) Authority, office, command—*Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam auspiciis*, if the fates allowed me to live according to my own inclination, Virg.
- †auspicio**, *as. v. a.*, more *usn.* *auspicio*, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To take the auspices. 2. (As they were taken at the beginning of an undertaking) To begin.
- auster**, *tri. m.* 1. The south wind. 2. The south.
- austere**, *adv.* Austere, vigorously, morosely.
- †austēritas**, *atis. f.* 1. Sourness. 2. Austerity, harshness.
- austērus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Sour. 2. Harsh, austere. 3. Grave, dignified (*of style*). 4. Vexatious, irksome.
- austrālis**, *e.* and **austrinus**, *a, um. adj.* Southern.
- ausum**, *i. n.* A daring attempt, an enterprise.
- ausus**, *a, um. part.* from *audeo*, *q. v.*
- aut. conj.** Or: *aut...aut*, either...or, (when connecting a weaker word with a stronger) or at least; *a se postulari aut expectari aliquid suspicantur*, they suspect that something is demanded of, or at least expected from them, Cic.; (after *non* or *nec*) *nor*. “*Aut* indicates a difference of the object, *vel* a difference of expression.” Zumpt, § 336.
- autem. conj.** But, yet (“marking a transition in a narrative or argument, and denoting at once a connection and an opposition; whereas *sed* interrupts the narrative or argument,” Zumpt, § 348.), moreover, on the other hand: [*quid tandem isti mali in tam tenerā insulā non fecissent?*] *non fecissent autem?* *immo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt?* would have done, do I say? nay, what harm did they not actually do before my arrival? Cic.
- authopsa**, *se. f.* A cooking utensil, a stewpan.
- †autographus**, *a, um. adj.* [*αὐτὸς γράφω.*] Written with a person's own hand.
- †autōmaton**, *i. n.* [*αὐτὸς κινεῖται.*] An automaton.
- autūmo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To think. 2. To assert. 3. To call.
- auxiliāris**, *e. adj.* Auxiliary, assisting, helpful; (*pl. m.*, as *subst.*) auxiliary troops.
- auxiliārius**, *a, um. adj.* Auxiliary.
- †auxiliātor**, *aris. m.* A helper, an auxiliary.
- auxilior**, *aris. v. dep.* To help, aid, assist (*c. dat.*).
- auxilium**, *i. n.* 1. Help, aid, assistance. 2. (Pl.) Auxiliary troops: *infirmis auxiliis*, with a weak force, Cæsar.

- Āvāre**, *adv.* Covetously, avariciously.
Āvāritia, *m.* and **†āvāritia**, *el. f.* Covetousness, avarice, greediness.
Āvārus, *a, um. adj.* Avaricious, covetous, greedy (often a. gen. not always in a bad sense).
Āvehō, *is, xi,stum. a. a.* 1. To carry away, off. 2. (In pass.) To depart.
Āvello, *is, li, vulsum. a. a.* To pull away, to tear away, to separate, to detach.
Āvēna, *m. f.* 1. Oats. 2. Wild oats, tares. 3. A pipe, a flute (Milton says, And now my oat proceeds).
†āvēnāceus, and **†āvēnārius**, *a, um.* Of oats.
Āveo, *as. no perf. v. n.* 1. To wish, to be desirous, to be eager. 2. (In *supra*.) Hail, farewell (very rarely).
Āverrunco, *as. v. a.* To avert (an old religious word).
†āveruābilis, *a. adj.* Detestable.
Āversatio, *onis. f.* Detestation, aversion.
Āversio, *ōnis. f.* A digression.
Āversor, *aris. v. dep.* 1. To turn away (esp. in dislike or disapprobation). 2. To reject, to repulse. 3. To dislike.
Āversor, *ōris. m.* An embezzler.
Āversus, *a, um. part. pass.* from *averto* (used also as *adj.*). 1. Turned away (of that part which is turned away, i. e. the back): *aversi*, turning away their heads, *Virg.*; *et adversus et aversus*, before and behind, *Cic.*; *aversos hostes aggredi*, to attack the enemy in the rear, *Cic.*; *aversos boves trahit*, he dragged the oxen backward, *Liv.*; *aversa insula*, the further side of the island, *Liv.* 2. Averse to, unfriendly to, hostile (*c. dat.*, *c. ab* and *abl.* or *sine c.*).
Āverto, *is, ti, sum. a. a.* 1. To turn away, aside (*c. ab* and *abl.* of the more remote object, more rarely *c. abl. sine prep.*). 2. To avert. 3. To divert (from one purpose to another). 4. To repel, to put to flight. 5. To embezzle, to appropriate. 6. To carry off, to steal. 7. To alienate, to estrange: *fontes avertitur*, he turns from, shuns the springs, *Virg.*; *avertens* (as *v. n.*), turning away, *Virg.*
Āvia, *m. f.* A grandmother.
Āviārium, *l. n.* 1. A haunt of birds. 2. †An aviary.
Āvida, *adv.* Greedily, eagerly.
Āviditas, *atis. f.* 1. Greediness, eager desire. 2. Covetousness. 3. Gluttony.
Āvidus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Greedy, very desirous of. 2. Covetous. 3. Gluttonous. 4. †Very large.
Āvis, *is. f.* 1. A bird. 2. An omen (because omens were taken from birds).
Āvitas, *a, um. adj.* That has belonged to one's grandfather, ancestral.
Āvius, *a, um. adj.* 1. Out of the way, lonely, pathless. 2. †Wandering out of the way.
Āvocatio, *onis. f.* That which calls one off from, interruption.
Āvoco, *as. v. a.* 1. To call away, to call off. 2. To separate, to detach. 3. To divest (the mind from its previous thoughts or occupations).
Āvōlo, *as. v. a.* 1. To fly off, away. 2. To hasten away.
†āvulsio, *ōnis. f.* A slip torn off from a plant.
Āvunculus, *l. m.* An uncle on the mother's side.
Āvus, *l. m.* A grandfather. 2. An ancestor (esp. in pl.).
axilla, *m. f.* The armpit.
axis, *is. m.* 1. An axle-tree. 2. †A chariot, carriage, wagon. The axis of the earth, the poles. 4. ††Esp. the north pole. 5. †sky, the heavens: *nudoque sub ætheris axe*, and in the open air, *Vi* axis *Boreus*, the north, *Ov.*; axis *Hesperius*, the west, *Ov.* 6. A pl. a beam. 7. †The pin of a hinge.
†axungia, *m. f.* Grease for wheels.

B.

Bābŷlōnīcus and **Bābŷlōnīus**, a, um. *adj.* Of Babylon; (n. pl. as subst.) richly embroidered robes or curtains.

bacca, sē. *f.* 1. A berry. 2. Any fruit (esp. an olive). 3. A bead, esp. a pearl.

†**baccālis**, a. *adj.* Bearing berries.

baccar, āris. n. A sweet herb, a kind of spikenard.

baccātus, a, um. *adj.* Adorned with pearls.

†**Bacchābundus**, a, um. *adj.* Boisterous, like a Bacchanalian.

Bacchānal, alis. n. (sing. only in Plant.). 1. A place sacred to Bacchus.

2. (In pl.) A festival of Bacchus, Bacchanalian orgies: qui **Bacchanalia** vivunt, who live like Bacchanalians (i. e. riotously), Juv.

Bacchātio, onis. *f.* Revelling like that of Bacchanalians, riotous conduct.

Bacchor, āris. v. *dep.* 1. To celebrate a festival of Bacchus. 2. To shout in honour of Bacchus. 3. To revel, live riotously, be riotous.

4. To rave, to rage: **Bacchatur fama per urbem**, report flies rapidly through the city. Virg.

Bacchus, i. m. The god of wine. 2. §Wine. 3. §The vine.

†**baccifer**, ōra, ōrum. *adj.* Bearing berries.

bācŭlum and dim. **bācillum**, i. n. A stick, a staff, a wand.

bādīus, a, um. *adj.* Chestnut or bay (only of the colour of a horse).

†**Bastīcātus**, a, um. *adj.* Clothed in garments made of wool from the plains of the Bætis or Guadalquivir in Spain.

††**bājŭlo**, as. v. a. To carry as a porter or a beast of burden.

bājŭlus, i. m. A porter.

bālēna, sē. *f.* A whale.

†**bālānātus**, a, um. *adj.* Anointed with balsam oil (v. seq.).

bālānīnus, a, um. *adj.* Made of the balanus (q. v.).

bālans, antis. *part. pres.* from **balo**, used also as subst. A sheep.

bālānus, i. *f.* 1. The bennut, yielding a balsamic oil. 2. †The date.

bālātro, onis. m. A buffoon, a vagabond.

bālātus, ūs. m. Bleating.

balbe. *adv.* Stammeringly.

balbus, a, um. *adj.* Stammering, stuttering, lisping.

balbātio, is. v. a. To stammer, to lisp.

†**balīdus**, a, um. *adj.* Swarthy.

bālīsta, sē. *f.* [βέλος.] A warlike engine to hurl large darts or stones.

†**bālīstārium**, i. n. A balista.

balneārius, a, um. *adj.* Of a bath, lurking about a bath, etc.

balneātor, ōris. A bath-keeper.

balneum, and **balneae**, arum, and dim. **balneŭlum**, i. A bath.

bālo, as. v. a. To bleat.

†**balsāmīnus**, a, um. *adj.* Of balsam.

balsāmum, i. Balsam.

baltus, i. pl. i and a. A belt; prop. a sword-belt, but used also of women's girdles.

†**baptistārium**, i. [βαπτω.] A bathing vessel, a bathing place.

†**bārāthro**, ōnis. m. A worthless fellow.

barāthrum, i. n. 1. A gulf, a deep pit. 2. §A whirlpool: **barathrum macelli**, the glutton of the market.

barba, sē. *f.* 1. A beard. 2. †(In pl.) The wattles of a cock: **sapientem pascere barbam**, to study philosophy, because the philosophers wore beards, Hor.; **dignus barbā majorum**, rivalling the virtue of the men of old, because the early Romans wore long beards, Juv.

- barbāre. adv.** 1. Like a barbarian. 2. Cruelly.
- barbāria, ae. and §barbāries, ei.** 1. Any land of barbarians. 2. Barbarism. 3. A want of civilisation, rudeness. 4. Barbarity, cruelty.
- barbāricus, a, um. adj.** Barbaric, foreign, in the mouth of a Greek (as of a character in a play, etc.), even Roman, Italian.
- barbāricus, i. m.** A barbarism, a foreign way of speaking.
- barbārus, a, um. adj.** 1. Barbaric, foreign (even of Roman opp. to Grecian). 2. Uncivilised, unpolished. 3. Barbarous, savage; (*m. as subst.*), a barbarian, a foreigner.
- barbātus, a, um, and dim. barbātulus, a, um.** Having a beard, bearded (of animals as well as of men): *barbati illi, our old-fashioned ancestors, Cic.*
- †§barbiger, ēra, ērum. adj.** Bearded.
- §barbitōa, i. f., more rarely on, i. n. [βάρβιτρος.]** A harp, a lyre.
- barbūla, ae. f., dim. of barba.** A little beard.
- †bardaicus, i.** A soldier's boot.
- †bardocucullus, i.** A coarse cloak with a hood, worn in Gaul.
- bardus, a, um. adj.** Stupid.
- bāria, idis. f. [βαρίς.]** A small row-boat used in Egypt.
- bāro, onis. m.** A blockhead, a fool.
- †barritus, ūs. m.** 1. The cry of the elephant. 2. The battle-cry of the Germans.
- †bāsillīca. adv.** 1. Royally. 2. Utterly.
- †bāsillīcus, a, um. adj. [βασιλεύς.]** Royal, magnificent; (*m. as subst.*) the best throw on the dice; (*f. as subst. used in Cic.*) a public building in the forum, with double colonnades, a portico, a basilica; the first was built by Cato Censor A. U. C. 568, and called Basilica Portia.
- †bāsilliscus, i.** A basilisk, a kind of lizard.
- §bānio, as. v. a.** To kiss.
- bāsis, is. f. [βάσις.]** A pedestal, a base, a foundation, the chord of an arc.
- §bānium, i. n.** A kiss.
- bātillum, i. n.** 1. A chafing-dish. 2. A shovel.
- †bātiōla, ae. f.** A drinking-cup.
- †bātis, idis. f.** A kind of ray (fish): *batis marina, sumpfire.*
- Battiādes, ae. m.** Callimachus, son of Battus.
- bātuo, is. v. a.** To beat, to strike.
- †baubor, āris. v. dep.** To bark.
- †baxea, ae. f.** A kind of shoe.
- ††bdellium, i.** The vine palm; used by Plant. as a term of endearment.
- beāte. adv.** Happily.
- beātitas, ātis. f., and beātītūdo. inis.** Blessedness, happiness.
- beātus, a, um, and dim. †§beatulus, a, um.** 1. Happy, blessed. 2. Rich.
- Bērycius, a, um. adj.** Bithynian, from Bebryx, an ancient king of Bithynia.
- ††bellāria, ōrum. pl. n.** Sweetmeats, dessert.
- bellātor, ōris. m., f. bellātrix, isis.** 1. A warrior. 2. A chessman; (as *masculine* and *feminine adj.*) warlike: *bellator equus, a warhorse, Virg.*
- †bellātulus, a, um. adj.** Pretty.
- †§bellax, ācis. adj.** Warlike.
- belle. adv.** 1. Prettily, neatly, elegantly. 2. Foppishly.
- bellicōsus, a, um, and bellīcus, a, um.** Warlike, belonging to, derived from war; *n. bellicum (as subst.)*, the signal for war, the war trumpet: *canit bellicum, he sounds the alarm, Cic.*
- §belliger, ēra, ērum.** Warlike.
- belligēro, as. v. n.** To wage war.
- §bellipōtens, entis. adj.** Mighty in war, warlike; (*as subst.*) Mars.
- bello, as. v. n., and §bello, āris. v. dep.** To wage war, to fight: *quoad bellatum esset, till the war was over (more usu. debellatum esset), Liv.*

- bellum**, *i. n.* 1. War. 2. §Battle: belli, in time of war, in or by war.
- bellus**, *a, um.* and dim. †bellulus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Pretty. 2. Pretty looking, pleasant. 3. In good condition, fresh.
- bēlūa**, *se.* A beast, esp. a large beast, a monster; (metaph.) an odious man.
- †bēluātus, *a, um. adj.* Ornamented with figures of beasts.
- bēlūosus, *a, um. adj.* Full of large beasts or monsters.
- bēnē, comp. mēlius, superl. optime. *adv.* 1. Well, bravely, cleverly, agreeably, advantageously, successfully. 2. Very: bene habemus, bene habet, bene est (subaud. nobis, which is sometimes expressed), matters go well with us, we are well off, Cic.; so, bene agitur, Ter.; bene emo, bene vendo, to buy or sell so as to make a good bargain, Cic.; vix bene, scarcely, Ov. See benedico, benefacio.
- †bēnēdīce. *adv.* Speaking civilly, affably.
- bēnēdīco, *is, xi, otum. v. a.* (often written separately). 1. To speak well of, to praise (c. dat.). 2. To speak words of good omen.
- †bēnēdīctum, *i. n.* Praise.
- bēnēficiō, *is, fēci, factum. pass., †beneficio, is,* often written separately. To do good to, to benefit (c. dat.).
- bēnēfactum, *i. n.* 1. A good deed, a virtuous action. 2. A benefit, a service.
- bēnēficiētia, *se. f.* Beneficence, kindness.
- bēnēficiarius, *i.* One who has been promoted through the favour of some particular person mentioned.
- bēnēficiū, *i.* 1. A kindness, a service, a benefit: beneficio tuo salvus, saved, by your exertions, Cic. 2. Power, right of promoting, promotion, esp. in the army: cum suo magno beneficio esset, as he was under great obligations to him for his promotion, Cic.; quæ antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, offices which had been generally hitherto in the gift of the dictators and consuls, Liv. 3. Persons so promoted: in beneficiis delatus est, he was returned in the list of those to be promoted, Cic.; magna esse Pompeii beneficia et magnas clientelas in citeriore provinciâ sciebat, he knew that there were many who owed their promotion to Pompey, and many of his clients in the nearer province, Cæsar.
- bēnēficius, *a, um, comp. centior, sup. centissimus. adj.* Doing good, kind, beneficent.
- bēnēvōle. *adv.* Kindly, benevolently.
- bēnēvōlens, *entis, and vōlus, a, um, compar. entior, sup. entissimus. adj.* Benevolent, kind, friendly, well affected (sometimes c. dat.).
- bēnēvōlentia, *se. f.* Benevolence, kindness, friendship.
- bēnigne. *adv.* 1. Kindly, favourably, courteously, liberally; (in answer to an invitation, etc.) no, I thank you.
- bēnignitas, *âtis. f.* Kindness, friendliness, courtesy, liberality.
- bēnignus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Kind, friendly, courteous, liberal, favourable. 2. Abundant.
- §beo, *as. v. a.* To make happy, to bless.
- bēryllus, *i. m.* 1. A beryl. 2. A ring with a beryl set in it.
- bes, *bessis. m.* 1. Two-thirds of an as, or of any weight or measure; eight ounces, etc. 2. Eight: fenus ex triente factum erat bessibus, interest had now risen from four to eight per cent., Cic.
- †bessālis, *e. adj.* Eight inches long, or ounces in weight.
- bestia, *se. f., and dim. bestiōla.* A beast, opp. to man, esp. a wild beast.
- bestiarius, *i.* One who fought with wild beasts in the public games.
- bēta, *se. f.* Beetroot.
- beta, indecl. [β.] The second letter of the alphabet in Greek.
- †bētūla, *se. f.* The birch.
- †bliōthēca, *se. f.* [βιβλιον τθήμι.] A library, a bookcase.
- bo, *is, bi, bibitum. v. a.* To drink, to imbibe, to drink in.

- bibulus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Drinking, fond of drinking (sometimes c. gen.).
2. Thirsty, absorbing (as the sand absorbs moisture, as wool absorbs a dye, ashes what is poured on them, etc.): *bibula charta*, blotting-paper, Plin.: *bibulae aures*, eager ears, Pers.
- biceps**, *ipŭtis*. *adj.* 1. With two heads. 2. With two peaks (of a mountain).
- bicolor**, *ōris*. *adj.* Of two colours.
- bicorniger**, *ēra*, *erum*. *adj.* With two horns.
- bicornis**, e. *adj.* 1. With two horns. 2. With two prongs. 3. With two mouths (of a river).
- bicorpor**, *oris*. *adj.* With two bodies.
- bidens**, *entis*. *adj.* 1. With two teeth. 2. With two prongs, (as *subst.*, m.) a two-pronged fork; (f.) a sheep.
- bidental**, *ālis*. n. A place where any one had been struck by lightning.
- biduus**, a, um. Lasting two days; (n. as *subst.*) two days.
- biennium**, i. n. A period of two years.
- bifariam**. *adv.* In two parts, in two divisions, in two places, †twice.
- bifer**, *ēra*, *erum*. *adj.* Bearing a crop twice a year.
- bifidus**, a, um. *adj.* [fido.] Divided, cloven in two parts.
- biforis**, e. *adj.* 1. With two doors, two openings. 2. Of unequal sound, harsh.
- biformatus**, a, um, and **biformis**, e. *adj.* With two shapes, with two kinds of bodies joined together: *Jane biformis*, Janus with two faces, Ov.; *biformis vatea*, half poet, half swan, Hor.
- bifrons**, *tis*. *adj.* With two faces.
- bifurcus**, a, um. *adj.* With two prongs, forked.
- bigae**, *arum*. *pl. f.*; also †*biga*, *ae*. *sing.* A pair of horses, a pair-horse chariot.
- bigatus**, a, um. *adj.* With a biga marked on it (of a coin).
- bijugis**, e, and **§bijugus** a, um. *adj.* 1. Yoked in pairs. 2. Drawn by a pair of horses; (*bijugi* as *subst.*) horses.
- billibræ**, *arum*. *pl. f.* Two pounds weight.
- bilinus**, e. *adj.* 1. Speaking two languages. 2. Double-tongued, treacherous.
- bilis**, *is*. *f.* 1. Bile. 2. Anger, indignation: *atra bilis*, melancholy and †anger.
- bilix**, *icis* [licium.] *adj.* With two threads.
- biustris**, e. *adj.* Lasting two years; i. e. two lustra.
- bimāris**, e. *adj.* Lying between two seas.
- bimāritus**, i. m. The husband of two wives.
- bimātris**, e. *adj.* Having or having had two mothers.
- †**bimātus**, *ūs*. m. The age of two years.
- bimembris**, e. *adj.* Having limbs of two kinds of animals; (m. as *subst.*) a Centaur.
- bimestris**, e. *adj.* Lasting two months, two months old, coming to maturity in two months (as a crop, etc.).
- bimua**, a, um. and **dim. bimūlus**, a, um. Two years old, lasting two years: *Hortensium roges ut de hac sententiā bimā recedat*, beg Hortensium to abandon the idea of voting for the extension of my command to a second year, Cic.
- binī**, *ae*, a. *pl. adj.*, †once in *sing.* Two, a pair, in pairs, two and two.
- †**binocitium**, i. n. A period of two nights.
- §binōminis**, e. *adj.* Having two names.
- Bionēus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of Bion, a satirical philosopher. 2. Satirical.
- bipālium**, i. n. A pickaxe with two ends.
- bipalmis**. e. *adj.* Two palms wide, or long.
- bipartio**, *is*. v. a. To divide into two parts.
- bipartito**. *adv.* In two divisions, in two parts.
- §bipātens**, *entis*. *adj.* Having two entrances: *portæ bipatentes*, double, folding doors, Virg.

- bipédalis, e. adj.** Two feet in extent, long, wide, thick, etc.
§bipennifer, ōra, ōrum. adj. Bearing an axe.
bipennis, is. adj. Double-edged; (as subst.) an axe.
bipes, ōdis. adj. Two footed, having two feet: **bipes asellus**, a two-footed ass, i. e. a man, Juv.; **bipedes equi**, seals, Virg.
bīrēmis, is. adj. With two oars, with two banks of oars; (as subst.) a boat, a galley.
bis. adv. Twice: **bis consul**, a man who has completed his second consulship, Cic.; **bis ad eundem** (a proverb, **lapidem offendere** being understood), to split on the same rock, commit the same blunder twice, Cic.
Bistōnius, a, um. f. also **Bistōnia, idis. adj.** Thracian.
bisulcus, a, um. adj. Furrowed, divided into two parts, cloven, forked.
†bito, as. v. n. To go.
bitūmen, inis. n. Bitumen, pitch.
§bitūmīneus, a, um, and †bitūmīnātus, a, um. Bituminous.
†§bivertex, iois. adj. With two peaks or summits.
bivium, o. n. A place where two roads meet.
bivius, a, um. adj. Having two ways, two roads.
blæsus, a, um. adj. Lispings, inarticulate.
blande, and †blanditer. adv. Gently, kindly, courteously.
†blandidiūs, a, um. adj. Speaking gently, courteous.
blandilōquentia, ō. f. Gentle, courteous language.
†blandilōquus, a, um. adj. Speaking gently, courteously.
blandimentum, i. n. 1. Blandishment, flattery, allurements, charm. 2. †(In pl.) Provocatives to the appetite. 3. †Care in cultivation.
blandior, iris. v. dep. 1. To soothe, to caress. 2. To flatter, to humour, to indulge (c. dat. also): **columbæ blandiuntur inter se**, doves caress one another, Plin. 3. †To allure, to attract (sine c. tr.).
blanditīa, ō. f. 1. Caressing, wheedling conduct, flattery, (est. in pl.) caresses, blandishments, allurements.
†blanditīm. adv. Caressingly, soothingly.
blandītus, a, um. part. from **blandior**, used also as **adj.** Delightful.
blandus, a, um. adj. Caressing, gentle, bland, soft, flattering, alluring, attractive.
blātēro, as. v. a. 1. To bawl out. 2. To chatter.
blātio, is. v. a. To chatter.
blatta, ō. f. 1. A moth. 2. A beetle.
†blennus, a, um. adj. Stupid, foolish.
†blītens, a, um. adj. Stupid, foolish.
†blītum, i. n. A kind of beetroot.
boārius, a, um. adj. Of cattle, for cattle.
bocchus, i. m. A plant named after Bocchus, king of Mauritania.
†Bœbēus, and Bœbicius, a, um. Thessalian, from the lake Beebeia.
Bœōtarches, ō. m. [βοιωτῶν ἀρχαί.] The chief magistrate of Bœotia.
Bœōtus, a, um. acc. m., also ōn, and Bœōtius, a, um. adj. Bœotian.
†boiæ, ōrum. f. A collar worn as a punishment by slaves.
†bōlētus, i. A mushroom.
†bōlis, idis. f. [βόλλω.] A streamer of light shooting across the sky, a meteor.
††bōlus, i. m. [βόλλω.] 1. A throw (of the dice). 2. A cast (of a net), a draught of fishes. 3. A bait. 4. Gain, profit.
†bōlus, i. m. [βωλος.] A lump, a morsel.
†bombito, as. v. n. To buzz, to hum.
bombus, i. A humming noise (applied to the music of horns).
†bombycīnus, a, um. adj. Of silk, silken; (n. as subst.) a silk robe.
†bombylus, i. m. A silkworm.
bombyx, yois. m. (f. only in Plin.). 1. A silkworm. 2. Silk, a silk robe. 3. †Cotton.
bōnitas, ātis. f. 1. Goodness of any sort, fertility of soil, productiveness

of trees, richness of voice, etc. etc. 2. Kindness, liberality. 3.

Honesty, integrity.

bōnum, i. n. 1. Good, a good of any kind. 2. Advantage, service.

3. (In pl.) Goods, property.

bonus, a, um, compar. *mélior*, *superl. optimus*. 1. Good (in every sense); pure (of the atmosphere); beautiful (of shape); wholesome (of food); prosperous (of circumstances); abundant (of quantity), etc. 2. Virtuous, honest, upright, brave, skilful. 3. Noble (of persons); of high rank and position, rich. 4. Kind, liberal, friendly, favourable. 5. Useful, serviceable, fit, proper (sometimes c. ad and acc. of the object, or c. dat.): *bona pars hominum*, great part of mankind, Hor.; *dicamus bona verba*, let us speak words of good omen, Tib. For *bona pax*, *bona venia*, see *pax*, *venia*.

§boo, as. v. n. To cry out, to exclaim, to rear.

Bōreas, æ. acc. an. m. [*Βόρεας*.] 1. The north wind. 2. The north.

Bōrēus, a, um. adj. 1. Of the north wind. 2. Northern.

bos, *bōvis*, gen. pl. *boum*, dat. *bōbus* or *būbus*. m. f. [*Βοῦς*.] 1. A bullock, bull, cow, or ox: *bos clitellas*, it is making an ox carry panniers, Cic.; a proverb implying that a burden is put on a person to which he is unsuited, as an ox is not formed to carry, but to draw. 2. A large fish, a kind of turbot. 3. †*Bos Lucas*, or *Luca*, an elephant, Lucr. (so called because the Romans first saw them in Lucania in Pyrrhus's army).

†bōtellus, i, and **†bōtūlus**, i. m. A sausage.

†bōtryo, ōnis. m. A bunch of raisins.

bōvillus, a, um. adj. Of oxen, of cattle.

†brābēuta, æ. m. [*Βραβεύς*.] An umpire.

braccæ, ārum. pl. f. Breeches.

braccātus, a, um. adj. Wearing breeches: *braccati*, the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis, Juv.; *O braccatæ cognationis dedecus*, disgrace even to your barbarous relations in Gaul, Cic.; Gallia *braccata*, G. Narbonensis.

†brāchiālis, e. adj. Belonging to, worn on the arm; (n. as subst.) a bracelet, an armlet.

brāchium, dim. *brāchiōlum*, i. 1. The forearm, the arm; used even of the claws of animals, or of anything projecting like an arm, §of an arm of the sea, §of a yard-arm. 2. A branch; used also of a branching line of mountain, §or a wall or outwork branching out from a general line of fortification, a mole or pier, etc.: *præbuerim sceleri brachia nostra tuo*, I would have lent a hand to (i. e. assisted in) your crime, Ov.; *me molli brachio objurgas*, you reprove me gently, Cic.; so, *consules qui illud levi brachio egissent*, the consuls who would have done that but negligently, Cic.

bractea, æ, dim. **†bracteōla**, æ. f. A thin plate of metal, a thin layer of anything: *bractea viva*, the golden fleece (of Spanish sheep), Mart.

†brassāica, æ. f. Cabbage.

Brenni, ōrum. m. A tribe in the Noric Alps.

†brēviārium, i. n. A summary, an epitome.

†brēvicūlus, a, um. adj. Short.

brēvilōquens, entis. adj. Speaking concisely.

breuiloquentia, æ. Brevity in speaking, conciseness.

†brēvio, as. v. a. To shorten, to abridge.

brēvis, e. adj. 1. Short, brief. 2. Shortlived, transitory. 3. Small, scanty; (pl. n. *brevia*, as subst.) shallows, shoals: *brevi*, in a few words, Cic.; in a short time, soon, Cæs.; in *breve coactus*, compressed into a narrow space, Liv.

brēvitas, ātis. f. 1. Brevity, shortness, conciseness. 2. Lowness of stature.

brēviter. adv. Shortly, briefly, in a small space.

§Brīmo, ūs. A name of Hecate or Proserpine.

Britannus and **Britannicus**, a, um (but **Brīto**, a Briton, has ī long, Juv. and Mart.). *adj.* British.

Brixianus, a, um. Of Brixia, now Brescia.

†broccus, a, um. *adj.* With projecting teeth, projecting (of teeth).

§Brōmīus, i. m. A name of Bacchus.

brūma, ae. *f.* Midwinter, winter.

brūmālis, e. *adj.* Of winter, wintry.

brūtus, a, um. *adj.* 1. †Heavy. 2. Insensible, senseless, destitute of rationality.

†būbālus, i. m. A buffalo, or perhaps some of the larger sort of African antelope, a springbok.

būbūle, is. n. [bos.] A stable or stall for cattle, for oxen, cows, etc.

būbo, ōnis. m. (§very rarely f.). An owl.

†§būbo, is. v. n. To cry or bump as a bittern.

būbulcus, i. m. A cattledriver, a herdsmen.

†būbūlo, as. v. n. [bubo.] To screech as an owl.

būbūlus, a, um. Of oxen or cows, of cattle.

būbus. *dat.* and *abl. pl.* from *bos*, q. v.

†būcēda, ae. m. [bos cædo.] One who has been beaten with a thong of bull's hide.

bucca, ae. *f.* A cheek: *dicere quod in buccam venit*, to say whatever comes into one's head, Cic.; *Curtius et Matho buccæ*, Curtius and Matho were chatterers, Juv.

†buccella, ae. A mouthful, a morsel.

buccīna, ae. *f.* A trumpet: *ad tertiam buccinam*, at the third watch (because the trumpet gave the signal for changing the watches), Liv.

buccinātor, ōris. m. A trumpeter.

buccūla, ae. *f.* 1. A cheek. 2. The beaver of a helmet.

†bucculentus, a, um. *adj.* and **bucco**, ōnis. m. With large cheeks.

†būcēras, ātis. n. Fenu Greek.

būcērus and **†būcērius**, a, um. [βούρ κέρας.] Horned like a bullock.

†būcētum, i. n. A pasture for cattle.

Būcōlīcus, a, um. *adj.* [βούκολος.] Bucolic, pastoral (n. pl. as subet.), pastoral poems, *Bucolica*, *Eclogues*.

būcūla, ae. *f.* A heifer.

būfo, ōnis. m. A toad.

†bulbāceus, a, um. *adj.* Bulbous.

bulbus, i. A bulb, any bulbous plant.

†bulga, ae. *f.* A leather bag.

bullā, ae. *f.* 1. A bubble (in water). 2. A button or stud. 3. An ornament worn by children till they were seventeen, when it was consecrated to the Lares: *bullā dignus*, childish, Juv.

†bullatus, a, um. 1. Wearing a bulla (q. v.). 2. Inflated, turgid (of style).

†bullio, is. and **†bullo**, as. v. n. To boil up, to bubble up.

būmastus, i. m. A sort of large grape.

būria, is. *f.* The ploughtail.

†bustirāpus, i. m. [bustum rapio.] A robber of tombs.

bustuarinus, a, um. Haunting tombs, (as epith. of gladiators) one who fought at the grave or funeral games of any great man.

bustum, i. [uro.] The place where the dead were burned, a grave, a tomb (lit. and metaph.).

†buteo, ōnis. m. A kind of hawk.

†būtio, ōnis. m. A heron or bittern.

būtīrum, i. [βούρ τιπος.]

†buxētum, i. n. A boxgrove.

†buxeus, a, um. *adj.* Of box, like box, of the colour of box, yellow.

buxifer, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Abounding in box.

buxum, i. n. 1. Boxwood. 2. Anything made of it, as a flute, a top, a comb, a tablet to write on, etc.

- buxus**, *i. f.* 1. The boxtree. 2. The wood of the box, or anything made of it, as a flute.
†byssinus, *a, um. adj.* Of fine flax, linen.
Byzantius, *a, um. adj.* Of Byzantium or Constantinople.

C.

- †cāballinus**, *a, um. adj.* Of a horse.
cāballus, *i. m.* A horse, a nag (Hor., Sat., not in good prose or dignified poetry).
†cācābo, *as. v. n.* To utter the cry of a partridge.
cāchinnātio, *ōnis. f.* Violent laughter.
cāchinno, *as. v. n.* To laugh excessively.
†cāchinno, *ōnis. m.* A violent laughter.
cāchinnus, *i. m.* 1. Violent laughter, a loud laugh. 2. The plashing noise of waves.
cāco, *as. v. n.* To ease oneself.—**†cācātūrio**, *ia. v. n.* To wish to do so.
†cācoēthēs, *indecl. n.* [κακὸν ἦθος.] (Plin. uses pl. n. cacoethe.) 1. An obstinate disease. 2. Bad habit.
†cācosēlia, *ae. f.* Injudicious imitation.
†cācosēlus, *i. m.* [κακὸς ἑῆλος.] An injudicious imitator.
cācūmen, *īnis. n.* A top, a summit, the extreme height.
cācūmīno, *as. v. a.* To point, to make pointed.
cādāver, *ēris. n.* [cado.] A corpse, a dead body, a carcass (of man, more rarely of an animal, even of a town; used as a term of contemptuous abuse by Cic.).
†cādāvērōsus, *a, um. adj.* Cadaverous, like a dead body.
Cādmēus and **†Cadmēius**, *a, um. adj.* Theban (from Cadmus, the founder of Thebes).
Cādmēis, *īdos. f.* form of prec. Theban (as subst.). 1. A daughter of Cadmus, Semele, Agave, Ino, etc. 2. A Theban woman.
cādo, *is, cēcīdi, cāsum. v. n.* 1. To fall (in every sense; as a tree falls, a river falls into the sea, a lot falls to a person, etc.). 2. To fall off, to fall down, to perish, to die (esp. to be slain), to set (as stars, etc.), to lack accomplishment (as prophecies, etc.). 3. To be diminished, to be impaired, weakened, to fail: *cadere animia*, to lose courage, Cic.; *so cadunt animi*, their courage fails, Virg. 4. To be convicted: *causā cado*, to lose one's cause (in a civil action); *cadit fabula*, the play is condemned, Hor. 5. To happen (often c. dat. of the person to whom), to turn out: *ut irrita promissa ejus caderent*, that his promises might turn out vain, Liv.; *vota cadunt*, my prayers turn out successful, are granted, Tib. (a very rare use). 6. To become obsolete. 7. (Sometimes *cado* is used with a prep. and acc.) To become subject to, under the influence of, within the reach of, etc.: *cado sub sensum*, to be perceptible to the senses, Cic.; *cado sub oculos*, or *in conspectum*, to become visible, Cic.; *cado ite cogitationem*, to occur to the thoughts, Cic.; *ne in offensionem Atheniensium caderet*, that he might not incur odium among the Athenians, Cic.; *cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri?* can it be consistent then with the character of a good man to tell a lie? Cic.; *res quæ eandem sub rationem cadunt*, things which belong to the same rule, Cic.; *cadit in alienissimum tempus*, it happens at, falls on, a most unfavourable time, Cic.; *verba melius in longiores syllabas cadant*, words end more harmoniously in longer syllables, Cic.
cādūcātor, *ōris. m.* A herald sent to the enemy to treat about peace, a flag of truce, i. e. an officer with a flag of truce.
cādūceus, *i. m.* 1. The wand of Mercury. 2. A herald's staff.

§caducifer, ōri. m. Bearing the caduceus, i. e. Mercury.

cādūsus, a, um. adj. [cado.] 1. Falling. 2. About to fall, liable to fall, perishable, shortlived, frail, fleeting, transitory. 3. §Destined to be slain. 4. §Slain: *caduca bona, caduca hereditas*, a legacy left to a legatee who for some reason or other did not or could not claim it, and which therefore went to some other claimant [v. *Smith, Dict. Ant.* in v. *bona caduca*, p. 152.]; *legatum omne capis, necnon et dulce caducum*, you take all that has been bequeathed to you, and that too that lapses from the default of others, *Juv.*

†**Cādureum, i. n.** 1. A coverlet of linen, such as that in use among the Cadurci, the people of Cahors in Gallia Narb. 2. A marriage bed.

cādus, i. m. A cask, a jar (prop. of wine, but used of anything by *Mart.* even of a pot to hold money): *cadus ahenus*, a brazen funeral urn, *Virg.* 2. †A liquid measure holding about eight gallons.

†**cæcias, ō. m.** The north-east or north-north-east wind.

†**cæcigēnus, a, um. adj.** Born blind.

†**cæcilia, ō. f.** 1. A kind of lizard. 2. A kind of lettuce.

Cæcilianus, a, um. Belonging to Cæcilius, found in the plays of Cæcilius, an ancient comic poet at Rome, B. C. 130.

cæcitas, ōtis. f. Blindness; (lit. and metaph.) of the mind.

cæco, as. v. a. To blind, to make blind (lit. and metaph.): *celeritate, cæcata oratio*, an oration made obscure by hurry, *Cic.*

Cæcūbus, a, um. adj. Of Cæcubum, a marshy district on the borders of Campania; (n. as *subst.*) Cæcubian wine.

†**cæculto, as. v. a.** To be blind.

cæcus, a, um. adj. 1. Blind; (lit. and metaph.) of the mind. 2. (Sometimes esp. of the blindness of mind which leads to rashness) Rash, precipitate. 3. Hidden, mysterious, secret. 4. Dark (as night), deep (as silence, etc.): *cæca domus*, a house without windows, *Cic.*; *cæcæ fores*, a private or secret door, *Virg.*; *murmure cæco*, with a confused noise, *Virg.*; *cæci ictus*, wounds from an unseen hand (as those inflicted by missiles, etc.), *Liv.*; *cæca expectatio*, uncertain life, *Cic.*; *cæci eventus*, the hidden events of fate, *Virg.*; so, *cæca fata*, *Hor.*; *cæcæ execrationes*, curses which will not be seen in their accomplishment, i. e. vain, *Liv.*; so, *cæci in nubibus ignes*, lightnings which do not strike, *Virg.*

cædes, is. f. [cado.] 1. Slaughter (esp. in battle.) 2. Murder. 3. §bloodshed, blood (when shed), *cædis acervi*, heaps of slain, *Virg.*; *plenas cædibus viæ*, the streets full of corpses, *Tac.*

cædo, is, cæcidi, cæsum. v. a. 1. To cut. 2. To beat, to wound. 3. To slay, to slaughter, to murder: *dum sermones cædimus*, while we are talking, *Ter.*

†**cædus, a, um. adj.** That may be pruned or cut down, that is improved by cutting back, or down.

cælāmen, īnis. n. A figure carved or chased.

cælātor, ōris. m. One who carves, chases, or engraves metal, etc.

cælātūra, ō. f. 1. Carving, the art of the carver or chaser, or engraver. 2. The work carved, chased, or engraved.

cælebs, ībis. adj. m. f. Unmarried, single (used even of a widower, also of trees that can stand alone; (as *subst. m.*) a bachelor.

†**cælibātus, ūs. m.** Celibacy.

cælo, as. v. a. To carve, engrave, chase; §applied even to verses as highly wrought up.

†**cælum, i. n.** An engraver's tool.

cæmentum, i. n. [cado.] (usu. in pl.). Rough stone as it comes from the quarry.

cæpa, ō. f.; also **cæpe, is. n.** An onion.

Cærea, ūtis. adj. m. f. Of Cære, a town of Etruria. For aiding the Romans in the Gallic war the Cærites received the freedom of the city without the *Ius suffragii*; so that they were looked on as an inferior class of citizens;

- Cærite** *cæra digni*, men who deserve to be registered in the list of the *cærites*, i. e. degraded from their citizenship, Hor.
- cærimonia**, *æ. f.* [*cære.*] 1. Sanctity (very rare). 2. A religious ceremony, a rite. 3. Ceremonious reverence.
- †cæritilectus**, *a. um. adj.* Wearing a dark garment.
- §cæritileus** and **§cæritilus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Dark-coloured, dark blue, *cærulean*; an epith. applied to the heaven, and more esp. to the sea, also to rivers; also esp. to the gods of the sea (*cærulea mater*, your mother mighty over the sea, Hor.). 2. Dark, gloomy-looking, of funeral garlands, Charon's boat, night, rain, etc. 3. Dark green; (of trees) oaks, olives, etc. 4. (§*As neut. pl. subst.*) *Cærilla*, the sea, Virg.
- †cæsariatus**, *a. um. adj.* Covered with hair.
- cæsaries**, *æi. f.* Hair, esp. beautiful hair (very rarely of any hair but that on the human head; once only used for that of the beard).
- cæsim**, *adv.* 1. By cutting with the edge, opp. to *punctim*, with the point (of a sword). 2. In short clauses.
- †cæsticina**, *a. um. adj.* Blue.
- cæsus**, *a. um. adj.* Blue; (of the eye) blue-eyed.
- cæspes**, *itis. m.* 1. Turf, peat. 2. Anything made of turf, a hut, a rustic altar, etc.
- †cæsticus**, *a. um. adj.* Belonging to the *cæstus*, q. v.
- cæstus**, *ûs. m.* A boxing-glove of bull's hide, made heavy with lead or iron.
- †cæsura**, *æ. f.* A cutting off, a cutting down.
- Călăber**, *bra, brum. adj.* Calabrian: Calabræ Pierides, the Muse of Ennius, because he was a Calabrian.
- călămister**, *tri. m.*, and **†călămistrum**, *i. n.* 1. A curling-iron. 2. (Metaph.) Elaborate or superfluous ornament (in oratory).
- călămistratus**, *a. um. adj.* Curled.
- călămītas**, *âtis. f.* [*calamua.*] Injury, disaster (prop. to the crops, then any disaster, calamity, misfortune, sometimes esp. defeat).
- călămītōse**, *adv.* Disastrously, calamitously.
- §călămītōsus**, *a. um. adj.* Causing disaster, calamity, misfortune, calamitous, disastrous. See *calamitas*.
- călămua**, *i. m.* [*κάλαμος.*] 1. A reed, a cane, a stalk. 2. §Anything made of reed or cane, as a pipe or flute, an arrow, a fishing-rod, a limed twig to catch birds.
- călăthua**, *i. m.*, and dim. **călăthisous**, *i. m.* 1. A small wicker basket, esp. for holding wool. 2. (Metaph.) A milk pail. 3. A wine cup.
- †călător**, *ôris. m.* A servant, esp. a priest's servant.
- călătua**, *a. um. adj.* (only found in *n. pl.*). Convened for a particular purpose (*comitia sc.*).
- călautica**, *æ.* A hood, a sort of veil.
- §calcanœum**, *i. n.* The heel.
- calcar**, *âris. n.* A spur, (lit. and metaph.) a stimulus.
- †calcarius**, *a. um. adj.* Of lime, (*m. as subst.*) a limeburner.
- calceamentum**, *i. n.*, and **†calceâmen**, *inis. n.*, and **†calceatus**, *ûs. A* shoe.
- †calcearium**, *i.* Money to buy shoes.
- calceo**, *as. v. a.* To shoe, to provide with shoes: *dentes calceati*, teeth (of a parasite) ready for their journey, i. e. for dinner, Plaut.
- †calceolarius**, *i. m.* A shoemaker.
- calceus**, *i. m.*, and dim. **calceolus**, *i. m.* A shoe: *mutavit calceos*, he changed his style of shoe, i. e. he became a senator (because senators wore a particular kind of shoe), Cic.
- †calciŕtratus**, *ûs. m.* Kicking.
- calcitra**, *as. v. n.* 1. To kick, to strike out with the feet (metaph.). 2. To be stubborn, to resist.
- †calcitro**, *ônias. m.* A kicker, (metaph.) a blusterer.

- calco**, *as. v. a.* 1. To tread, to tread upon. 2. (Metaph.) To trample on, to oppress, to insult.
- calculātor**, *oris. m.* A calculator.
- calculōsus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Pebbly, gravelly. 2. Afflicted with the stone.
- calculus**, *i. m.* 1. A pebble, a small stone. 2. †The disease of the stone. 3. A draughtsman, a chessman. 4. A counter to mark or count with. 5. (Metaph.) A calculation (hoc est ad calculos vocare amicitiam, this is turning friendship into a sum, Cic.; si ad calculos eum respublica vocet, if the republic should call him to an account, Liv.). 6. A stone for voting with, a ballot-ball, (metaph.) a vote.
- caldarius**, *a, um. adj.* Belonging to hot baths.
- calēfacio**, and **ſcontr. calfacio**, *is, feci, factum*, also **ſcalēfacto**, *as. v. a.* 1. To heat, to warm. 2. (Metaph.) To make anxious, to worry, to make angry.
- Calendae**, *arum. f.* 1. The Calends, the first day of the Roman month. (The Romans reckoned backwards, so prid. Cal. (for Calendarum or Calends) Junii is the last day of May). 2. §A month: sextae Calendae, the first of June (June being the sixth month), Ov.; ad graecas calendas, a favourite proverb of Augustus for never, because the Greek months had no calenda.
- caleo**, *es, ul, itum*, and **calesco**, *is. v. n.* 1. To be hot, to be warm. 2. (Metaph.) To be heated with anger or with love, to love (c. abl. of the object), to be very zealous: judicia calent, the trials are pressed on warmly, Cic.; rumores caluerunt, reports were rife, Cic.
- Calēnus**, *a, um. adj.* Of Cales, in Campania, (n. as subst.) Calenian wine.
- calidus**, *a, um*, and rare sync. **caldus**, *adj.* 1. Hot, warm. 2. (Metaph.) Fiery, impetuous. 3. Precipitate, hot-headed.
- caliendrum**, *i. n.* A female head-dress.
- caliga**, *ae*, and dim. **caligula**, *ae. f.* A soldier's boot.
- caligātus**, *a, um. adj.* Wearing a caliga, (m. as subst.) a soldier.
- caliginōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Dark, misty.
- caligo**, *inis. f.* Mist, darkness (lit. and metaph.).
- caligo**, *as.* 1. (v. n.) To be dark, to be darkened. 2. (v. a.) To make dark, to make giddy.
- calix**, *icis. m.* 1. A drinking cup. 2. A cooking pot.
- calleo**, *es, ul. no sup., v. n.* 1. To be callous, (lit. and metaph.) to be hardened. 2. To be practised in, experienced, skilful. 3. (v. a.) To know by experience (c. acc.).
- callide**, *adv.* Cunningly, cleverly, skilfully.
- calliditas**, *ātis. f.* 1. Cleverness, skill, shrewdness. 2. Cunning, artifice.
- callidus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Clever, skilful (often c. gen.), shrewd. 2. Cunning, crafty, artful.
- Calliōpe**, *es. f.* One of the Muses.
- callis**, *is. m.*, and †*f.* A path, a road.
- callōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Callous, hard.
- callum**, *n.* 1. A callous place, a callosity, hard skin (metaph.). 2. Callousness, indifference.
- callo**, *ōnis. m.* A soldier's servant, a sutler, any low servant.
- calor**, *ōris. m.* 1. Heat, warmth, the glow of life. 2. Summer heat, summer. 3. (Metaph.) Warmth, ardour (esp. the ardour of love).
- caltha**, *ae. f.* A marigold.
- calumnia**, *ae. f.* [καλός ὑμνέω.] 1. Artifice, chicanery, trick. 2. A false accusation. 3. Sophistry. 4. Anxiety arising from the intrigues of others: calumnia dicendi, the artifice of making a long speech, Cic.; calumniam jurare, to swear to the truth of one's charge, i. e. that one is not bringing a false charge, Cic.; calumnia religionis, a plea derived from pretended religious scruples, Cic.; calumniam effugere, to be acquitted in a trial on a persecution for illegal trickery, Cic.

- cālumniātor**, oris. *m.* A false accuser, a pettifogger.
cālumnior, āris, *v. dep.* 1. To conduct a suit with trickery and artifice.
 2. To accuse falsely. 3. To pervert. 4. To be anxious, because of the trickery of others.
†calveo, es, ui, no sup. *v. n.* To be bald.
†calvitiū, i. *n.* and calvities, ei. *f.* Baldness.
†calvor, āris *v. dep.* To deceive, to beguile.
calvus, a, um. *adj.* Bald; (f. as subst.) a bald skull.
calx, cia. *f.* 1. A heel. 2. Lime, limestone. 3. The goal in a race-course, the end of the race; (metaph.) the end, because the goal was marked with lime. 4. †A chessman, a draughtsman.
†camēlinus, a, um. *adj.* Of a camel.
cāmella, ae. *f.* A drinking-cup.
cāmēlus, i. *m.* A camel.
Cāmēna, ae. *f.* A Muse.
cāmēra, ae. *f.* 1. An arch, a vaulted roof. 2. A flat boat with an awning, a kind of gondola.
†cāminātus, a, um. *adj.* Built like an oven or furnace.
cāminus, i. *m.* 1. A furnace, an oven, a fireplace. 2. (Metaph.) †Incessant labour.
†cammārus, i. *m.* A crab, a lobster.
†campe, es. *f.* 1. A crooked turn, an evasion. 2. A caterpillar.
campester, tris, tro. *adj.* 1. Champaign, level (of a district, etc.). 2. Living on plains, fighting on plains, etc. 3. Relating or belonging to the Campus Martius, or the Comitia or games held there.—**campestre**, as subst. A short leathern apron worn about the loins by youths exercising in the Campus.
campus, i. *m.* 1. A level plain, a field. 2. Esp. the Campus Martius. 3. (Metaph.) Any field or arena for action. 4. A district: fora, domina campi, chance which sways the Comitia (because they were held in the Campus Martius), Cic.; campi liquentes, campi salis, the sea, Virg.
§cāmūrus, a, um. *adj.* Crumpled, turned inwards (of horns of cattle).
†cānālīcūlātus, a, um. *adj.* Excavated like a pipe.
cānālis, ia. *m.* 1. A pipe, a conduit, a trench, a canal. 2. †A place in the forum at Rome. 3. †Flow of speech. 4. †The windpipe. 5. †The flutings on pillars.
cancelli, ōrum. *pl. m.* 1. A lattice, balustrade, railings, trellis. 2. Esp. a barrier in the public spectacles. 3. The bar in a court of justice. 4. (Metaph.) A boundary, a limit. 5. The space inclosed by such boundary.
†cancello, as. *v. a.* To make like a lattice, to mark like trelliswork.
cancer, cri. and in Lucr. āris. *m.* 1. A crab. 2. Cancer (a sign of the zodiac). 3. A cancer: cancri brachia, the south (opp. to arctos), Og to
†candēfācio, is, feci, factum. *pass. †candeflo.* To make white, to bring to a white heat.
candēla, ae. *f.* 1. A rope smeared with wax. 2. †A candle.
candēlābrum, i. *n.* A candlestick.
candeo, es, ui, and candesco, is. (no sup.). *v. n.* 1. To be white, bright, brilliant. 2. To glow, to be very hot: candens carbo, a live coal, Cic.
candīdātōrius, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to, of a candidate.
candīdātus, a, um. *adj.* 1. †Clothed in white. 2. (As subst. *m.*) A candidate: candidatus consularis, a candidate for the consulship, Cic.
candīde. *adv.* 1. †In white. 2. Candidly, frankly.
candīdus, a, um, and dim. candīdūlus, a, um. 1. White, bright-looking, clear, glistening. 2. Fair, beautiful. 3. §Clothed in white (as a candidate). 4. Perspicuous, clear (of language). 5. Candid, frank, open. 6. Favourable, prosperous, happy (of events, &c., not of persons in this sense).

- candor, oris. m.** 1. Whiteness, brilliant clearness, brightness. 2. Fairness, beauty. 3. Fairness (in dealing), frankness, candour.
- cāneo, es, ui, and cānesco, is. incept. no sup.** To be gray, hoary; (of the sea) to be white with foam.
- cānicūla, ae. f.** 1. A bitch. 2. The constellation Sirius. 3. †The worst throw on the dice.
- cāninus, a, um. adj.** Of a dog, like a dog: *canina litera*, the letter R., Pers.; *verba canina*, abusive language, Ov.
- cānis, is. m. f.** 1. A dog (often as term of reproach, esp. to parasites, etc.). 2. The constellation Sirius, the Dogstar. 3. The worst throw on the dice.
- cānistrā, orum. pl. n.** A wicker basket for bread, fruit, flowers, etc.
- cānities, ei. f.** 1. Grayness, hoariness. 2. Gray hair. 3. (Metaph.) Old age.
- canna, ae. f.** A reed, a cane. 2. §A flute (as made of reed). 3. †A small boat.
- †cannābīnus, a, um.** Hempen, made of hemp.
- †cannābis, is. f.** Hemp.
- Cannensis, e. adj.** Of Canne.
- cāno, is, cēcīni, cantum. v. n. and v. a.** 1. To sing (used also reproachfully of an orator who speaks in a singing voice, used of any bird, of a cock crowing, etc., and of many animals besides birds). 2. To sound (of musical instruments). 3. To play on an instrument (c. abl. of the instr.). 4. To praise in song, to sing of, to celebrate in poetry. 5. To predict, to utter as prophecy (because oracles were usu. given in verse). 6. To give a signal in battle: *Pompeius classicum cani jubet*, Pompey orders the trumpet to be sounded, Cæs.; *Hasdrubal receptui propere cecinit*, Hasdrubal speedily sounded a retreat, Liv. *Priusquam signa canerent*, before the signal sounded, Liv.; sometimes c. dat.: *nisi receptui cecinisset*, if the signal for retreat had not sounded, Liv.
- cānōpūs, a, um. adj.** Of Canopus, a town at the mouth of the Nile, Egyptian.
- §cānor, ōris. m.** Song, tuneful sound.
- cānōrus, a, um.** 1. Tuneful, melodious. 2. Loud.
- Centāber, bra, brum, and Centābricus, a, um.** Biscayan, Spanish.
- §cantāmen, īnis. n.** A spell, a magic incantation.
- †cantērinus, a, um. adj.** Of a horse.
- cantērius, i.** A gelding: *cantērius in fossā*, a proverb for being in a helpless condition, Liv.
- cantharis, īdis. f.** A sort of beetle, Spanish fly.
- canthārus, i. m.** 1. A large drinking-cup, a tankard. 2. A sort of fish.
- †canthus, i. m.** 1. The tire of a wheel. 2. A wheel.
- cantilēum, i. n.** 1. A song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing. 2. A song.
- cantillēna, ae. f.** A song; (derisively) gossip, silly conversation.
- cantio, onis. f. (rare).** A song, an incantation.
- cantito, as. v. a.** To sing repeatedly, to repeat continually.
- cantiunetila, ae. dim.** A song.
- canto, as. v. a. and n.** 1. To sing; (used also of any noise of a bird) to crow as a cock, etc. 2. To sound (as a musical instrument). 3. To sing of, to celebrate in song or poetry. 4. To act (as an actor). 5. To use incantations, to charm. 6. §To say, to indicate.
- cantor, oris. m., †cantrix, īdis. f.** 1. A musician, singer. 2. An actor. 3. A panegyrist.
- cantus, ūs. m.** 1. Song. 2. A singing tone. 3. The music of an instrument. 4. The voice of almost any animal. 5. A prediction (because oracles were given in verse). 6. An incantation, a charm.
- latus, a, um. adj.** 1. Gray, hoary. 2. Gray-haired (metaph., aged). 3. (m. pl. as subst.) Gray hairs.

- căpăcitas, ātis. f.** Capacity, power of holding, containing.
- căpax, ācis. adj.** [capio.] 1. Capacious, capable of receiving or containing much, large (lit. and metaph. of the mind). 2. Capable of undertaking or discharging a duty (c. ad and acc., or c. gen.).
- căpădo, īnis. f., dim. căpăduncūla. ae. f.** A bowl used in sacrifices.
- căpella, ae. f.** 1. A she-goat. 2. A constellation.
- căper, pri. m.** 1. A he-goat. 2. The strong smell of the armpits.
- †căpăre, as. v. a.** To be wrinkled.
- căpesso, is, īvi, itum. v. a.** 1. To take, take hold of, to seize upon. 2. To repair to, to reach. 3. To undertake, to set about, to commence: *capesso inimicitias*, to adapt a dislike, Tac.; *capesso noctem in castris*, to pass the night in the camp, Tac.; *capesso rempublicam*, to busy one's self in political affairs, Cic.
- †căpillamentum, i.** 1. Hair. 2. A wig.
- căpillatus, a, um. adj.** With hair, having fine hair.
- căpillus, i. m.** 1. Hair (prop. only of the head, but used also for the hair of the beard, and even for that of animals). 2. †The fibre of plants.
- căpio, is, căpi, captum. v. a.** 1. To take, to lay hold of, to seize: *nos... oblivio ceperat*; forgetfulness had seized us, Cic. 2. To take in war. to capture, to catch. 3. To win over, to attract, to allure. 4. To receive, to be capable of receiving, to be susceptible of. 5. To understand, to comprehend. 6. To take (i. e. to choose, to select, to occupy). 7. To contain. 8. To arrive at, to reach. 9. To take upon oneself, to undertake (an office, etc.): *capio fugam*, to take to flight, Cæsar. 10. (In *pasa* and, except in *Lucr.* only in part. *captus*) To be crippled, to be deprived (of a faculty, a sense, etc., c. abl. of the sense): *membris omnibus captus*, broken down in all his limbs, Cic.
- căpia, īdis. f.** A sacrificial bowl.
- căpistro, as. v. a.** To halter, to tie with a halter.
- căpistrum, i. n.** A halter, a headstall, a muzzle: *maritale capistrum*, the matrimonial noose, Juv.
- căpitālis, e. adj.** 1. Of, relating to the head. 2. Affecting life, capital: *ira capitalia*, anger only to be appeased by the death of the hated object, Hor.; *hostis capitalis*, an implacable enemy, Cic.; *capitalis oratio*, a dangerous speech, Cic.; *injustitia nulla capitalior*, there is no worse injustice, Cic. 3. Eminent, excellent, (as we say) capital.
- căpito, ōnis. m.** One who has a large head.
- Căpitōlinus, a, um. adj.** Of the Capitol, or of the Capitoline games.
- Căpitōlinum, i. n.** The Capitol, the Capitoline Hill.
- căpitulātum. adv.** In the way of a summary.
- †căpitulum, i.** 1. A little head (used as a caressing expression). 2. The capital of a column.
- †căpe, onis. m.** A capon.
- †cappāria, is, f.** A caper.
- căpra, ae. f.** 1. A she-goat. 2. A constellation. 3. The smell of the armpits.
- căprea, ae. f., and căprellus, i. m.** A roe.
- Căprioarnus, i. m.** Capricorn, a sign of the Zodiac, which the Sun enters at the winter solstice.
- căprificus, i. f.** 1. The wild fig. 2. (Metaph.) †A strange prodigy.
- căprigenus, a, um. adj.** Born of a goat: *caprigenum pecus*, goats, Virg.
- căprimulgus, i. m.** A milker of goats, a herdsman, a rustic.
- căprinus, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to a goat: *lana caprina*, the hair of a goat, i. e. a valueless trifle, Hor.
- †căprīpes, ōdis. m. f.** With feet like goats, with cloven feet.
- capea, ae, and dim. capsula, ae. f.** A satchel, a box for books or papers, a bookcase, a writing-desk.
- †capeāria, i. m.** A slave who carried the schoolboys' satchel.

- captatio, ōnis. f.** 1. A catching at, a striving for (esp. legacy-hunting).
2. ‡A feint in fencing.
- captator, ōris. m.** 1. One who catches at, seeks to gain. 2. A legacy-hunter.
- captio, ōnis. f.** 1. Trick, deceit. 2. A fallacy, a quibble. 3. Loss, damage.
- captiose. adv.** Captiously.
- captiosus, a, um. adj.** 1. Fallacious. 2. Captious, sophistical.
3. Mischievous, dangerous; (n. pl. as subst.) sophistry, sophisms.
- captiuncula, ae. f.** A petty quibble.
- captivitas, ātis. f.** 1. Captivity. 2. Capture, the subduing.
- captivus, a, um. adj.** 1. Captive, taken in war, captured (used even of inanimate booty). 2. Caught (of animals). 3. Of or belonging to, or relating to prisoners or captured places; (m. f. as subst.) a prisoner.
- capto, as. v. a.** 1. To strive to seize, to catch at, to seek to obtain; (even with the ear) to listen to in the hope of hearing (often esp. to hunt for legacies). 2. To catch, to attract, to allure. 3. §To be desirous (c. infin.). 4. †To adopt: captato sermone, having entered upon conversation, Ov.
- captura, ae. f.** 1. A taking, catching, capture. 2. The prey caught.
3. Gain (esp. of a discreditable kind).
- captus, a, um. part. of capio, q. v.**
- captus, ūs. m.** 1. A taking hold of, a catching. 2. Capacity, comprehension.
- capulāris, e. adj.** Relating to a bier; (metaph.) near the grave (of an old man).
- capulus, i. m. [capio.]** That by which one takes hold of, a handle (esp. the hilt of a sword).
- caput, itis. n.** 1. The head (in every sense). 2. The top. 3. The origin, source, the chief actor or contriver, leader, etc. 4. The mouth of a river (very rare). 5. (Metaph.) A man, a person. 6. Life (esp. civil life); (capitis accusare, to accuse of a capital crime, Nep.; capitis poena, capital punishment, Cæs., etc.; capitis minor, as one degraded from his rank of citizenship, Hor.; capitis diminutio: see diminutio; see also Smith, *Dict. Ant.* p. 196.). 7. The capital, or chief city. 8. The capital, i. e. the principal sum, etc. 9. A chapter, a clause: unum caput Epicuri, one fundamental principle of Epicurus, Cic.; caput literarum, the chief thing in, the main topic of his letter, Cic.; qui capita rerum erunt, who were the chief men in the state, Liv.; [velut deliberabundi], capita conferunt, they lay their heads together, Liv.; nec caput nec pedes, neither head nor tail (a proverb), Cic. Capite censi were those citizens whose property fell short of what was required for the proletarii, or 375 asses. See Smith, *Ant.* p. 273.
- carbāsus, i. f., pl. n. carbāsa.** 1. Fine flax. 2. Canvass. 3. §A linen robe. 4. (§Esp. in pl.) Sails. 5. §A curtain (used as adj. by Prop.).
- carbāsus, a, um. adj.** Of flax, linen, canvass.
- carbātina crēpida.** A rustic shoe (only in Catullus once).
- carbo, ōnis. m.** 1. Charcoal, coal. 2. (†In pl.) Spiteful lampoons.
- carbōnārius, i.** A charcoal-burner.
- carbunculo, as. v. n.** To have a carbuncle.
- carbunculus, i. m.** 1. A small coal. 2. †A carbuncle (the stone, and the disease).
- carcer, ēris. m.** 1. A prison: in me carcerem effudistis, you have let out the whole jail upon me, Cic. 2. The starting-place in a race: ad carceres a calce revocari, to begin life anew (lit. to be taken back from the goal to the starting-point), Cic.
- carcērārius, a, um. adj.** Of, connected with a prison, etc.
- carchesium, i. n. [καρχήσιον.]** 1. A drinking cup narrowed in the middle. 2. The upper part of the mast of a ship.

†carcinōma, ātis. *n.* [καρκίνωμα.] A cancerous ulcer, (metaph.) a profligate.

cardācea, um. *pl.* A kind of Persian soldier.

cardiacus, a, um. *adj.* [καρδία.] Having a disease of the stomach.

cardo, īnis. *m.* 1. A hinge. 2. §Either of the poles of heaven.

3. A crisis: *extremus cardo*, old age, Lucan.

carduus, ī. *m.* A thistle.

cāre. *adv.* Dearly, at a high price.

cārectum, ī. *n.* A bed of sedge.

cāreo, es, ui, itum. *v. a.* To be without, to want, to be destitute of, to be free from (c. abl., in good or bad sense): *culpā cāreo*, I am free from blame, Cic.; *patriā cāreo*, I am banished from my country, Ov.; *cāreo senatu*, I absent myself from the senate, Cic.

cārex, īcia. *f.* Sedge.

Cāricus, a, um. *adj.* Carian; (*f.* as *subst.*) a dried fig.

cāries, ei. *f.* 1. Rottenness, decay. 2. ‡Mellowness.

cārīna, ae. *f.* 1. The keel of a ship. 2. A ship, a boat; (in *pl.*) *Carinae*, the name of a fine street in Rome between the Caelian and Esquiline hills.

†cārīnārius, ī. *m.* [κρηπος.] One who dyes things, the colour of beeswax, yellow.

cariosus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Rotten, decayed. 2. ‡Mellow.

cāris, īdis. *f.* [καρίς.] A lobster.

cārītas, ātis. *f.* 1. Dearness, high price (esp. a high price of corn or provisions). 2. Affection, great regard, love.

carmen, īnis. *n.* 1. A song, a poem, a tune. 2. An oracular prophecy, a prediction. 3. An incantation. 4. A legal formula, a legal form of expression.

†carmino, as. *v. a.* To card (wool, etc.).

††carnārium, ī. *n.* 1. A flesh-hook. 2. A larder.

†carnārius, ī. *m.* One who loves meat.

carnīfex, īcis. *m.* An executioner; (often used as a term of reproach) villain; (*†as adj.*) murderous.

carnīficiā, ae. *f.* 1. The office of executioner. 2. The place of execution. 3. Torture.

†carnivōrus, a, um. *adj.* Carnivorous.

†carnōsus, a, um. *adj.* Fleishy.

†cāro, is, ui. *v. a.* To card (wool).

cāro, carnīs. *f.* 1. Flesh, meat. 2. The body, as opp. to *animus*.

†carpentārius, a, um. *adj.* Of a wagon, of a chariot.

carpentum, ī. *n.* A chariot, coach, wagon.

carpo, is, psi, ptum. *v. a.* 1. To pluck, pick, gather. 2. To crop, to graze on. 3. To reap, to enjoy, to snatch (pleasures, etc.). 4. To tear, to tear off. 5. §To strip, to fleece. 6. To carp at, attack, detract from, disparage. 7. To impair, to weaken, to harass (by repeated attacks). 8. To cut in pieces, to divide: *carpe viam*, go forward, Virg.; *carpitur trames*, they proceed on their path, Ov.; *carpere prata fugā*, to skim the fields in one's flight, Virg.; *carpentes pensa puellae*, maidens employed on their work (lit. pulling the wool they were spinning), Virg.

carptim. *adv.* 1. Separately, in detached portions or parties, in detail.

carptor, oris. *m.* A carver of food.

†carrūca, ae. *f.* A four-wheeled carriage for persons.

carrus, ī. *m.* A cart or wagon for luggage, etc.

†cartilago, īnis. *f.* Cartilage.

cāruncūla, ae. *f.* A little piece of flesh.

cārus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Dear (in every sense), costly, expensive. 2. Beloved.

†cāryīnus, a, um. *adj.* Made of nuts.

†cāryōta, ae, and **cāryōtis**, īdis. *f.* A kind of nut or date.

- Cārystēus**, a, um, and **īCārystius**, a, um. *adj.* Of Carystus, a town in Euboea, celebrated for its green marble.
- cāsa**, sē. *f.* A cottage, a hut; (in war) a soldier's hut: *ita fugias ne præter casam* (proverb), as we say, do not run into the lion's jaws (lit., do not flee so blindly as to run beyond your own house), Jer.
- cāsus**, a, um. *adj.* Old, ancient (an obsolete word).
- cāseus**, ī. *m.*, and dim. **cāseōlus**, ī. *m.* A cheese.
- cāsia**, sē. *f.* 1. A sweet-smelling shrub or herb. 2. A tree with aromatic bark, a sort of cinnamon.
- †cāso**, as. *v. a.* To totter, to be about to fall.
- šcassis**, īa. *m.* A hunting net, a snare, a toil (used even of a spider's web). 2. (Metaph.) Snare, plots.
- cassis**, īdis. *f.*, and **šcassīda**, sē. *f.* A helmet: *ætās patiens cassidia*, the age capable of military service, Juv.
- cassus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Empty. 2. Deprived of, void of. 3. Vain, worthless: *cassus lumine*, dead, Virg.
- castānea**, sē. *f.* A chestnut.
- †castānētum**, ī. *n.* A chestnut grove.
- caste**. *adv.* Chastely, religiously, purely, virtuously.
- castellanus**, a, um. *adj.* Of or concerning a fort or castle; (*m. pl. as subst.*) the inhabitants or garrison of a fort or castle.
- castellatim**. *adv.* In different forts, in separate detachments.
- castellum**, ī. *n.* 1. A fort, a castle. 2. (Metaph.) A place of refuge, an asylum. 3. (Metaph.) Any building in a high situation.
- †castēria**, sē. *f.* A part of the ship where the rowers rested, or perhaps a place where the tackle of a ship was laid up.
- †castigābilis**, e. *adj.* Deserving of chastisement.
- castigātio**, ōnis. *f.* Chastisement, correction, reproof.
- castigātor**, ōris. *m.* One who chastises, a corrector, a reprover.
- castigo**, as. *v. a.* 1. To chastise, to correct, to reprove (stronger than *reprehendo*, milder than *culpo*). 2. To hold in check, to restrain: *castigatum pectus*, a slender bosom, Ov.
- castimōnia**, sē. *f.* Chastity, purity.
- castitas**, atis. *f.* Chastity, purity, virtue.
- †castor**, ōris. *m.* A beaver.
- castoreum**, ī. *n.* A medicament obtained from the beaver.
- castrēnsis**, e. *adj.* Of or belonging to a camp.
- †castro**, as. *v. a.* To castrate.
- castrum**, ī. *n.* (very rare in sing.). 1. A fort. 2. (Pl.) A camp, an encampment: *castra navalia*, a camp on the shore alongside of a naval station, Cæs. 3. †Barracks. 4. Military service: *secundis* or *alteris castris*, on the second day's march (because at the end of each day's march they pitched a camp), Liv.
- cāstus** a, um. *adj.* Chaste, pure, virtuous, unblemished, pious.
- cāsūla**, sē. *f.* A little cottage.
- cāsus**, ūs. *m.* 1. A falling, a fall. 2. Death (rare). 3. An end. 4. Error. 5. That which happens, an event (esp. an unfortunate accident). 6. An opportunity. 7. (Gramm.) A case; *casu*, by chance.
- †cātāgēlāsīmus**, ī. *m.* [κατὰ γελάω.] One who ridicules.
- šcātāgrāphus**, a, um. *adj.* [κατὰ γράφω.] Painted.
- cātāmītus**, ī. A debauchee.
- cātāphraotes**, sē. *m.* A coat of scale armour.
- cātāphraetus**, a, um. *adj.* [κατάφρακτος.] Clad in mail.
- cātāplus**, ī. *m.* [κατὰ πλέω.] 1. The arrival of a fleet. 2. The fleet arriving.
- †cātāpulta**, sē. *f.* A catapult, a missile sent from a catapult.
- cātāpultārius**, a, um. *adj.* Of or from a catapult.
- cātāracta**, sē. [κατὰ ῥήγνυμι.] 1. A cataract. 2. A portcullis.
- cātasta**, sē. *f.* [κατὰ ἵστημι.] A scaffolding, a stage.
- †cāte**. *adv.* Cleverly, cunningly.

- ſcūtura, m. f.** A kind of missile weapon.
- cātellus, i. m., cātella, m. f.** 1. A little dog, a puppy (sometimes used as a term of endearment.) 2. A small chain.
- cātēna, m.** 1. A chain, a fetter. 2. A barrier. 3. A series.
- cātēnātus, a, um. adj.** 1. Chained, fettered. 2. ‡Connected. 3. ‡Continued, uninterrupted.
- cāterva, m. f.** A crowd, a multitude, a band, a flock (of birds or animals).
- †cātervārius, a, um. adj.** In a band, of a band.
- cātervātīm. adj.** In bands, in companies.
- cāthēdra, m. f.** [καθέδρα.] A chair, an arm chair, a sedan chair. (sometimes esp. a professor's or teacher's chair).
- †cāthēdrāllicius, a, um. adj.** Fond of an arm chair, effeminate.
- †cātillo, as. v. a.** To lick a plate.
- †cātillo, onis. m.** A glutton.
- †cātullus, i. m.** A little dish.
- cātinus, i. m.** 1. A dish. 2. A pot for cooking food in. 3. ‡A censor. 4. ‡A crucible: saxi catinus, a cavity in a rock.
- Cātōnini, orum. pl. m.** The adherents of Cato.
- cātōnium, i. n. [adv.]** The lower world.
- †cātūlinus, a, um. adj.** Of a little dog, of a puppy.
- cātulus, i. m.** 1. A young dog, a puppy. 2. The young of almost any beast or of a serpent.
- cātus, a, um. adj.** 1. ‡Clear. 2. Sagacious, shrewd, clever, cunning.
- cauda, m. f.** A tail: caudam trahat, let him have a tail stuck on him (as boys were wont to do in derision), Hor.
- †caudex, a, um. adj.** [codex.] Of wood.
- caula, ārum. pl. f.** 1. A hole. 3. A sheepfold.
- caulis, is. m.** 1. A stalk. 2. A cabbage.
- caupo, ōis. m.** An innkeeper.
- caupōna, m, dim. caupōnula, m.** An inn, a tavern.
- †caupōnias, a, um. adj.** Of an inn.
- †caupōnor, ariis. v. dep.** To make a market of, to trade with.
- caurus, i. m.** The north-west wind.
- causa, m. f.** 1. A cause (in every sense). 2. An opportunity. 3. A pretext, a pretence, a plea. 4. An excuse, an apology. 5. The subject (of a discourse). 6. A civil action. 7. A cause, i. e. a party, a side in a quarrel. 8. Condition, state: cui senatus causam ut mihi gratias ageret, whom the senate had commissioned to thank me, Cic.; non causam dico quin, quod meritis sit, ferat, I do not object to his receiving what he has deserved, Ter. (abl. causā, as adv., for the sake of).
- causarius, a, um. adj.** One who has a legitimate excuse; (esp. in mil. language) an invalid.
- †causaria, m. f.** [καύρα.] A broad-brimmed Macedonian hat.
- causidicius, i. m.** A pleader, an advocate.
- †causidicor, ariis. v. dep.** To allege as a plea, to pretend.
- causor, āris. v. dep.** To make a long speech, to allege as a plea or pretext.
- causula, m. f.** 1. A petty action or lawsuit. 2. A slight cause.
- caute. adv.** 1. Carefully cautiously. 2. Safely.
- cautes, is. f.** A rock.
- †cautim. adv.** Carefully, cautiously.
- cautio, onis. f.** 1. Caution, care. 2. A bond, a security, a warranty: mea cautio est, I must take care, Cic.; res cautionem habet, this matter allows room for good management, (and in another place) this requires caution, Cic.
- cautor, ōris. m.** 1. †One who is cautious. 2. One who gives security.
- cautus, a, um. (lit. part. of caueo, but used as adj.).** 1. Cautious, careful, circumspect. 2. Well secured, safe, secure.
- cāvea, m. f.** 1. An inclosure, a cage. 2. The part of a theatre allotted to the spectators. 3. (Metaph.) A theatre.

caveo, es, cavi, cautum. v. a. 1. To beware, to be on one's guard, to take heed, to guard against (sometimes c. ab and abl., usu. c. ne and subj., often, esp. in imper., c. subj. without ne). 2. To take care (to do so and so, c. ut and subj., more rarely c. infin. & c. acc.). 3. To procure, to give bail (c. ab and abl.), to secure to another by giving him a security: (civitates obsidibus de pecuniâ cavent, the cities give hostages as security for the money, Cass.; visum est caveri ab eo, they determine to take security from him, Liv.). 4. To provide legally by a law or will, or a clause in a law or will: ei cavere volo, I wish to take care of him, Cic.

caverna, æ. f. A cavern, a cave, a grotto, a vault: caverna navis, the hold of a ship, Cic.; c. cœli, the vault of heaven, Lucr.

†cavernosus, a, um. Full of caverns, full of hollows.

†cavilla, æ. f. A quibble, a trick.

cavillatio, onis. f. 1. Quibbling, sophistry. 2. Raillery, bantering, jesting.

cavillator, oris. m., and †cavillatrix, is. f. (rare). 1. A caviller, a quibbler. 2. A jester, a banterer.

caviller, âris. v. dep. 1. To cavil, to quibble. 2. To banter (c. cum and abl. of the object). 3. To jest upon, to criticise (c. acc.).

†cavillula, æ. f. A little cavil, a little jest.

cavo, as. v. a. 1. To hollow out, to excavate, to make hollow. 2. †To pierce: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, they hollow out coverings for the head, i. e. make them in a hollow or concave form so as to fit the head, Virg.

cavus, a, um. adj. Hollow, concave, excavated: cava umbra, the dark shade, Virg.; cava flumina, the deeply-channelled streams, Virg.; (n. as subst.) a hollow place, a hole.

Caystrius, a, um. adj. Of the Cayster, a river in Lydia.

Cecropius, a, um. adj. Of Cecrops, the first king of Attica, Athenian.

Cecropides and Ida, æ. m. An Athenian (esp. Theseus). — **f. Cecropis, Idæ.** An Athenian woman (esp. Procne, or Philomela, or Aglauros): Cecropis terra, Attica, Ov.

cēdo (not, however, used in any poetry but satire; an old imper.: Ennius has pl. cetto). 1. Bring hither, give me. 2. (In discussion) Tell me. 3. Let me: cedo ut bibam, let me drink, Plant.; cedo mihi leges Atinias, recollect, cast your eyes on, the Atinian laws, Cic.

cēdo, is, cessi, cessum. v. a. and c., v. a. 1. †To go, to advance. 2. To turn out, to result (esp. with the adverbs bene, male, prospere, etc. c. dat. pers.): epulæ et largi apparatus pro stipendio cedunt, banquets and ample provision for their entertainment are [in their eyes] equivalent to pay, Tac. 3. To depart, to retire from, to leave (c. abl. of the place, or c. ab or ex and abl.), to pass away: non audaci cessit fiducia Turno, confidence did not desert the bold Turnus, Virg.; menses cedunt, months pass away, Cic.; cessit e vitâ, he died, Cic. 4. To cede, to give up (c. abl. of the property given up, dat. of person to whom). 5. To yield to, comply with, submit to, be conquered by, be inferior to. 6. (v. a.) To grant, concede, allow: pœna in vicem fidei cesserat, punishment (that of being given up to their creditors) was substituted for payment, Liv.; ut in quæstus huic cederet, that that profit might accrue to him, Cic.; aurum in paucorum prædam cessit, the gold became the booty of few, Cic.; prædæ alia militum cessere, the other things became the booty of the soldiers, Liv.; omnes in unum cedebant, they all came over to one opinion, Tac.; [qua] Parcæque sinebant cedere res Latio, and the Fates allowed things to go well with, i. e. prosper for Latium, Virg.

cērus, a, um. adj. Of cedar.

cērus, i. f. [κέδρος.] Cedar, the tree and the wood: carmina linenda ro, verses worthy to be embalmed with cedar oil, i. e. to be preserved ever, Hor.

cērus, is. f. 1. One of the Harpies. 2. An avaricious woman, Juv.

cērus, oris. m. One who conceals.

- cēlēber**, *bris*, *bre*. *m.*, also **†celebris**, *e.* 1. §Numerous, quickly repeated.
 2. Much frequented. 3. Celebrated, universally known, famous.
- †celeberrime acclamatum est**, the cry was raised by great crowds, Suet.
- cēlēbratio**, *ōnis*. *f.* 1. A concourse, a numerous assemblage in one place.
 2. Celebration (of a festival, etc.). 3. †Praise, celebrity.
- †cēlēbrātor**, *ōris*. *m.* One who celebrates (a triumph, etc.).
- cēlēbrātus**, *a*, *um*. *part.* of *celebro*, *q. v.* (but used also as *adj.* with *compar.* and *superl.*). 1. Frequented. 2. Celebrated, i. e. solemnly performed.
 3. Celebrated, i. e. famous. 4. Customary, common.
- cēlēbritas**, *ātis*. *f.* 1. A concourse, a numerous gathering of people, a multitude. 2. Celebration. 3. Fame, renown, celebrity.
- cēlēbro**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To frequent, to resort frequently to, to haunt. 2. To practise, engage in frequently: *modum...jucunditas celebravit*, the agreeableness of the manner has made it common, Cic.; *neu juvenes celebret multo sermone caveto*, take care she does not converse much with the young men, Tib.; *cujus famā celebrantur aures meae*, with whose renown my ears are dinned (are filled). 3. To celebrate, i. e. to solemnise.
 4. To celebrate, to praise, to extol, to make known.
- cēlar**, *ōris*, *ōre*. *adj.* 1. Quick, swift, speedy. 2. Hurried. 3. Hasty, rash, inconsiderate. 4. Eager, prompt.
- †cēlāre**, more usu. **cēlērīter**. *adv.* Quickly, speedily.
- cēlāres**, *um*. *m. pl.* A body of 300 knights selected by Romulus as his body guard.
- cēlērīpes**, *ēdis*. *m. f.* Swift of foot.
- cēlērītas**, *ātis*. *f.* 1. Speed, swiftness, quickness. 2. Quickness, readiness (of mind), acuteness.
- cēlērīuscūle**. *adv.* Rather quickly.
- cēlero**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To quicken, to hasten, to accelerate, to do quickly. 2 (*v. n.*) To make haste, go rapidly.
- †cēles**, *ētis*. *m.* [κέλης.] 1. A racehorse. 2. A swift-sailing vessel.
- †cēleusma**, *ātis*. *n.* [κέλευσμα.] The call of the stroke oar cheering his men.
- cēlla**, *ae*. *f.* 1. A storeroom, a granary. 2. A cell (of bees). 3. A small chamber (esp. for slaves, etc.), a closet. 4. The shrine in which the image of the god stood in a temple.
- †cēllārius**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Belonging to the storeroom; (*m.* as *subst.*) a steward.
- †cēllūla**, *ae*. *f.* A little storeroom.
- cēlo**, *as*. *v. a.* To hide, to conceal: *celabar*, I was kept in the dark (these things were concealed from me), Cic.
- cēlox**, *ocis*. *f.* A swift-sailing galley.
- cēlus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. High, lofty, elevated (in every sense). 2. Proud, haughty.
- censeo**, *es*, *ui*, *sum*. *v. a.* 1. To weigh, to estimate, to value. 2. To take a census of, make a list of. 3. To make a return of (property to a censor, etc.); give in an account of. 4. To esteem (rare, once in Ov.). 5. To think, to be of opinion, to judge, to deem. 6. To vote, to vote for (a measure) (sometimes *c. acc.* of the measure). 7. To decree by votes
capite censi, the lowest class of citizens (those whose property fell short of 375 asses): v. Smith's *Ant.* 273.
- †censio**, *ōnis*. *f.* A census, an assessment.
- censor**, *ōris*. *m.* 1. A great Roman magistrate; for his duties, etc. see Smith's *Ant.* p. 211. 2. A judge, a critic.
- censōrius**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of or belonging to a censor, like a censor: *homo censorius*, one who had been censor, Cic.; *opus censorium*, an act deserving the notice of the censor, i. e. punishment.
- censūra**, *ae*. *f.* 1. The censorship. 2. Judgment, criticism.
- census**, *ūs*. *m.* 1. A census, a registering and rating of the citizens. 2. The register of the citizens. 3. The property of a man as returned in the census, property, income. 4. §Riches.
- centaurēum**, *i*. *n.* The herb centaur.

Centaurus, a, um. and **†Centauricus, a, um. adj.** Of a Centaur.

Centaurus, i. m. 1. A Centaur. 2. The Centaur (as a name of a ship and as such, *f.*)

†centenarius, a, um. adj. Of a hundred, a hundred.

centeni, se, a. adj. pl. once sing. in Virg. A hundred.

centesimus, a, um. adj. The hundredth: *centesimae* (subaud. *usurae*), interest at the rate of $\frac{1}{100}$ th every month, i. e. 12 per cent. per annum; *centesima*, a tax of 1 per cent.

†centiceps, ipitis. adj. m. f. Hundred-headed.

centies. adv. A hundred times.

centimanus, a, um. adj. Having a hundred hands.

cento, onis. m. A coarse garment, a coarse coverlet, prop. of patchwork, mentioned in Cæs. as thrown over wooden walls, etc., to protect them from darts, etc.: *proin tu alium queras cui centones facias*, find some one else to fill with your silly stories (a proverb), Plant.

†centralis, e. adj. Central.

†centrum, i. n. [κέντρον.] The centre.

centum. indecl. A hundred.

†centumgeminus, a, um. Having a hundred arms, a hundred gates, etc.

†centumpondium, i. n. A hundred pounds' weight.

centumviralis, e. adj. Of the centumviri.

centumviri, orum. pl. m. A body of judges to try civil actions, in Cicero's time, 105, increased under the emperors to 180.

centunculus, i. m. A coarse horsecloth.

†centuplex, icis. adj. A hundredfold.

centuria, se. f. 1. A hundred of anything. 2. A century, i. e. a division of the citizens according to their property. See Smith, *Dict. Ant.* 273. 3. A division of the soldiers in a legion, a company: *centuria prerogativa*, the century which voted first in the comitia.

centuriatim. adv. By centuries.

centuriatus, us. m. 1. A division into centuries. 2. The office of centurion.

centurio, as. o. a. To divide into centuries, to divide: *comitia centuriata*, the assemblies of the people in which the citizens voted in their centuries; *lex centuriata*, a law passed at such comitia.

centurio, onis. m. A centurion, the captain of a company.

†centuriōnātus, us. m. The election of centurions.

centussis, is. f. A sum of a hundred asses.

Cēphēis, idis. f. The daughter of Cepheus, Andromeda.

Cēphisiās, ādis. f. Near the Cephissus, a river in Attica, Athenian.

cera, se. f. [κηρός.] 1. Wax. 2. A waxen seal, a seal. 3. (As writing tablets were smeared with wax, esp. in pl.) A tablet, a writing: *codicis extremā cerā*, on the last page, Cic. 4. (Esp. in pl.) A waxen image of an ancestor. 5. **††**Coloured wax for painting with. 6. An unctuous substance with which the bottoms of ships were covered, as we use pitch.

Cērāmīous, i. m. [κεραμεικός.] A place at Athens where the monuments and statues of heroes slain in war were.

†cērāria, se. f. A maker of wax lights.

cērarium, i. n. A fee paid on sealing.

cērastes, se. m. [κέρας.] A horned serpent.

cērāsus, i. f. The cherry, tree and fruit.

†cērātina, se. f. [κέρας.] A dilemma in logic.

†cērātum, i. n. Cerate, a wax salve.

cērātus, a, um. adj. Smeared with wax, with pitch (of a ship).

cērberus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Cerberus. 2. **†**Of Hell, infernal.

cērēus, i. m. [κέρκευρος.] A light kind of vessel used in the Levant of fish.

cēs, is. m. A handicraftsman, a cobbler.

- Cēreālis**, *e. adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, sacred to Ceres. 2. Of corn, fit for growing corn (of the soil, etc.).
- cērēbrōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Hot-headed, passionate.
- cērēbrum**, *i*, and dim. **cērēbellum**, *i. n.* 1. The brain. 2. The intellect. 3. Quick temper.
- Cēres**, *ēris. f.* 1. The Goddess of corn. 2. Corn, bread.
- cēreus**, *a, um.* Waxed, soft as wax, pliable, waxy-looking; (*m. as subst.*) a wax taper.
- cērintha**, *se. f.* Honeysuckle.
- †cērīnus**, *a, um. adj.* Waxed; (*n. as subst.*) a wax-coloured (yellow) robe.
- cerno**, *is, crevi* (no sup. in the simple verb). *v. a.* 1. To sift. 2. To distinguish, (but esp. by the eye) to see. 3. To see with the mind, to comprehend. 4. (Rare) To decide, to determine. 5. §To decide by fighting, to fight. 6. †To determine. 7. Cerno hereditatem, to enter upon an inheritance.
- §cernuus**, *a, um.* With one's face towards the ground.
- †cērōma**, *ātis. n.* [κνρδς.] 1. Ointment for wrestlers. 2. The ring in which wrestlers wrestle. 3. The wrestling contest.
- †cērōmāticus**, *a, um. adj.* Anointed with ceroma.
- cerritus**, *a, um. adj.* Violent, mad.
- †cerrus**, *i. f.* A kind of oak.
- certāmen**, *inis. n.* A contest, a combat, a battle.
- certātīm**, *adv.* Vying with one another eagerly.
- certatio**, *onis. f.* and **†certatus**, *ūs. m.* A contest.
- certo**, *adv.* 1. Certainly, surely, assuredly. 2. At all events.
- certo**, *adv.* Assuredly, to a certainty.
- certo**, *as. v. n.* 1. To contend, to fight, to enter into a contest. 2. §To strive vigorously.
- certus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Determined; (of a person) resolute. 2. Determined; (of a measure) resolved on, certain. 3. Fixed, appointed (of a time, etc.). 4. Unerring, infallible, trustworthy. 5. Certain, ascertained. 6. Certain, i. e. knowing to a certainty, fully assured: certum (or more usu. certiorum) te facio, I inform you; certior esse, to be informed of (*c. gen. or c. de and abl. of the fact*).
- †cērūchī**, *ōrum. pl. m.* The ropes fastened to the yards of a ship.
- cērūla**, *se. f.* C. miniata, or miniatula, a kind of pencil with which the Romans marked objectionable passages in a writing.
- cērussa**, *se. f.* White lead, white paint for the face.
- cērussatus**, *a, um. adj.* Painted with cerussa.
- cerva**, *se. f.* A hind, a doe, a deer.
- †cervical**, *ālis. n.* [cervix.] A pillow.
- cervinus**, *a, um. adj.* Of a stag, of deer: cervina senectus, old age equal to that of the stag, Juv.
- †cervisia**, *se. f.* Beer.
- cervix**, *icis. f.*, and dim. **cervicūla**, *se.* The neck, the nape of the neck: tantis cervicibus qui audeant, men so stiffnecked, so obstinate, as to dare, etc., Cic.
- cervus**, *i. n.* 1. A stag, a buck, a deer. 2. A chevaux de frise.
- cessātio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. Delay, procrastination. 2. Idleness, indolence.
- cessātor**, *ōris. m.* A loiterer, a dilatory person.
- cessio**, *onis. f.* A cession, a yielding up.
- cesso**, *as. v. n.* (but with *pass. part. cessatus*). 1. To be inactive, lazy, remiss, unemployed; (of land) to lie fallow, to be uncultivated. 2. To cease, to desist. 3. To be absent. 4. †To make default, to fail to appear in a court of justice. 5. To err: cessas in vota? do you cease to offer your vows? Virg.; non cessavit amori, [your life] has had no time for love, Prop.
- cestrōphōdōna**, *se. f.* [σφενδόνη.] An engine for hurling stones.
- †cestrum**, *i. n.* A graving tool, a basin.

cectus or **ca**, *i. m.* A band (esp. the girdle of Venus).

cōtārium, *i. n.* A fishpond.

cōtārius, *i. m.* A fishmonger.

cōtēroqui or **quin**. In other respects, otherwise.

cōtērus, *a, um* (usu. in *pl.*) [*καὶ ἕτερος.*] The rest, the other; (*n. pl.* as *adv.*) in everything else, in other respects.

cōtērum, *adv.* 1. In other respects. 2. But, besides.

cōtra, *se. f.* A short Spanish shield.

cōtrātus, *a, um*, *adj.* Armed with a *cetra*.

cōtua, *i. m.*, in *pl.* **cōtē**, *n.* A sea monster, large fish, whale.

ceu, *adv.* 1. As. 2. As if.

coēveo, *es*, *no sup.* To wag the tail, to fawn.

chālŷbēius, *a, um*, *adj.* Of iron, of steel.

Chālŷba, **ŷbīs**, *m.* [*Χάλυψ.*] 1. (In *pl.*) A people in Spain, or in Pontus, celebrated for their manufacture of steel. 2. (In *sing.*) Steel, iron.

channo, *es*, *f.* A fish like a perch.

chaos, only *nom.*, *acc.*, and *abl.* **chao**, *n.* Chaos.

chara, *se. f.* A root, a sort of wild cabbage.

chāractēr, **ēria**, *m.* [*χαρακτήρ.*] A form, characteristic style.

chāristra, **ōrum**, *pl. n.* [*χάρις.*] An annual family banquet, at which all quarrels were reconciled.

Chārites, *um*, *dat. isin. pl. f.* [*Χάρις.*] The Graces.

charta, *se. f.*, *dim.* **chartŷla**, *se. f.* Paper, a writing of any kind: charts *titula*, blotting paper, Plin.

chārybdīs, *is. f.* A whirlpool on the coast of Sicily; (metaph.) any whirlpool.

chēlōe, **ārum**, *pl. f.* [*χηλαί.*] (Lit.) The arms of Scorpion in the Zodiac; (and as they reach into Libra) Libra.

chēlydrus, *i. m.* A water-snake, a snake.

chēlŷs, only in *nom.* and *acc.* **chelyn**, *f.* [*χέλυσ.*] A lyre, as originally made of a tortoise's shell.

chērāgra, *se*, or **chir**, *f.* [*χείρ.*] Gout in the hand.

chīliarchus, *i. m.* [*χιλίοι ἀρχαί.*] A captain of 1000 men, a chīliarch.

chirōgrāphum, *i. n.* 1. Handwriting, an autograph. 2. †A written bond.

chīrōnōmus, *i*, and **-nōmon**, *ontis. m.* [*χείρ νέμος.*] One who moves his hands gracefully in dancing or acting.

chirurgia, *se. f.* [*χειρουργία.*] 1. Surgery. 2. (Metaph.) Violent measures or remedies.

chlāmŷdātus, *a, um*, *adj.* Wearing a *chlamys*.

chlāmŷs, **ŷdis**, *f.* [*χλαμῦς.*] A Grecian cloak, a military cloak, a state mantle, generally a cloak, a mantle.

†chōrāgus, *i. m.* [*χορηγός.*] One who furnished the chorus, provided what was necessary for the exhibition of a play; (metaph.) he who supplies a banquet, etc.

chōraules, *se. m.* [*χόρος αὐλέω.*] He who accompanies a chorus on the flute.

chorda, *se. f.* [*χορδή.*] 1. Catgut, a string (esp. of a musical instrument). 2. †A rope.

chōrēa, *se. f.* [*χορεία.*] A dance.

chōrēus, *i. m.* The trochaic foot, a trochee.

chōrus, *i. m.* [*χόρος.*] 1. A dance. 2. A chorus of dancers. 3. A band, a company.

chria, *se. f.* [*χρεία.*] An *spophthegm*.

chrŷsanthes, *is. m.* A chrysanthemum.

chrŷsolīthus, *i. m.* [*χρυσός λίθος.*] A chrysolite.

chrŷsōphrys, *vos. f.* A sort of fish.

cibārius, *a, um*, *adj.* 1. Of food, for food. 2. Fit for ordinary food, i. e. common; (*n. pl.* as *subst.*) food, provisions.

†cibātus, **ūs**, *m.* Food, provisions.

īēlbo, *as. v. a.* To feed.

cībōrium, *i.* A large cup (like the pod of the Egyptian bean).

cībus, *i. m.* 1. Food, nourishment, aliment. 2. Bait for fish; *cibus animalis*, nourishment derived from the air, *Cic.*

cīcāda, *ae. f.* A grasshopper, a cricket.

†cīcātrīcōsus, *a, um. f.* 1. All over scars. 2. All over corrections.

cīcātrix, *icis. f.* 1. A scar, the mark of a wound or cut; *obducta cicatrix*, a wound scarred over, *Cic.*

cīcer, *eria. n.* Chickpea, vetches.

cīchōrēum, *i. n.* Chicory, endive.

cīcōnia, *ae. f.* A stork.

cīour, *ūris. adj.* Tame.

cīcūta, *ae. f.* 1. Hemlock. 2. A shepherd's pipe.

cīeo, *es*, only in *pres.* and *imperf.* 1. To put in motion. 2. To call, to call forth, to summon, to rouse, to excite, to stir up. 3. To name, give the name of. 4. To disturb, to agitate: *quibus verbis eretum cieri oporteat*, with what formula the inheritance ought to be divided, *Cic.*; *bellum cīeo*, to bring on war, *Liv.*; *pugnam cīeo*, to conduct the battle vigorously, *Liv.*

cīlīcium, *i. n.* A close cloth of Cilician goat's hair.

Cīlix, *icis. m., f.* *Cīlissa*, *ae.* Cilician.

cīmex, *icis. m.* A bug (lit. and metaph. as a reproach).

Cīmmērius, *a, um. adj.* 1. Cimmerian. 2. Infernal, situated in the shades below.

cīnēdus, *i. m.* A profligate; (used also as *adj.*) shameless.

īcīnāra, *ae. f.* An artichoke.

cīcīnnātus, *a, um. adj.* With curls; used also of comets, as having tails.

cīcīnnus, *i. m.* 1. A curl. 2. Artificial ornament (in speech, etc.).

†cīnōtīcūlus, *i. m.* A little girdle.

īcīnētūra, *ae. f.* A girding, a cincture, a girdle.

cīnctus, *ūs. m.* 1. A way of girding. 2. †A girdle, a belt.

īcīnctūtus, *a, um. adj.* Girt after the fashion of the ancients.

†cīnēfactus, *a, um. adj.* Reduced to ashes.

cīnērārius, *i.* A hair-curler.

īcīnēreus, *a, um.* Ash-coloured.

cīngo, *is, nxi, nctum. v. a.* 1. To gird. 2. To crown, to wreath. 3. To surround, to encompass, to encircle so as to besiege, to beset; or so as to cover, to protect, or even *§*so as to escort.

cīngūla, *ae. f.*, and *orum. pl. n.* A belt, a girdle.

cīnīflo, *ōnis. m.* A hairdresser.

cīnis, *ēris. m., f.* also, *Lucr., Cat.* Ashes; often esp. the ashes of the dead, or of a ruined town, or even of a conquered country.

cīnānum, *i. n.* Cinnamon.

Cīnāphus, *a, um. adj.* Near the Cinyphs, a river in Africa, African.

cīppus, *i. m.* 1. A gravestone. 2. (In *pl.*) A palisade.

cīra and more usu. **cīrum**, *prep. c. acc.* 1. About, around (of number, place, or time). 2. Very near. 3. †About, concerning.

cīrensīs, *e. adj.* Of the circus, in the circus.

cīrcīno, *as. v. a.* To move or bend in a circle: *easdem cīrcīnat auras*, moves in a ring through the air, *Ov.*

cīrcīnus, *i. m.* A pair of compasses.

cīrcīter, *prep. c. acc.*, and *adv.* About (of time or numbers), †of place.

cīrcūtio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A going round, a patrolling. 2. A roundabout way of acting or speaking, circumlocution.

cīrcūitus, *ūs. m.* A going round, a circuit, a revolution (of stars, etc.). 2. A circuit (i. e. a space to be travelled round). 3. A period, a sentence.

4. Circuitous speech or action, circumlocution.

†cīrcūlātīm, *adv.* In circles, in knots of people.

cīrcūlor, *āris. v. dep.* To gather, to assemble in a circle or knot.

cīrcūlus, *poet. sync. cīrolūs, i. m.* 1. A circle. 2. A circular course.

3. Anything circular, a ring, a hoop, a chain. 4. A circle of people, a company.
- †circumactus**, ūs. m. A being moved round, a circular motion.
- circūāgo**, is, ēgi, actum. v. a. 1. To drive round, to drive about, bring round, move round, to wheel round, to turn round, to drag about: *circum-egit se annua*, the year revolved, or passed away, Liv.
- circūāro**, as. v. a. To plough round.
- †circumcōstra**, as. f. The outline, the circumference.
- circumcīdo**, is, cīdi, cīsum, v. a. [cādo.] To cut around, to curtail, to diminish.
- circumcīsus**, a, um. part. of prec., as adj. 1. Abrupt, steep, precipitous. 2. †Brief.
- circumclūdo**, is, si, sum. v. a. To shut in, hem in, inclose, surround.
- circumcōlo**, is, ui, cultum. v. a. To inhabit around or near.
- †circumcurso**, as. v. a. To run about.
- circundō**, das, dēdi, dātum. v. a. 1. To put around, to throw around. 2. To surround, to flank, to cover, to encircle.
- circumdūco**, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To lead, draw, drag, or bring round; (sometimes subaud. those who are led around): *as, præter castra hostium circumducit*, he marches (i. e. leads his army) round by the camp of the enemy, Liv. 2. †To cheat. 3. To speak drawlingly: *circumductus captivorum agmine*, surrounded by the band of captives, Juv.
- ††circumductio**, ōnis. f. 1. †A bringing round. 2. †A cheating, an embezzling. 3. †The expansion of an idea.
- †circumductus**, ūs. m. Circumference.
- circūteō**, is, ivi, itum. v. a. and a. 1. To go around, travel round, march round. 2. To surround, to encompass, to encircle. 3. To go round among so as to canvass, to canvass. 4. (Chiefly in pass.) To surround so as to overwhelm. 5. To circumvent, to cheat. 6. †To express by circumlocution.
- circūtequīto**, as. v. a. To ride round.
- circumfēro**, fera, tūli, lātum. v. a. To bear around, to carry round, to move round. 2. To spread, disseminate. 3. To publish, to assert generally. 4. To purify (a person by carrying around him consecrated objects, etc.). 4. (Esp. in pass. part.) To expand, to make long (a writing, etc.).
- circumflecto**, is, xi, xum. v. a. To bend around, to move round.
- circumflō**, as. v. a. To blow round, to attack on all sides.
- circumfluo**, is, xi, xum. v. a. 1. To flow round, to surround. 2. (v. a.) To be abundant. 3. To abound in, i. e. to be rich in.
- circumfluuus**, a, um. adj. 1. Flowing round, surrounded with water.
- †circumfōdio**, is, fōdi, fossum. v. a. To dig around.
- circumfōrāneus**, a, um. adj. Found in, common about the market or the forum. 2. Haunting the forum or market: *as circumforaneum*, debt (because the bankers' shops were in the forum).
- circumfundo**, is, fūdi, fūsum. v. a. 1. To pour around, to place around. 2. To surround, to encompass, to encircle. In pass. used as dep., like the Greek middle voice. 1. To surround (usu. c. dat., sometimes c. acc.), to throng round so as to surround (sine c.). 2. To embrace, to cling to (c. dat.): *undique circumfusæ molestiæ*, annoyances that surround us on all sides, Cic.
- †circumgēmo**, is, ui, itum. v. a. To roar around.
- circumgesto**, as. v. a. To carry round.
- circumgrēdior**, ēris, gressus sum. v. dep. To go around, travel round, surround.
- circuminjicio**, is, jeci, jectum. v. a. To cast in round about.
- circumjāceo**, es, ui, no sup. v. a. To lie round or near, to border on (c. dat.).
- circumjectus**, ūs. m. That which surrounds, a circuit.
- circumjicio**, is, jeci, jectum. v. a. 1. To cast, throw, or place around, (c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To surround. 3. (In pass.

- esp. in part*) To surround (c. dat.): quod anguis vectem circumjactus esset, because the snake had coiled himself round the bar, Cic.
- circumligo, a, u. a.** 1. To bind round, to fasten to (c. dat.). 2. To surround.
- circumlino, is, lēvi, lītum. v. a.** To smear, to anoint, to cover.
- circumluo, is, ui, ultum. v. a.** To wash on all sides, to be surrounded.
- †circumlustrans, antis. part.** Looking around.
- circumlūvio, ōnis. f.** Land made into an island by the water spreading around it.
- circummitto, is, misi, missum. v. a.** To send around.
- circummānio, is, iui, itum. v. a.** 1. To fortify around. 2. To surround, to invest.
- circummānitio, ōnis. f.** A surrounding by circumvallation.
- Circumpādāna, a, um. adj.** Around the river Po, in the north of Italy.
- circumplaudo, is, si, sum. v. a.** To applaud on all sides.
- circumplector, ōris, plexus sum. v. dep.** To embrace, to surround.
- circumplleo, as, ui, itum. v. a.** To fold, to twine around.
- circumpōno, is, pōsi, pōsitum. v. a.** To place around (c. dat. of the more remote object).
- circumrētio, is, iui, itum. v. a.** To enclose with a net, to ensnare.
- circumrōdo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To gnaw around. 2. (Metaph.) To hesitate, to nibble about. 3. To attack (satirically).
- circumscindo, is, scidi, scissum. v. a.** To cut round, to strip.
- circumscribe, is, psi, ptum. v. a.** 1. To draw a line round, to enclose within a circle. 2. To define, to fix the boundaries or limits of. 3. To comprise, to comprehend (rare). 4. To limit, to confine, to circumscribe. 5. To circumvent, to entrap, to ensnare, to deceive, to overreach, to defraud. 6. †To embezzle. 7. To withdraw, to set aside.
- circumscripta. adv.** In brief sentences.
- circumscriptio, ōnis. f.** 1. A circle drawn round. 2. A limit, a boundary, compass. 3. A sentence, a clause. 4. Overreaching, deceiving, defrauding, fraud.
- circumscriptor, ōris. m.** A defrauder.
- circumscriptus, a, um. part. of circumscribe, but used also as adj. c. compar.** Limited, contracted, restricted.
- circumseco, as, ui, sectum. v. a.** 1. To cut around. 2. †To circumscribe.
- circumsedeo, es, sessi, sessum, and in pres. circumsideo, is. v. a.** To surround, besiege, blockade, invest.
- circumsepio, is, sepsi, septum. v. a.** To hedge around, to surround for protection.
- †circumsēro, is, sēvi, sītum. v. a.** To plant round (c. dat. of the place).
- circumsessio, ōnis. f.** A besieging, a blockade.
- circumstilo, is, ui, sultum. v. a.** To spring about, to hover round.
- circumstisto, is, stīti, no sup. v. a.** To stand around to surround.
- circumsono, as, ui, itum. v. a. and n.** 1. (v. n.) To resound, to sound, to ring all round, to ring (as ears with a noise). 2. (v. a.) To surround with noise.
- circumsonas, a, um. adj.** 1. Sounding around. 2. †Ringing with sound.
- †circumspecte. adv.** Carefully, circumspectly.
- circumspectio, ōnis. f.** Circumspection, caution.
- circumspecto, as. v. a.** 1. To look around, to gaze round upon. 2. To watch for, to be on the look-out for.
- circumspectus, ūs. m.** 1. A looking around, a looking on. 2. A view, a power of beholding. 3. Consideration.
- circumspicio, is, spexi, spectam. v. a.** To look round, to gaze round on, to survey, to see near. 2. To be circumspect, cautious, to take heed. 3. To consider on all sides, to meditate on, to weigh, to examine. 4. To look out for, to provide, to provide for.

- circumspectus**, a, um. *part. of prec.*, used also as *adj.* 1. Well weighed well considered. 2. ‡Cautious, circumspect.
- circumsto**, as, stōti. *v. a.* To stand around, to surround, to beset.
- ‡circumstruo**, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* To build around, to strengthen around.
- ‡circumtēgo**, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* To cover round.
- ‡circumtentus**, a, um. [*tendo.*] Surrounded, clothed, girt.
- circumtēro**, is, trivi, tritum. *v. a.* To press around, to surround.
- circumtextus**, a, um. Woven all around.
- circumtōno**, as, ui, itum. *v. a.* To thunder round, to roar around.
- ‡circumtonsus**, a, um. [*tondeo.*] Shorn, cut all round.
- ‡circumtrēmo**, is, ui, no sup. *v. a.* To tremble around.
- circumvādo**, is, si, sum. *v. a.* To surround, to attack on all sides.
- circumvagus**, a, um. *adj.* Surrounding, moving around.
- circumvallo**, as. *v. a.* To surround with a rampart, to blockade.
- circumvectio**, ōnis. *f.* 1. A carrying round, a conveying. 2. A revolution (of the sun).
- circumvēctor**, aris. *v. pass. (act. only in Sil. Ital.).* To be carried round, to go round.
- circumvehor**, ēris, vectus sum. *v. pass.* To be carried round, to go round (in a carriage, or on horseback, or in a ship): circumvehens Peloponnesum, sailing round Peloponnesus, Nep.
- circumvōlo**, as. *v. a.* To envelop, to clothe, to veil.
- circumvēnio**, is, vēni, ventum. *v. a.* 1. To come round, to surround, to flow round, to hem in, to blockade. 2. To beset, to encompass (as evils, etc., do). 3. To circumvent, deceive, cheat.
- ‡circumversor**, āris. *v. dep.* To turn round.
- circumverto**, is, ti, sum. *v. a.* 1. To turn round: rota circumvertitur axem, the wheel turns on its axis, Ov. 2. †To circumvent, to cheat.
- circumvestio**, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* To clothe, to protect.
- ‡circumvincio**, is, nxi, notum. *v. a.* To bind around.
- ‡circumviso**, is, si, sum. *v. a.* To look around.
- circumvōlo and circumvōlito**, as. *v. a.* To fly around, to hover round.
- circumvolvō**, eris. *v. pass.* To revolve around, (act. in Plin.) to move round.
- circus**, i. 1. A circular line or course: Circus Lactens, the Milky Way, Cic. 2. The circus at Rome, where the chariot races, etc., took place: v. Smith's *Dict. Ant.* 3. §A racecourse.
- ciris**, is. *f.* A bird into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed.
- ‡cirrātus**, a, um. *adj.* Curled, ringletted.
- ‡Cirrhaeus**, a, um. *adj.* Of Cirrha, of Delphi.
- cirrus**, i. *m.* 1. A curl, a ringlet. 2. ‡The crest of a bird.
- cis**. *prep. c. acc.* 1. On the side of. 2. ††Within (of time).
- Cisalpinus**, a, um. *adj.* On this (the Italian) side of the Alps.
- cisium**, i. *n.* A two-wheeled carriage, a cabriolet.
- Cisrhenanus**, a, um. *adj.* On the nearer side of the Rhine.
- Cissēis**, Idos. *f.* The daughter of Cissens, Hecuba.
- cista**, ae, dim. **cistella**, ae. *f.* A chest, a box for anything (esp. for holding sacred utensils at religious festivals; also for receiving votes, either of citizens in the assemblies, or of the judges in a trial).
- ‡cistellatrix**, icis. *f.* A slave who had the charge of the money-box.
- ‡cisterna**, ae. *f.* A cistern.
- cistifer**, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Carrying a box.
- cistophōrus**, i. An Asiatic coin worth 4 drachmae.
- ‡cistūla**, ae. and **‡cistellula**, ae. A little box, a little chest.
- citātīm**. *adv.* Hastily, hurriedly.
- citātus**, a, um. *part. of cito*, but used as *adj.* Quick, speedy, swift: citato equo, at full gallop.
- citērior**. *compar. ; superl. citimius, a, um. Nearer, nearest, ‡less.*
- cithāra**. *f.* [*κithāra.*] 1. A harp. 2. §The art of playing the harp.
- citharista**, ae. *m., f.* †citharistria, ae. A harper, a player on the harp.
- cithārizo**, as. *v. a.* To play the harp.
- ‡citharœdus**, a, um. *adj.* Of a citharœdus.

citharædus, i. m. One who played on and sung to the harp.

citō. adv. Quickly, speedily, soon.

citō, as. v. a. 1. (Rare) To put in rapid motion, to excite. 2. To summon, to cite. 3. To quote. 4. To name. 5. To rehearse, to recite.

citra. prep. c. acc. 1. On this side. 2. On this side, i. e. not reaching to, falling short of (as an arrow, etc.), inferior to. 3. Within (of time), before (of time). 4. Without: *citra scelus*, without (i. e. not amounting to), wickedness, Ov.; *nec citra mota nec ultra*, moving neither this way nor that, Ov.; *citra spem omnium cessit*, it turned out contrary to universal expectation, Gall.; *citra quam debuit*, differently from, worse than, what she should have done, Ov.

citræus, a, um. adj. Of the citron, of citron wood.

citro. adv. (never used except in conjunction with *ultra* after verbs of motion).

Ultra citro, ultra et citro, ultra citroque, this way and that way, to and fro, backwards and forwards, up and down: *beneficia ultra citro data accepta*, kindnesses being interchanged, Cic.

†citrum, i. n. Citron wood (anything made of citron wood, a table, etc.).

citrus, i. f. The citron tree.

civicus, a, um. adj. (chiefly but not solely poet.). 1. Of, belonging to, or concerning citizens, civic, civil. 2. Belonging to the city: *civica corona*, a crown given as a reward for saving the life of a citizen.

civilis, e. adj. 1. Of, or concerning or belonging to, citizens, civic, civil. 2. Relating to the state, political. 3. Civil, courteous, affable: *civilis quercus*, the civic crown, Virg.; *civilis vir*, a statesman, Quint.

†civilitas, ātis. f. 1. The art of politics, of government. 2. Courtesy, affability.

civilliter. adv. 1. Like a citizen, as becomes a citizen. 2. Courteously, civilly.

civis, is. m. f. 1. A citizen, a fellow citizen. 2. (With respect to a king) A subject.

civitas, ātis. f. 1. The freedom of a city, citizenship. 2. The body of citizens, the state. 3. †A city.

clādes, is. f. [κλᾶς.] 1. Injury, damage, loss. 2. Defeat, slaughter, disaster: *Scipiadas cladem Libyæ*, the Scipios, the scourge or conquerors of Africa, Virg.

clam. adv. and (more rarely) **prep. c. abl.** (once in Hirt. c. acc., once in Ter. c. gen.). 1. Secret (very nearly as *indecl. adj.*), in secret, secretly. 2. (As prep.) Without the knowledge of, unperceived by: *hand clam me est*, I am not unaware, Ter.

clāmātor, ōris. m. One who makes a noise, a declaimer.

†clāmātio, ōnis. f. Loud crying out, clamour.

clāmīto, as. and more usu. clāmo, as. v. n. and a. To cry out, to vociferate, to shout, to raise an outcry, to call to, to call upon, to proclaim (as a fact).

clāmor, ōris. m. 1. A loud cry, clamour, shout (either of approbation or disapprobation). 2. §Any loud noise.

clāmōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of noise, noisy. 2. †Making a noise.

†clancūlum. adv. Privately, secretly.

clandestinus, a, um. adj. Secret, clandestine, concealed.

††clango, is. no perf. v. n. To sound, to make a noise.

clangor, ōris. m. Clang, loud noise (of trumpets, birds crying or flying, etc.).

clāre. adv. 1. Brightly, clearly. 2. Distinctly, plainly, loudly. 3. Honourably.

†clāreo, es, ui, no sup. 1. To be bright. 2. To be evident, to be conspicuous.

clāresco, is, no perf. (not in Cic., Cæs., or Liv.). 1. †To become bright, clear. 2. †To become evident, obvious. 3. To become distinct, loud. 3. To grow famous, to become illustrious.

†clārīlto, as. v. a. To summon loudly.

- clārigātio, ōnis. f.** 1. A formal demand of satisfaction on pain of a declaration of war. 2. A fine imposed (on the violation of certain conditions).
- clārigo, as. v. a.** To demand satisfaction under pain of a declaration of war.
- clārisonus, a, um. adj.** Clear-sounding, loud, distinct.
- claritas, atis. f.,** more rarely *claritudo, inis. f.* 1. Brightness, clearness. 2. Distinctness. 3. Celebrity, renown.
- claro, as. v. a.** 1. To make bright, visible. 2. To explain, illustrate. 3. To make illustrious.
- clāror, ōris. m.** Brightness, clearness.
- Clārus, a, um. adj.** Of Claros, a small town in Ionia (ep. of Apollo).
- clārus, a, um. adj.** 1. Bright, brilliant, clear, §making clear (as the wind clears the sky, etc.). 2. Clear (i. e. distinct), loud. 3. Clear (i. e. evident, intelligible, universally known). 4. Famous, illustrious, glorious. 5. Notorious, conspicuous.
- classiārius, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to the fleet; (as subet.) a sailor, a marine: *centurio classiarius*, a captain of a ship, Tac.; *classiarii*, the sailors in the fleet (i. e. the fleet), Nep., Tac.
- classiōla, ae. f.** A little fleet.
- classicum, i. n.** 1. A military signal, a signal of battle. 2. §A trumpet.
- classicus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of or belonging to the fleet, naval; (m. pl. as subet.) sailors, marines.
- classis, is. f.** 1. A class (for the division of the Roman people into classes, see Smith, *Dict. Ant.* in v. *Comitia*). 2. §An army. 3. A fleet. 4. (Rare) A ship.
- clāthri, ōrum. pl. m.** Rails, bars, a balustrade.
- clāthro, as. v. a.** To furnish with rails or bars.
- claudio, es, no sup.,** more usu. *claudīco, as. v. a.* To be lame, to limp. 2. (Metaph.) To be in a crippled state, to be weak.
- clauditas, atis. f.** Lameness.
- claudio, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To shut, to close, to block up. 2. To enclose, shut up, confine, blockade, surround. 3. To close, i. e. to end: *claudere fugam hostibus*, to cut off the enemies' escape, Liv.; *claudere agmen*, to bring up the rear, Cæs.; *clausa consilia habere*, to keep one's counsel secret; *claudere aures ad voces*, to shut one's ears to sounds, Cic.; *in clauso linguunt*, they leave it shut up, Virg.
- claudus, a, um. adj.** Lame, crippled (lit. and metaph.).
- claustrum, i. n.;** more usu. *-tra, trorum. pl. n.* 1. Anything which shuts, a bar, a barrier, a barricade, a bolt, bounds, lines of circumvallation. 2. A dam, a dike: *vitæ claustra*, the bonds of life, Lucr.; *claustra montium*, narrow passages through the mountains, Tac.; *quæ urbs velut claustra Etruriæ erat*, a city which was, as it were, the key of Etruria, Liv.; *Ægyptus claustra annonæ*, Egypt, the chief point from which corn was procured, Tac.
- claustrula, ae. f.** A close, end, conclusion; the end of a sentence.
- clāva, ae. f.** 1. A club, a bludgeon. 2. A foil.
- clāvārium, i. n.** Money given to soldiers for the nails of their shoes.
- clāvātor, ōris. m.** One who carries a club or a foil.
- clāvīcula, ae. f.** 1. A little key. 2. A tendril.
- clāviger, ōra, ōrum. adj.** 1. The bearer of a key. 2. The bearer of a club, esp. as epith. or even synon. of Hercules.
- clāvis, is. f.** A key: *claves ademit*, he (a husband) took away the keys (from his wife), i. e. divorced her, Cic.
- clāvus, i. m.** 1. A nail: *ex hoc die clavum anni movebis*, from this day you will reckon the beginning of the year (because each year the consul or dictator drove a nail into the wall of Jupiter's temple, Sept. 13.), Cic.; *ut hoc trabali clavo figeret*, to clench the matter, Cic. 2. The handle of a rudder, the rudder, the helm (lit. and metaph.). 3. A

purple stripe in the tunic, broad on that of a senator, narrow on that of a knight: *latum clavum impetravi*, I have become a senator, Plin. 4. §A tunic.

Cleanthēus, a, um. *adj.* Of Cleanthes, stoic.

clēmēna, entis. *adj.* Clement, merciful, kind, gentle, moderate.

clēmēnter. *adv.* Gently, mercifully, kindly, with moderation.

clēmēntia, s. *f.* Clemency, mercy, gentleness, kindness, moderation.

clēpo, is, p*ai*. v. a. [κλέπτω.] (An old legal word), to steal.

clepsydra, s. *f.* A clepsydra, an hour glass filled with water, used to limit the duration of an orator's speech: *ad clepsydram latrare*, to bawl by the hour, Cic.

†clepta, s. m. [κλέπτης.] A thief.

†clibānus, i m. An iron pan to bake bread.

clien*a*, entis. m., *f.* **clienta**, s. A client, a dependent, a vassal.

clientēla, s. *f.* 1. The state of a *clien*s**: *esse in clientelā Cæsaria*, to be a client of Cæsar, Cic. 2. The body of clients: *quod in clientelā fuerat ejus [oppidi]*, because he was in alliance with it, Cæs.

†clināmen, īnis. n. Inclination.

†clinātus, a, um. *part.* Inclined, bent, sunk, leaning.

†clinicus, i m. [κλινω.] A physician who attends patients confined to their bed.

clipeo, a*s*. v. a., usu. in *pass. part.* To arm with a shield.

clipeus and **clipeum**, i. 1. A shield; prop. a round, brazen shield. 2. §The disk of the sun.

clitell*e*, arum. *pl. f.* Panniera, a packsaddle.

†clitellarius, a, um. *adj.* Carrying, fit to carry a packsaddle.

clivōsus, a, um. *adj.* Hilly, steep.

clivus, i m. 1. A hill, an ascent, a slope. 2. §Anything sloping, even a table with uneven legs. 3. §A difficulty.

cloāca, s. A sewer, a drain (lit. and metaph.).

Clōth*e*, ū*s*. *f.* [κλωθώ.] One of the Fates.

†clueo, es. no *perf.* To be called, spoken of, to be famous.

clūnis, is, s. *f.* A buttock, a haunch.

†clūrinus, a, um. *adj.* Of monkeys.

Clūsius, i. A name of Janus.

†clyster, ōis. m. [κλυστήρ.] A clyster-pipe.

†coaccedo, is, cessi, cessum. v. a. To be added besides.

coācervatio, onis. *f.* A heaping together.

coācervo, a*s*. v. a. To heap together, to amass, to collect.

coācesco, is. no *perf.* v. a. 1. To turn sour. 2. (Metaph.) To become bad.

†coactio, ōnis. *f.* A collecting together.

†coacto, a*s*. v. a. To compel.

coactor, ōis. m. A gatherer together, a collector of money, of taxes, etc.: *coactores agminis*, those who brought up the rear, Tac.

coactum, i. A mattress.

†coactus, ū*s*. m. Compulsion.

coactus, a, um. *part.* [from *cogo*, q. v.].

†coaddo, is, dēdi, dītum. v. a. To add together.

condifūco, a*s*. v. a. To build up to, as far as.

conquo, a*s*. v. a. 1. To level. 2. To make equal, to equalise.

coagmentatio, ōnis. *f.* A joining together, a uniting, a combination.

coagmento, a*s*. v. a. To join, connect, combine.

coagmentum, i n. A joining together, a joint.

coāgūlum, i n. 1. Rennet, a means of coagulating. 2. †Curdled milk.

coālesco, is, ālui, ālītum. v. a. 1. To grow together, to unite. 2. To agree, to coalesce. 3. To grow (as a tree, etc.). 4. To become consolidated, vigorous (of power).

coangusto, a*s*. v. a. To narrow, to confine, to circumscribe.

coarguo, is, ui, no *sup.* v. a. 1. To convict. 2. To convict so as to

- refute, or disprove, or prove foolish, useless, etc. 3. To prove : *domini coarguit aures*, publishes the tale of its master's ears, Ov.
- coartatio**, *ōnis*. *f.* A crowding together in a narrow space.
- coarto**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To crowd together, to make narrow. 2. To abridge, to shorten, to compress into a small space.
- coaxo**, *as*. *v. a.* To croak as a frog.
- cooclnātus**, *a*, *um*. *part.* Clad in scarlet.
- cooclnus**, and **cooclneus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Scarlet.
- coocum**, *i*. *n.* 1. †The berry on the scarlet oak. 2. Scarlet.
- cōchlea**, *se*. *f.* [κοχλίας.] 1. A snail. 2. A snailshell.
- cōchlear**, and **cōchleare**, *is*. *n.* A spoon.
- †cōbles**, *Itia*. *m. f.* A person with one eye.
- coctilis**, *e*. *adj.* Baked : *coctilibus muris*, with brick walls, Ov.
- cōdex**, *lōis*. *m.* 1. A trunk of a tree. 2. A book, a writing (esp. an account-book or a will).
- cōdicilli**, *ōrum*. *pl. m.* Tablets, a writing, a note, a rescript, a deed, a codicil.
- coelites**, *um*. *pl. m.* The inhabitants of heaven, the gods.
- coelestis**, *e*. *adj.* 1. Heavenly, of or in heaven, celestial, divine. 2. Divine (i. e. excellent). 3. §Thinking themselves gods (i. e. perfectly happy); (*pl. m.* as *subst.*) gods.
- §coelicola**, *se*. *m.* (usu. in *pl.*). An inhabitant of heaven, a god.
- coelifer**, *ēra*, *ērum*. *adj.* Supporting the heavens (epith. of Atlas).
- Coelimontanus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of the Coelian Hill, one of the hills of Rome.
- †coellipōtens**, *entis*. *adj.* Mighty in heaven.
- caelum**, *i*. *n.*, *pl. caeli*. *m.* [κοῖλος.] 1. Heaven. 2. The sky. 3. The atmosphere, a climate, the weather. 4. (As opp. to the shades below) The upper air.
- coēmo**, *is*, *ēmi*, *entum*. *v. a.* To collect by buying, to buy up.
- coemptio**, *ōnis*. *f.* 1. A purchase, a mock purchase to relieve an estate of liabilities. 2. A form of marriage by which the wife was free from *tutela legitima*.—See Smith's *Dict. of Antiq.*, *is* voc. *Connubium*.
- coena**, *se*. *f.* [θουή.] 1. The principal meal of the Romans, dinner, supper, usually beginning about three o'clock. 2. †A dish, or course of dishes, at dinner. 3. †A dinner party.
- coenaculum**, *i*. *n.* A dining-room, an upper room.
- †coenaticus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Belonging to, depending on dinner.
- †coenatio**, *onis*. *f.*, *dim. †coenatiuncula*, *se*. A dining-room.
- †coenatōrius**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Belonging to dinner; (*n. pl.* as *subst.*) dinner costume.
- coenito**, *as*, and **coeno**, *as*, *c.* *part. coenatus*. *v. a.* To dine, to sup, to dine on (*c.* acc.).
- †coenōsus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Muddy.
- coenula**, *se*. *f.* A small or plain dinner.
- coenum**, *i*. *n.* Mud, dirt, mire; (lit. and metaph., and as a term of reproach) a dirty fellow.
- coeo**, *is*, *ivi*, *itum*. *v. a.* 1. To go together, to come together, to assemble, to meet. 2. To meet hostilely, to encounter, to fight. 3. To agree, to unite, to combine, to conspire. 4. To curdle, to coagulate. 5. To unite for the purpose of procreation—*coire societatem*, to unite in an alliance, Cic.
- coepi**. *perf. def.* (*v. Lat. Gr.*) *v. a.* and *n.* To begin, to commence, to arise.
- coeptus**, *a*, *um*. *part. pass. of pres.* Begun; (*n.* as *subst.*) an undertaking.
- coepto**, *as*. *v. a.* and *n.* To begin, to attempt, to undertake.
- coeptus**, *ūs*. *m.* A beginning, an undertaking.
- †coēpūlōnus**, *i*. *m.* A fellow feaster, a companion at a feast.
- coerceo**, *ea*, *ui*, *itum*. *v. a.* 1. To enclose, to surround, to confine. 2. To restrain, check, bridle, curb: *postrema coercent*, they bring up the rear, Virg.
- coercitio**, *ōnis*. *f.* Restraint, a power of checking.

- cœtus, ūs. m. [cœo.]** 1. †A coming together. 2. An assemblage, a company.
- cōgitāte. adv.** After thinking, deliberately.
- cōgitatio, ōnis. f.** 1. Thinking, thought, reflection (the act). 2. A thought. 3. Thought (i. e. the faculty of thinking).
- cōgitātum, i. n.** A thought, an idea.
- cōgito, as. v. a. and n.** To consider, to think, to meditate, to reflect, to think upon. 2. To intend, to design, to plan.
- cognatio, onis. f.** 1. Relationship. 2. Affinity, resemblance (often c. cum and abl.). 3. A family, a number of relations.
- cognātus, a, um. adj.** 1. Related to, akin to. 2. Resembling.
- cognitio, onis. f.** 1. Knowledge, acquaintance. 2. A judicial inquiry. 3. †Discovery, recognition.
- cognitor, oris. m.** 1. An advocate (at law), an attorney. 2. A witness.
- cognōmen, īnis, and cognōmentum, i. n.** A family name, a surname, an additional name.
- cognōminis, e. adj.** Of the same name (sometimes c. gen. more rarely c. dat.).
- cognōmino, as. v. a.** To name, to surname, to denominate: verba cognominata, synonymous words, Cic.
- cognoscens, entis. part. of seq.; used also as adj. c. gen.** Acquainted with.
- cognosco, is, nōvi, nītum. v. a.** 1. To be or to become acquainted with, to perceive, to understand, to know. 2. To recognise. 3. To examine into judicially, to take cognisance of. 4. To examine, to reconnoitre.
- cōgo, is, cōgi, actum. v. a.** 1. To drive together to one place, to assemble. 2. To collect (money, etc.). 3. To cause to coagulate, to condense. 4. To contract, to narrow (usu. in pass. part.). 5. To compel, constrain, force. 6. To infer, to conclude (usu. in pass.): agmen cogo, to bring up the rear; ut nec duces simus nec agmen cogamus, that we may neither be first nor last, Cic.; me in semi-horse cuniculum coegisti, you have reduced me to the narrow space of half-an-hour, Cic.; cogo in ordinem, to reduce to the ranks, to degrade;—[they said of Appius] nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere, et vulgari cum privatis, that he lowered the dignity of his office too much, that he mixed too commonly with private individuals, Liv.; in alternos cogere verba pedes, to write in lines of alternating length (i. e. in elegiac verse), Ov.
- coherētia, æ. f.** Coherence, consistency, connection.
- cohæreo, es, si, sum, and in pres. cohæresco, is. v. n.** 1. To stitch together, to stick, to cohere, to be united. 2. To agree, to be consistent.
- cohēres, ōdis. m. f.** A coheir, a coheiresa.
- cohībeo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** 1. To hold together, to hold, to contain, to encircle. 2. To hold back, to restrain, to check, to moderate, to subdue.
- cohōnesto, as. v. a.** To do honour to, to grace.
- cohorresco, is, rui, no sup. v. n.** To shudder, to shake, to tremble.
- cohors, tis. f. §1sync. cohors.** 1. A yard, a farmyard. 2. A division of soldiers, a company, a cohort, the tenth part of a legion, three Manipuli or six centuries. 3. A crowd, a multitude, a company (esp. the retinue of a magistrate in the provinces, &c.): prætoris cohors, the general's body-guard, Cæsar; the retinue of the prætor, Cic.
- cohortatio, ōnis. f.** Exhortation, encouragement.
- cohorticula, æ. f.** A small cohort or company.
- cohortor, aris. v. dep.** To exhort, to encourage.
- coitio, onis. f.** A banding together, a coalition, a conspiracy.
- coitus, ūs. m.** A coming together, a uniting, combining, coition.
- †cōlāphus, i. m.** A blow with the hand, a slap.

- Colchicus, a, um, Colchus, a, um.** Colchian. **Colchia, Idia, f.** A Colchian woman, Medea.
- cōleus, i. m.** A testicle.
- +cōliphium, i. n.** Strong food for wrestlers.
- +collābasco, is (no perf.). v. n.** To be ready to fall, to totter.
- collābēfacto, as. v. a.** To shake, to cause to totter.
- collābēflo, is, factus. v. pass.** 1. To be shaken, to fall, to sink. 2. To be defeated. 3. To be dashed to pieces (of a ship). 4. To become liquid, to dissolve.
- collābor, ōris, lapsus sum.** 1. To fall together, to fall, (esp. of buildings) to become ruinous. 2. To fall in a swoon, to faint, to collapse.
- +collācōrātus, a, um, adj.** Torn to pieces, torn.
- collācrȳmātio, onis. f.** Weeping together, weeping.
- collācrȳmo, as. v. n.** To weep together; to weep.
- +collacteus, and a. m. f.** A foster brother or sister.
- +collāre, is. n.** A collar.
- collātātus, a, um, adj.** Extended, diffuse.
- +collāticius, a, um, adj.** 1. Brought together, combined of many ingredients. 2. Raised or effected by contributions.
- collatio, onis. f.** 1. A bringing together, a contributing, a contribution. 2. A comparison: *signorum collationes*, the bringing together of the standards, i. e. the engaging in battle, Cic.
- +collātivus, a, um, adj.** Capacious, large.
- +collātor, ōris. m.** One who brings together.
- collātus, ūs. m.** An attack; v. *confero*.
- collatus, a, um, part. pass.** from *confero*, q. v. *Collatis signis*, with standards brought close together (so that the armies fight), Virg.
- collaudātio, ōnis. f.** Praise.
- collando, as. v. a.** To praise greatly.
- +collaxo, as. v. a.** To loosen, to widen.
- collecta, m. f.** A reckoning at a club, a rated contribution.
- +collectāneus, a, um, adj.** Collected together.
- collectitius, a, um, adj.** Collected from all quarters.
- collectio, onis. f.** 1. A gathering together, a collecting, a collection. 2. A recapitulation, a summing up. 3. ‡A syllogism. 4. ‡A tumour.
- +collectivus, a, um.** Collecting circumstances, inferring.
- collēga, se. m.** A colleague in anything, a fellow actor, etc.
- collēgium, i. n.** 1. Colleagueship, association in office. 2. A body of persons united in office, etc., a college, a company, a guild, a corporation.
- +collēvo, as. v. a.** To smooth, to make smooth.
- collibet or -libet. v. impers.** It pleases, it is agreeable.
- +collidēs, arum. pl. f.** Gutters on the roof.
- +collidulus, i. m.** A little hill.
- collido, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To dash together, beat or press together. 2. (In pass.) To come in contact, in collision: *Græcia Barbariæ lento collis duello*, Greece contending with the barbarians in a protracted war, Hor.
- colligātio, ōnis. f.** A binding together, a union.
- colligo, as. v. a.** 1. To bind together, to fasten, to unite, to connect. 2. To bind so as to restrain, to check, to bridle. 3. To detain.
- colligo, is, egi, ectum. v. a.** 1. To gather together, to collect, to assemble. 2. To obtain, to procure, to get. 3. ‡To reckon. 4. To reckon up in the mind, to consider. 5. To conclude, to infer: *colligo me*, *colligo animum*, to recollect oneself, to compose, to recover oneself; *colligo vasa*, to pack up the baggage, prepare to march (of an army): *cogebantur orbem colligere*, they were compelled to collect themselves into a solid body, Liv.; *pulverem Olympicum colligisse*, to cover themselves with the dust of the Olympic race-course, Hor.; *colligor ex ipso dominæ placuisse sepulchro*, by my very tomb I am inferred, (i. e. I am proved) to have pleased my mistress, Ov.

- collīneo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To direct (an arrow, etc.) straight. 2. To hit the mark.
- collīno**, *is, lēvi, lītum. v. a.* To smear, to defile, to pollute.
- collīnus**, *a, um. adj.* Of, on, growing on a hill, etc.: *Porta Collina*, the gate of Rome, called also *Quirinalis*, near the Quirinal Hill.
- collīquēfactus**, *a, um. part. pass.* Melted, dissolved.
- collis**, *is. m.* A hill.
- collōcātio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A placing, a collocation. 2. *Collocatio filiae* (in *matrimonium*, sc.), a giving a daughter in marriage.
- collōco**, *as. v. a.* 1. To place, to set, to establish, to fix, to lodge, to arrange. 2. To give in marriage. 3. To lay out, to invest (money), to spend (one's youth, etc.): *melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto*, I think a kindness better placed at interest (as it were) with the virtuous than with the rich; *totum se in scientiā collocare*, to employ himself wholly in, to devote himself wholly to science, Cic.
- collōcuplētō**, *as. v. a.* 1. To enrich. 2. To embellish, to set off.
- collōcūtio**, *ōnis. f.*, and **collōquium**, *i. n.* Conversation, conference.
- collōquor**, *ōris, lōcūtus sum. v. dep.* To converse, to talk with, confer with (c. *cum* and *abl.*), also *colloquimur inter nos*, we converse together, Cic.
- collūceo**, *es, xi. v. n.* To shine, to be bright, to sparkle, to glisten.
- colluctatio**, *ōnis. f.* Struggling, a struggle.
- collūdo**, *is, si, sum. v. n.* 2. To sport, to sport with. 2. To be in collusion with (c. *cum* and *abl.*).
- collum**, *i. n.* and **collus**, *i. m.* 1. The neck: *posuit collum in pulvere Teucro*, he fell on the plains of Troy, Hor.; *cum paucis collum torsisset*, when he had seized (arrested) a few, Liv.; so, *collum obtorqueo*, obstringo.
- colluo**, *is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* To wash, to wash out. 2. §To moisten.
- collusio**, *ōnis. f.* Collusion, a secret understanding.
- collūsor**, *ōris. m.* A playmate.
- collustro**, *as. v. a.* 1. To illuminate, to fill with light. 2. To survey, to inspect.
- collūtūlo**, *as. v. a.* To soil, to defile.
- collūvio**, *ōnis, f.*, and **collūvies**, *ei. f.* 1. Scum, offscourings, dregs (esp. of people, etc.): *cum ex hac turba et colluvione discedam*, when I get free from this mob and rabble, Cic.
- collūbus**, *i. m.* Exchange of money, *agio*.
- collūra**, *m. f.* Vermicelli.
- collūrium**, *i. n.* Salve for the eyes.
- collo**, *is, lui, cultum. v. a.* 1. To cultivate, to till. 2. To inhabit, to dwell in, to settle in (not used of living in a house, but a country or city). 3. To cultivate (arts, habits, objects, etc.), to cherish, to attend to. 4. To cultivate, to refine, to adorn. 5. To honour, to worship, to respect: *nec vitam illam colere possum*, nor can I endure that kind of life, Cic.; *in amicis colendis*, in cultivating friendship, Cic.
- collo**, *as. v. a.* To strain, to filter.
- collocāsiū**, *i. n.*, and **colāsia**, *m. f.* The Egyptian bean.
- colōna**, *m. f.* A countrywoman, a husbandman's wife.
- colōnia**, *m. f.* 1. † An abode. 2. A colony (for the condition of a Roman colony, see Smith, *Dict. Ant. in voc.*). 3. The body of colonists.
- colōnīcus**, *a, um. adj.* Of, belonging to, coming from a colony.
- colōnus**, *i. m.* 1. A husbandman, a farmer. 2. A colonist, a settler. 3. §An inhabitant.
- colōr**, *ōris. m.* 1. Colour, hue, complexion (lit. and metaph. of affairs, etc.). 2. Condition, character, style. 3. Bright colour, brilliancy, beauty. 4. Embellishment, attractive, ornament. 5. Pretext, excuse, colouring.
- colōro**, *as. v. a.* 1. To colour, give a hue, or complexion to (lit. and metaph.). 2. Esp. to render brown, swarthy.
- coloratus**, *a, um.* §Swarthy.

†cōlossus, a, um. and †cōlossicus, a, um. *adj.* Colossal.

†colossus, i. m. A colossus.

†cōlostrum, i. n. more usu. in *pl.* 1. The first milk given by a cow after calving, biestinga. 2. †A term of endearment.

cōlūber, bri. m., cōlūbra, s. f. A snake, a serpent.

cōlūbrifer, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Bearing serpents, having snakes for hair.

†cōlūbrinus, a, um. *adj.* Of or like a snake, cunning.

cōlum, i. n. A strainer, a colander.

cōlumba, s. f., and columbus, i. n., and †cōlumbūlus, i. m. A dove, a pigeon.

†cōlubar, āris. n. A collar (like the hole in a dovecote).

†cōlumbārium, i. n. A pigeon-house, a dovecote.

cōlumbārius, i. m. A pigeon-keeper.

cōlumbinus, a, um. *adj.* Of or like a pigeon or dove.

cōlūmella, s. f. A small column or pillar.

cōlūmen, īnis. n. 1. A height, the highest point. 2. A gable. 3. A support, prop: cōlumen amicorum Antonii, the chief one of the friends of Antony, Cic.

cōlumna, s. f. 1. A column, a pillar. 2. Columna Mænia (Mænia sometimes understood), a pillory in the Forum: excelsa cōlumnā, in the lofty heaven, Cic. (in verse); tanquam demissa cōlumna in mare de cœlo descendit, as a waterspout descends from the sky to the sea, Lucr.

†cōlūmis, a. *adj.* Safe.

cōlumnarium, i. n. A tax on the pillars of a house.

cōlumnārius, i. m. A man who has been punished at the pillory (see cōlumna), a bankrupt, an insolvent.

††cōlumnatus, a, um. *adj.* Supported by pillars: os cōlumnatum, a man's head or face leaning on his hand.

cōlurnus, a, um. *adj.* Of hazel.

cōlus, i, more usu. ūs. f. A distaff.

cōma, s. f. 1. Hair. 2. †A leaf, foliage, even grass (esp. in *pl.*). 3. †Wool. 4. (In *pl.*) Streams of light, rays.

†comans, antis, and †comatus, a, um. 1. With long, flowing hair. 2. With horsehair crest (of a helmet).

†cōmarchus, i. m. [κώμη ἀρχὸς.] A burgomaster, a mayor.

cōmbībo, is, bi, bītum. v. a. To drink, to drink up, to imbibe (lit. and metaph.).

cōmbībo, ōnis. m. A drinking companion.

cōmbūro, is, ussi, ustum. v. a. 1. To burn. 2. (Metaph.) To destroy: ut Semela est combustus, how he was consumed with the love of Semele, Prop.; comburere diem, to pass the day jovially, Plaut.

cōmēdo, is (old 2nd sing. comes), ēdi, ēsum. v. a. 1. To eat, to eat up, to devour (lit. and metaph.). 2. To squander: quem comes, whom you are eating out of house and home, Plaut.

cōmēs, ītis. m. f. A companion, associate, comrade (when an older person is spoken of as comes of a boy, an idea of taking care of him is implied). 2. An attendant, (in *pl.*) the retinue (of a magistrate, etc.), the court.

cōmētes, s. m. [κομητής.] A comet.

cōmīce. *adv.* In a comic manner, as in a comedy.

cōmīcus, a, um. *adj.* Comic, of, in, or like a comedy; (m. as subst.) a comic writer. 2. †A comic actor.

cōmis, is. *adj.* Courteous, affable, civil.

cōmissābundus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Revelling, riotous. 2. †Decked out as for a banquet.

cōmissatio, ōnis. f. A revel, a riotous feast, a festive procession.

cōmissātor, oris. m. A reveller, one who joins a festive procession: iste comissatores conjunctionis, that gang of debauched conspirators, Cic.; comissator libellus, a book read at revels, Mart.

cōmissor, āris. v. dep. To revel, to feast, to join a festive procession.

cōmītas, ātis. f. Courtesy, affability, civility.

- cōmītātus, ūs. m.** 1. A band of companions, an escort, a convoy, a retinue, a band, a multitude. 2. Companionship.
- cōmīter. adv.** Courteously, civilly.
- cōmītiālis, e. adj.** Of, belonging to the comitia: comitiales homines, men who attended the comitia to sell their votes, Plaut.
- cōmītiatus, ūs. m.** The assembly of people in the comitia.
- cōmītium, i. n.** 1. (In *sing.*) The place where the comitia were held. 2. Any place of assembly. 3. (In *pl.*) The assembly of the people at Rome: in some they voted in curiæ, in others in centuries, in others in tribes. See Smith, *Dict. Ant.* in voc. — Comitium Consulum, comitia for the election of consuls, Liv.
- cōmīto, as. v. a.;** also, and in prose more usu., **cōmītor, āris. v. dep.** To accompany, to attend, to escort: [cum quidam quæreret quid ei cæcitas attulisset respondit] puero ut uno esset comitator, that he had the more need of the attendance of, or that he had the additional attendance of, one servant, Cic.
- commāculo, as. v. a.** To stain, to pollute, to defile.
- commāduco, as. v. a.** To eat.
- commānīpūlāris, is. m.** A soldier in the same manipulus.
- commārītus, i. m.** A fellow husband.
- commeatus, ūs. m.** 1. † A passage through a passage. 2. Leave of absence, furlough. 3. † A train, a company of travellers, a caravan. 4. A marsh, a passage: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare constituit, he determined to bring his army back at two passages, to make two passages for that purpose, Cæs. 5. Provisions, supplies of all kinds for an army: commeatus argentarius, profit made by dealing in money, Plaut.
- commēdītor, āris. v. dep.** 1. To meditate on. 2. To resemble, to remind one of.
- commēminī. v. dep.** To remember, to recollect.
- commēmōrābilis, e. adj.** Worthy of being commemorated, memorable.
- commēmōrātiō, onis. f.** Mention (usu. honourable, but not always), commemoration.
- commēmōro, as. v. a.** 1. To call to mind, to bring to one's mind. 2. To mention, to commemorate (sometimes c. de and abl.).
- commendābilis, e. adj.** Commendable, praiseworthy.
- commendāticus, a, um. adj.** Recommendatory: literæ commendaticæ, letters of introduction, Cic.
- commendātiō, ōnis. f.** Recommendation, commendation.
- commendātor, oris. m., f. commendātrix, leis.** A recommender, a commender.
- commendo, as. v. a.** 1. To recommend (to one's protection, etc.). 2. To recommend, make agreeable, acceptable, to introduce favourably (pass. part. used as adj.): quæ res commendatio erit memoriæ hominum sempiternæ, what can better deserve to be recommended to the everlasting recollection of mankind? Cic.; a me commendatissimus, most warmly recommended by me, Cic.
- cōmmētārium, i. and dim. cōmmētariolum, i.** 1. A memorandum or note book. 2. A treatise, a commentary.
- cōmmētātiō, onis. f.** 1. Careful meditation, consideration. 2. † A treatise, a dissertation.
- cōmmēticius, a, um. adj.** 1. New, newly invented. 2. Imaginary. 3. Fabricated, false, falsely alleged.
- cōmmētor, āris. v. dep.** 1. To meditate on, to weigh, to consider. 2. To discuss, to dispute (sine c.). 3. To devise, to invent, to contrive (part. used in pass. sense): commentata oratio, a seriously pondered speech, Cic; also †commēto: ora commentavi; I have marked his face, i. e. beaten it, Plaut.
- §cōmmētor, ōris. m.** An inventor.
- cōmmētum, i. n.** A contrivance, invention, fiction, a feigned tale.

commentus, a, um. *part. from comminiscor, q. v. (used also as adj.).* False, fictitious.

commeo, as. v. a. 1. To go to and fro. 2. To go to, to frequent (*c. ad or in and acc., or c. adv. loci*).

commercium, i. n. 1. Commerce, traffic. 2. A right of trading. 3. †An article of commerce (*usu. in pl.*). 4. †A mart, a market. 5. Intercourse, communication: *commercium habere cum Musis*, to have dealings with the Muses, Cic.; *nec habet ullum cum virtute commercium*, nor has it any connection with virtue, Cic.; *belli commercia Turnus sustulit ista*, Turnus put an end to that interchange of kindness at times permitted even in war, Virg.

commercor, āris. v. dep. To trade together, to buy.

commēreo, ea. v. a.; also †commēreor. v. dep. 1. To deserve, to merit; (*often to deserve punishment; therefore*) 2. †To commit a crime, to offend.

commētor, īris, mensus sum. v. dep. 1. To measure. 2. To proportion (*c. cum and abl.*).

†**commēto, as. v. a.** To go frequently.

commīgro, as. v. a. To go, to remove, to migrate.

commilitium, i. 1. A being, a fellow-soldier. 2. Companionship.

commilito, ōnis. m. A fellow-soldier, a comrade.

commīnatio, ōnis. f. Threatening.

commingo, is, inxi, ictum. v. a. To defile by making water on.

comminiscor, āris, mentus sum. v. dep. To devise, to invent, to contrive.

commīnor, āris. v. dep. To threaten.

commīnuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. To make small, to break to pieces, to crush. 2. To diminish, to lessen. 3. To defeat, to subdue, to break (the spirit).

commīnus. adv. [cum manus.] 1. Hand to hand, in close combat. 2. Near, coming close to (*in Prop. c. acc. or c. dat.*): *jacto qui semine comminus arva insequitur*, who after having sown the seed presses on the field immediately (or according to another interp.) with his hand, i. e. with a harrow guided by his hand, Virg.

commisceo, es, ui, mistum. v. a. To mingle, to mix, to combine (*c. cum and abl. or ꝑ. abl. or c. inter and acc.*).

commisēratio, ōnis. f. A part of a speech meant to raise compassion.

commiserescit. v. impers. It moves to pity.

commisēror, āris. v. dep. 1. To pity. 2. To excite pity (as an orator).

commissio, ōnis. f. 1. A beginning or engaging in games or a battle. 2. A contest. 3. †A declamation.

commisum, i. n. 1. That which is committed to one, a secret. 2. That which is committed, an offence, a crime. 3. †Forfeiture.

commissura, se. f. A joint, a seam, a uniting.

†**commitigo, as. v. a.** To mitigate, to soften.

committo, is, misi, missum. v. a. 1. To join together, to join, to unite. 2. To bring together either for comparison, or in contest, to compare, to set fighting: *desiste manum committere Teucris*, cease to fight with the Trojans, Virg. 3. To begin (*esp. a battle, a contest, games, etc., once even of a legal trial*). 4. To do (*esp. wrong, injustice*), to commit, offend: *quasi committeret contra legem*, as if he were offending against the law, Cic. 5. To give cause, to act so (*esp. wrongly*) as to give cause (*c. ut and subj.*): *ego nolo quenquam civem committere ut morte multandus sit*, I do not wish any citizen to render himself liable to the penalty of death, Cic.; *non est meum committere ut negligens videar*, it will not do for me to let myself seem careless, Cic. 6. To incur (a penalty). 7. (*In pass.*) To be forfeited as a penalty. 8. To commit, to entrust (*c. dat. or c. in and acc.*) (this construction not used of entrusting to a person): *commisit se in id conclave*, he ventured into

- that room, Cic.; *discrimen omne committunt*, they run every risk, Quint.
commōde, and dim. *†commōdūle*. *adv.* 1. Conveniently, advantageously.
 2. Courteously.
commōditas, *atis*. *f.* 1. Fitness, suitableness, convenience, advantage.
 2. Courtesy, kindness.
commōdo, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To furnish, to supply, to give. 2. To serve,
 be serviceable to, to oblige (a person), (c. dat.). 3. *†*To fit, to
 adapt.
commōdum, *i*, and dim. *commōdūlum*, *i*. *n.* 1. A convenient opportunity:
cum erit commodum tuum, when it is convenient to you, Cic. 2. Con-
 venience, advantage. 3. Pay, wages (for public service). 4. *†*A
 privilege. 5. That which is supplied or lent, a loan.
commōdum. *adv.* Opportunely, seasonably: *commodum discesseras quum*
Trebatius venit, you had just gone when Trebatius came, Cic.
commōdus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Adapted to, suitable, fit, convenient, agree-
 able. 2. (Of persons) Obliging, friendly, civil, courteous. 3. *†*Well
 arranged, exactly measured, proper (in amount or size)
†commōlior, *iris*. *v. dep.* To set in motion.
commōnēficio, *is*, *fēci*, *factum*. *v. a.* 1. To remind. 2. To men-
 tion.
commōneo, *es*, *ui*, *itum*. *v. a.* To remind (c. gen. or c. de and abl. or c. ut
 and subj.).
commonstro, *as*. *v. a.* To point out.
commoratio, *onis*. *f.* 1. An abiding, a dwelling, an abode. 2. Delay,
 a dwelling on some particular point.
commōrior, *ēris*, *mortuus sum*. *v. dep.* To die together, to die.
commōror, *āris*. *v. dep.* 1. To remain, to tarry, to abide. 2. To
 continue (in a condition, etc.). 3. To dwell on (a topic). 4. *†*To
 detain.
commōtio, *ōnis*. *f.* Commotion, agitation, a rousing.
commōtiuncūla, *ae*. *f.* Slight indisposition, slight agitation.
commōtus, *a*, *um*. *part.* of seq., but used also as *adj.* c. compar. Unsettled,
 disturbed. 2. Excited, angry.
commōveo, *es*, *mōvi*, *motum*. *v. a.* 1. To move, to stir. 2. To re-
 move, to cause to retire. 3. To agitate, to shake, to disturb, to dis-
 quiet, to provoke, to rouse, to excite.
commūnicatio, *ōnis*. *f.* 1. A making common, a communicating, a giving
 a share of. 2. A figure of speech, in which the orator seems to take the
 opinion of his hearers.
commūnīleo, *as*. To communicate to, to give a share of to (c. cum and abl.
 pers., more rarely c. dat.). 2. To communicate with, i. e. to consult
 (c. cum and abl., or in Cōsa c. dat. pers. and de and abl. of the subject).
 3. To share: *communicabo te mensā meā*, I will let you share my table,
 Plaut. 4. To unite.
commūnio, *is*, *ivi*, *itum*. *v. a.* To fortify on all sides, to fortify.
commūnio, *ōnis*. *f.* Communion, mutual participation, share.
commūnis, *e*. *adj.* 1. Common as shared with others. 2. Common,
 i. e. usual, ordinary. 3. Affable, courteous: *communia loca*, public
 places, Cic.; *communes loci*, common topics, Cic.; *commune exordium*, a
 general preface, appropriate to any side or question. *n.* commune, as
subst., the community, the whole people, the state.
commūnitas, *ātis*. *f.* 1. community, fellowship, intercourse, participation.
 2. Courteousness, affability.
commūnīter. *adv.* Together, in common, jointly.
commurmuro, *as*. *v. a.* To murmur, to mutter.
commūtābilis, *e*. *adj.* Changeable, that may be changed.
commūtatio, *ōnis*. *f.* and *†commutatus*, *ūs*. *m.* Change, alteration.
commūto, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To change, to alter. 2. To exchange.
cōmo, *is*, *mpsi*, *mptum*. *v. a.* To dress the hair (often c. acc. of the hair, or
 head): *simulatum compta dolorem*, arraying herself in feigned woe, Lucan.

commentus, a, um. pari. from commin-
fictitious.

commo, as. v. a. 1. To go to
ad or in and acc., or c. adv.

commercium, i. n. 1. ^{subst.) a comic actor.}
An article of comm- ^{agreement, a compact.}

Intercourse, comm- ^{com compingo, q. v. as adj.). Strong com-}
ings with the M

has it any con- ^{is, f. A joining together, a joint, any-}
ista, Turnus ^{together, that holds firmly.}

even in wr ^{like (m. as subst.). 1. A fellow, a mate, a}
commercor ^{metrical figure, in which the several members of a sen-}

commāre ^{number of syllables.}
(offer ^{Comparable to, that may be compared.}
offer ^{Comparatively, by comparison with something else.}

comr 1. A comparing, a comparison. 2. A relation,
r ^{3. Division by mutual agreement. 4. (In the}

tr ^{advocate) A set off, a balancing a good deed of the defendant}
c ^{crime now imputed. 5. A preparing, preparation. 6.}

^{the procuring, getting, providing.}
comparativus, a, um. adj. Comparative, arrived at by comparison (an opi-

^{comparativus, a, um. adj. Comparative, arrived at by comparison (an opi-}
^{comparativus, a, um. adj. Comparative, arrived at by comparison (an opi-}

comparare, is, pēperai (no sup.), v. a. To save, to lay up.
comparere, es, ui. (no sup.) v. n. To appear, to be visible, to be evident

2 To be present. 3. To exist.
compāro, as. v. a. 1. To put together, to join (sometimes inter se). 2

To match (for a contest, etc.). 3. To put by the side of as equal, to
compare, to place in comparison. 4. To divide by mutual agreement,

(of consuls choosing their respective provinces). 5. To prepare to pro-
vide. 6. To acquire, procure, obtain, get. 7. To arrange, to settle:

sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparavere, they procured six (or pre-
vailed on, or gained over six) to interpose their veto, Liv.

compasoo, is, pāvi, pastum. v. a. and n. To feed together.
compascuus, a, um. adj. Being a common pasture.

+**compēdio, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** To fetter, to shackle.
compellātio, ōnis. f. 1. An accosting, an address. 2. Sometimes

esp. in the way of reproof, reproach.
compello, as. v. a. 1. To accost, to address. 2. Sometimes in the

way of reproof, to reprove, reproach. 3. To summon before a court of
justice, to arraign.

compello, is, pūli, pulsum. v. a. 1. To drive together, bring together
assemble. 2. To drive (in any direction), to guide, to direct. 3

To impel, compel, force, constrain.
compendiarius, a, um. adj. Short, like a short cut.

compendium, i. n. 1. Gain (esp. one made by saving anything), a saving.
2. Saving of time, compression of language, brevity. 3. A shorter road

than usual, a short cut. 4. ‡A short time.
compensātio, ōnis. f. A balancing together, compensation: hāc utitur com-

pensatione sapiens, the wise man balances the question in this way, Cic.
compensoo, as. v. a. 1. To balance together, to weigh one against the

other, to compensate. 2. §To receive or have as compensation.
compērendinātio, ōnis. f., and compērendinatus, ūs. m. An adjournment

(strictly only till the next day but one, but used also of those for a longer
period).
compērendino, as. v. a. To adjourn, to prorogue.—See above.

compērio, is, pēri, pertum. v. a. To find out, to learn, to discover: com-
pertum ego habeo, I am quite sure, Sall.; so, compertum est mihi (some-

times this passive form is followed by de and abl.).
compes, ōdis. f. [pes.] A fetter, a shackle, any chain or bond (lit. and
metaph.).

- compesso, is, ui. no sup. v. a.** 1. To check, to repress, to curb, to quench (thirst, etc.). 2. †To forbear.
- compētitor, ōris. m., f. titrix, leis.** A competitor.
- compēto, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** 1. †To coincide, to agree (of events). 2. †To correspond to. 3. To be sufficient for, suitable for, fit for (usu. c. ad and acc.). 2. †To belong to, be due to (c. in and acc.).
- compilatio, ōnis. f.** A stripping off and collecting, a compilation.
- compilo, as. v. a.** To strip, to plunder, to pillage.
- compingo, is, pēgi, pactum. v. a.** 1. To put together, fasten together. 2. To thrust into, to confine in (c. in and acc.).
- compītālis, e. adj.** Of cross roads; (n. pl. as subst.) a festival annually celebrated at the cross roads in honour of the Lares Compitales.
- compītālcius, a, um. adj.** Of the Compitalia.—See above.
- compītum, i. n.** A place where several roads meet, a cross road, a road.
- †complāceo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** To please.
- complāno, as. v. a.** 1. To level, to make level. 2. To rase to the ground.
- complector, ōris, plexus sum. v. dep.** 1. To encircle, enfold, surround. 2. To embrace (lit. and metaph.). 3. To esteem, to regard affectionately, to love as a friend, to be attached to the interests of. 4. To comprise, to comprehend. 5. To understand.
- complēmentum, i. n.** That which completes, a complement.
- compleo, es, ēvi, ētum. v. a.** 1. To fill up, to fill, to complete (esp. in number). 2. To provide abundantly (an army with stores, etc.). 3. To complete, to finish, to perform (a promise): Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, Gorgias lived 107 years, Cic.; so, complērat genitor sua fata, my father had completed his allotted time of life, Ov.
- completus, a, um. part. of complex; also as adj.** Complete.
- complexio, ōnis. f.** 1. A combination. 2. A summary. 3. A sentence, a period. 4. The conclusion in a syllogism. 5. A logical dilemma.
- complexus, a, um. part. from complector.**
- complexus, ūs. m.** 1. An embrace, an enfolding, an encircling. 2. Affectionate regard. 3. The object of such regard, a bosom friend (only once): si in Caesaris complexum venire posset, if he could come to close quarters with Caesar, Cæsa.
- complico, as, avi, later ui.** To fold up, to fold.
- †complōdo, is, si, sum. v. a.** To clap (the hands).
- complōrātio, ōnis. f., and complōrātus, ūs. m.** Wailing, lamentation.
- complōro, as. v. a.** To bewail, lament, deplore.
- complūres, a. adj. pl.** Several, many, very many, more.
- †complūries. adv.** Many times.
- †complussūli, e, a. adj. pl.** Many, several.
- †complūvium, i. n. [pluo.]** A space in the middle of a house to collect the rain-water from the roof and convey it to a cistern.
- compōno, is, pōni, pōitum. v. a.** 1. To place together, bring together, unite, join. 2. To compose (a book or a statement), to write. 3. To invent (esp. falsehoods, etc.). 4. To arrange, to place in order, to regulate. 5. § To lay up, to store up. 6. To settle, to agree upon, to adjust. 7. To settle, appease, to put an end to (war, enmity, etc.). 8. To place side by side, to match (for a contest, etc.). 9. To place side by side so as to compare. 10. To adopt, make suitable to (c. ad and acc.). 11. §To lay out (a dead body), to bury: regina se composuit, the queen placed herself, i. e. lay down, Virg.; ante diem componet vesper, evening will first end the day, Virg.—See *Compositus*.
- comporto, as. v. a.** To bring together, to collect, to bring, to convey.
- compos, ōtis. adj. m. f.** Having the power over, the control over (usu. c. gen., sometimes c. abl.): compos mentis, in one's senses, Cic.; corpore atque animo vix prae gaudio compotes, scarcely masters of themselves, in either

mind or body, from joy, Liv.; *compos voti, compos spei*, having gained their wishes, their hopes, Ov., Liv.; *compos prædâ ingenti*, having gained a great booty, Liv.

compōsite. adv. In a well-arranged or orderly manner, neatly.

compōsitio, ōnis. f. 1. A putting together, uniting, combining, union, connection. 2. Coherence, consistency. 3. A composition, a writing, a treatise. 4. Arrangement, disposition (of things). 5. A reconciliation, the adjustment of a quarrel, etc. 6. A compact, an agreement. 7. A bringing together (people, so as to match them for a contest).

compōsitor, oris. m. One who arranges, frames, sets in order.

†*compōsitura, æ. f.* Arrangement.

compōsitus, a, um. part. of *compono*, q. v., used also as *adj. c. compar.* and *superl.* 1. Fictitious, false. 2. Well-arranged, skilfully conducted, well executed, elegant. 3. Well prepared (c. *ad* and *acc.* of the object). 4. †Calm, sedate. 5. †Compound.

compōtatio, ōnis. f. A drinking party.

†*compōtio, is. v. a.* To make partaker of (c. *abl.* or *gen. rei*).

compōtor, ōris. m., f. compōtrix, icis. A fellow-drinker, fellow-reveller.

compransor, ōris. m. A companion at dinner, a fellow-feaster.

comprœcatio, ōnis. f. Supplication, prayer to a deity.

comprœcor, āris. v. dep. To pray to, to supplicate, to implore.

comprehendo, and *sync. prœndo, is, di, sum. v. a.* To take hold of, take, seize, catch hold of. 2. §To catch at: *ignem comprehendo*, to catch fire, Cæs. 3. To seize, arrest, apprehend. 4. To detect (a crime), to discover. 5. To comprehend, to apprehend, to understand: *si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis*, if you have already adopted any opinion in your minds, Cic. 6. To comprise, to comprehend, to sum up: *rem eandem comprehenderat*, he had explained or discussed the same matter, Cic.; *comprehendere multos amicitia*, to embrace many in friendship, Cic.; *quæ memoriâ comprehendisti*, which you have cherished in your recollection, Cic.

comprehensio, ōnis. f. 1. A seizing, a laying hold of. 2. Arrest, apprehension. 3. Comprehension, perception. 4. A sentence, a period. 5. (In rhetoric) Style, form of expression.

compreſse. adv. Briefly, concisely.

compreſſio, ōnis. f., and compressus, ūs. m. 1. Compression. 2. †An embrace.

comprimo, is, pressi, pressum. v. a. 1. To press together, to press, to squeeze, to make close, dense. 2. To embrace. 3. To restrain, to check, to repress, to hold back. 4. To suppress, keep to oneself, conceal. 5. To suppress, put an end to (a sedition, tumult, etc.), to silence (conscience), to tranquillize: *compressis (quod aiunt) manibus sedes*, you are sitting, as the saying is, with your arms folded, Liv.

comprœbatio, ōnis. f. Approval.

comprœbator, ōris. m. One who approves.

comprœbo, as. v. a. 1. To approve of. 2. To acknowledge. 3. To prove, to verify, to establish the truth of.

comprœmissum, i. n. A mutual promise to abide by arbitration.

comprœmitto, is, misi. v. a. To make a *comprœmissum*.

comptus, a, um. part. from *como*, q. v., also as *adj. c. compar., etc.* Adorned, elegant.

†*comptus, ūs. m.* Ornament of the hair, dressed hair.

compungo, is, nxi, notum. v. a. 1. To prick, to sting. 2. To brand. 3. †To dazzle.

†*compūtatio, ōnis. f.* Reckoning, computation.

compūto, as. v. a. To compute, to reckon, to count, to make a calculation: *facies tua computat annos*, your face counts up (i. e. betrays your age), Juv.

†† *compūtresco, is, rui. no sup. v. a.* To putrefy, to rot.

§*conāmen, inis. n.* An effort, a struggle.

cōnātum, *i. n.*, and **cōnātus**, *ſſa. m.* An attempt, endeavour, effort. 2.

An inclination for, a willingness to make an effort for (*c. ad* and *acc.*).

concedea, *is. f.*, esp. in *pl.* A barricade of trees cut down.

concalēfācio, *is, fēci, factum. v. a.* To warm all through.

†**concalēo**, *es, ui*, and in *prea.* and *imperf.* **concalēſco**, *is. v. n.* To grow warm, be warm, get warm, (*metaph.*) to be warmed with love.

concallesco, *is, ui*, no *sup. v. n.* To become callous, hardened, experienced.

†**concāmēro**, *as. v. a.* To arch over.

†**concaſtīgo**, *as. v. a.* To chastise severely.

concāvo, *as. v. a.* 1. To hollow out. 2. To bend, to curve.

concāvus, *a, um. adj.* Hollow, hollowed out, vaulted, arched.

concedo, *is, cessi, cessum. v. a. and n.* 1. (*n.*) To go away, withdraw, depart, retire. 2. To give way to, yield to (*c. dat.*). 3. To surrender. 4. To pass into, to pass over to (from one condition to another), to come under (*c. in* and *acc.*). 5. To grant, allow, permit, concede; (*pass. often as impera.*) it is permitted, it is granted. 6. To give up to, abandon from regard to, make over to: *multi peccata liberūm parentum miſericordiæ conceſſerunt*, many have pardoned the offences of the children out of pity to the parents, *Cic.*; *concedite ſylvæ, farewell*, ye woods, *Virg.*

concoëlēbro, *as. v. a.* 1. To haunt, to frequent. 2. To pursue (studies, etc.) vigorously. 3. To celebrate, to solemnise. 4. To celebrate, to panegyrise. 5. To make known, to publish: *alma Venus quæ terras concelebras*, genial Venus, thou who fillest the earth with life, *Lucr.*

concentio, *onis. f.*, and **concentus**, *ſſa. m.* A singing together, harmony. 2. Agreement, concord, unanimity.

†**concentūrio**, *as. v. a.* To assemble by centuries, to collect.

conceptio, *onis. f.* 1. Conception, a becoming pregnant. 2. A drawing up of legal formulae.

conceptus, *ſſa. m.* 1. Conception, pregnancy. 2. †A collection.

concerpo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To tear to pieces. 2. (*Metaph.*) To abuse, to revile.

concertatio, *ōnis. f.* Contest, esp. dispute, controversy.

†**concertātor**, *ōria. m.* A rival.

concertātōrius, *a, um. adj.* Controversial.

concerto, *as. v. n.* 1. To contend with, to rival. 2. To dispute.

concessio, *onis. f.* 1. An allowing, a granting, a giving leave, permission. 2. Admission, confession of error.

†**concesso**, *as. v. n.* To cease, to desist.

concessus, *ſſa. m.*, only in *abl. sing.* Concession, permission, leave.

concha, *se. f.* 1. A shell, esp. an oyster shell. 2. A pearl. 3. §The trumpet of the Triton, any trumpet. 4. A vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt, etc.; a cruet, a saltcellar.

concheus, *a, um.* Conchea bacca, a pearl, *Virg.*

†**conchis**, *is. f.* A kind of French bean.

†**conchita**, *se. m.* A catcher of shell-fish.

conchylīātus, *a, um. adj.* Purple.

conchylīum, *i. n.* 1. A shell-fish, an oyster. 2. A fish producing a purple dye, purple. 3. †(*In pl.*) Purple robes.

concido, *is, cidi. no sup. v. n. [cado.]* 1. To fall, to fall down, to fall to the ground. 2. Esp. to fall dead, to die, to be slain. 3. To perish, to be destroyed. 4. To fall, to become weaker, to abate (*as the wind, authority, etc.*): *hostes concidunt animis*, the enemy lose heart, *Cæs.*

concido, *is, cidi, cisum. v. a. [cædo.]* 1. To cut up, to cut to pieces, to defeat, to destroy, to slay. 2. To beat severely, cruelly. 3. To cut to pieces (*so as*) to weaken, to ruin, to destroy the power, or influence or weight of. 4. To confute, to convict, to condemn. 5. †To cheat, to ruin.

concideo, *es, ivi, itum.*; also *imperf.* **concibam**, *inſia. concire*, †3rd *sing.*

pres. concit, and part. †concitna. 1. To assemble together, to collect, to summon. 2. To provoke, to excite, to rouse, to stir up, to disquiet, to agitate.
conciābūlum, i. n. A place of assembly, a court of law, a market-place, etc.

conciātio, ōnis. f. 1. Connection, union. 2. A bringing or coming together in friendliness, a conciliating, a gaining over to one's side. 3. An acquiring, acquisition. 4. An inclination for (c. *ad* and *acc.* of the object).

conciātor, ōris. m., f. -ātrix, ātriciis, dim. f. conciātriciūla, m. 1. One who prepares, who brings about a connection, a conciliator, a match-maker: *quae conciliatrix est humanae societatis*, which is the chief promoter of intercourse among mankind, Cic.

†conciātus, ūs. m. only in abl. Union, connection.

conciō, as. v. a. 1. To bring together, to unite. 2. To unite in friendliness, to make friendly (of others). 3. To conciliate, to gain over. 4. To recommend, make acceptable. 5. To procure, obtain by purchase, to purchase, to acquire in any manner. 6. †To make a bargain. 7. To bring about (peace, love, friendship, for oneself, or between others): *favorem ad vulgum conciliabat*, it gained him favour with the multitude, Liv.

conciātus, a, um. part. pass. of seq., used also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.). 1. Friendly. 2. Inclined (c. *ad* and *acc.*): *floris ætatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus*, introduced to and favourably received by the elder Hamilcar while in the flower of youth, Liv.

conciūm, i. n. 1. A meeting, an assembly. 2. Esp. for consultation, a council. 3. Union.

concinne. adv. Neatly, elegantly.

concinnitās, ātis, and concinnitudo, īnis. f. Elegance (of style), neatness (of expression), etc.

concinno, as. v. a. 1. To arrange, to prepare, to bring about. 2. †To render.

concinna, a, um. adj. 1. Well arranged, elegant, neat. 2. Courteous: *ut tibi concinnum est*, as is agreeable to yourself, Plant.

conciŋo, is, ui, centum. v. a. 1. To sing in concert. 2. To agree, to concede. 3. To sing, to sing of, to celebrate. 4. §To utter as an oracle.

conciō, ōnis. f. 1. A meeting, an assembly. 2. A speech addressed to a meeting. 3. A tribune to speak from, a rostrum.

conciōnābundus, a, um. adj. Making a speech, haranguing.

conciōnālis, e. adj. 1. Suited to a public assembly. 2. Accustomed to frequent a public assembly (for the purpose of exciting the populace).

conciōnārius, a, um. adj. Suited to a public assembly.

conciōnator, ōris. m. A haranguer of the people, a demagogue.

conciōnor, āris. v. dep. 1. To make a speech, deliver a harangue. 2. To declare, proclaim (very rare).

concipio, is, cēpi, ceptum. v. a. 1. To take, to receive, to catch. 2. To conceive, to become pregnant. 3. To perceive, to apprehend, to conceive, to imagine, to form an idea of. 4. To conceive, to cherish (a feeling of love, hatred, etc., or an idea). 5. To draw up, frame (an expression, a form of words, a treaty, etc.). 6. To announce, to proclaim (as the Roman magistrates announced the auspices, the Latin holidays, etc.).

†conciŋe. adv. Briefly, concisely.

conciŋio, ōnis. f. A separating (a paragraph into short sentences)

conciŋsus, a, um., part. pass. from concido, used as adj. Brief, concise.

conciŋtatio, ōnis. f. 1. A stirring up, a rousing. 2. Tumult.

conciŋtator, ōris. m., and f. †conciŋtatrix, icis. A stirrer up, an exciter.

†conciŋtate. adv. Rapidly, impetuously.

conciŋtātus, a, um. part. pass. of seq., used also as adj., c. compar. and

- superl.** 1. Impetuous, rapid : *concitato equo*, at full gallop, Nep. 2
 Excited, vehement, provoked, indignant.
- conciġto, as. v. a.** 1. To excite, to stir up, to rouse to rapid motion or
 action, to instigate, to impel.
- conciġtor, ōria. m.** One who excites, a stirrer up.
- conciġtus, a, um. part. pass. of concieo, q. v., used also as adj.** Excited,
 roused up, provoked. 2. Impetuous. 3. Hurlled (of weapons from
 an engine) : *concitus ad rixam*, hastily plunging into quarrels, Cic.
- conciuncŭla, ō. f.** A short harangue.
- conclāmatio, ōria. f.** A shouting together, a universal shout.
- conclāmo, as, and ūconclāmīto, as.** 1. To shout all together, to raise a
 general shout, to shout. 2. To call out, to exclaim. 3. To call upon
 (the dead), to bewail, to lament (often in *pass. as imper.*) : *ad arma concla-*
matum est, the battle cry (lit. the cry "To arms") was raised, Liv.; *con-*
clamare vasa, to give the order for packing up the baggage (i. e. for
 marching); *jubet vasa conclamari*, he orders the army to prepare to march,
 Cæs.
- conclāve, is. n.** A room, a chamber.
- conclūdo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To shut up, to enclose, to confine. 2.
 To end, to conclude, to close, to terminate, to round off (a sentence). 3.
 To conclude (i. e. to infer, to establish as a conclusion).
- conclūsa. adv.** Harmoniously rounded off (of a sentence, etc.).
- conclūsiō, ōria. f.** 1. A closing, a shutting in, a blockading, a blockade.
 2. An end, a conclusion, a peroration. 3. A conclusion, an inference.
 4. The consequence (in a logical argument).
- conclūsiuncŭla, ō. f. dim. of prec.** An inference.
- ūconcoctio, ōria. f.** Digestion.
- concoenatio, ōria. f.** A supping or dining together.
- ūconcoŭlor, ōria. adj. m. f.** Of the same colour, wearing a dress of the
 same colour.
- ūconcoŭpilo, as. v. a.** To couple together, to join, to unite.
- concoquo, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To boil up together. 2. To digest.
 3. To ripen, to mature. 4. To digest (metaph.), i. e. to tolerate, to put
 up with. 5. To revolve in one's mind, to ponder on, to consider
 seriously. 6. To concoct, to devise.
- concordia, ō. f.** 1. Concord, harmony, agreement, unanimity. 2. Al-
 liance, friendship. 3. The Goddess Concord : *cum Pirithoo felix con-*
cordia Theseus, with Pirithous his happy friend Theseus, Ov.
- concorditer. adv., compar. -dins, -dissime, etc.** Harmoniously, amicably.
- concordo, as. v. a.** To agree, to harmonise, to correspond.
- concoro, ōria. adj.** Agreeing with, in harmony, united in feeling.
- ūconcrēbro, is, brui. v. a.** To gather strength, to increase.
- concrēdo, is, didi, dġtum. v. a.** To entrust, to commit, to consign.
- concrēmo, as. v. a.** To burn, to consume by fire.
- concrēpe, as, ui, itum. v. a.** 1. To rattle, to make a noise : *multitudo*
armis concrepat, the multitude clash their arms, Cæs. 2. (As v. a.) To
 rattle.
- concreresco, is, ōvi, etum. v. a.** 1. To grow together, to congeal, to stiffen.
 2. To grow up, to grow.
- concrētio, ōria. f.** 1. A condensing, condensation. 2. Concrete
 matter.
- concrētus, a, um. part. pass. of concreresco, q. v.** 1. Condensed, thick.
 2. Congealed, stiffened, clotted (as water with frost, hair with blood, or as
 frost itself). 3. Concrete, composed of (c. ex and abl.). 4. Grown
 into, ingrained, inherent : *concretus dolor*, tearless agony, Ov.; *concretum*
lumen, light growing around, Cic.
- ūconcrētus, ōia. m.** Concretion, condensation.
- ūconcrimīnor, aris. v. dep.** To advance a violent accusation.
- ūconcrūcio, as. v. a.** To torture.
- ūconcoŭbinātus, ōia. m.** Concubinage.

- concubinus**, i. m., and f. -bina, ae. 1. A concubine. 2. An adulterer.
- concubitus**, ūs. m. A lying together, connection.
- concubiā nocte**. At the beginning of night, at the time of the first sleep.
- concubo**, as, ui, Itum; and in pres. **consumbo**, is. To lie together, to lie with.
- conculco**, as. v. a. To tread on, to trample on, (lit. and metaph.) to crush. 2. To despise.
- concupisco**, is, Ivi, Itum (also **concupiens**, Enn.). v. a. To desire, to desire very much, to covet, to seek to obtain.
- concreo**, as. v. a. To take care of, attend to.
- concurro**, is, ri, rsum. v. a. 1. To run together, to assemble, to meet. 2. To run (for refuge). 3. To meet in conflict, to encounter (c. inter and acc., or c. cum and abl., more rarely c. contra and acc., §also c. dat.). 4. To concur, (of events) to happen at the same time: **concurrunt**, they engage in battle, Hor., so Liv.
- concurratio**, ōnis. f. 1. A running together, a flocking to the same place, assembling. 2. A coming together so as to jostle, a jostling. 3. A running about from one place to another, a travelling. 4. Concurrence, correspondence, coincidence. 5. ‡ A skirmishing of light troops.
- concurator**, ōris. m. A skirmisher.
- concurio**, ōnis. f. 1. A meeting, a concourse. 2. (In rhetoric) A repetition of the same words.
- concurso**, as. v. a. 1. †To come together. 2. To go to and fro, to hurry about, to travel about.
- concursum**, ūs. m. 1. A coming or flocking together, an assembling, a meeting. 2. A clashing, a meeting in conflict, a conflict, an attack. 3. A concourse, a combination.
- concuassus**, ūs. m. (only in abl.). A shaking.
- concutio**, is, ussi, ussum. v. a. 1. To shake together, to shake. 2. To shake up so as to examine, to examine. 3. To agitate, to disturb, to distract, to disquiet, to excite. 4. §To rouse. 5. §To strike together, to clash.
- condālium**, i. n. A little ring for slaves to wear.
- condescit**. v. impers. It is becoming.
- condescōro**, as. v. a. To adorn excessively.
- condemnator**, oris. m. One who procures the conviction or condemnation of.
- condemno**, as. v. a. 1. To convict, to condemn (c. gen. or abl. of the crime, more rarely c. de and abl., c. ad and acc. of the punishment, ‡c. abl.). 2. To condemn, i. e. to disapprove. 3. To procure the conviction or condemnation of.
- condenso**, as, and **condenseo**, es, no perf. v. a. To condense, to consolidate, to bring into close order.
- condensus**, a, um. adj. Dense, thick, closely crowded.
- condico**, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To talk over with, to agree with, to agree in appointing, to appoint, to fix: **cum mihi condixisset**, as he had engaged himself to me (to dinner), Cic.
- condignus**, a, um. adj. Worthy.
- condimentum**, i. n. Seasoning (lit. and metaph.).
- condio**, is, Ivi, Itum. v. a. 1. To season, to spice. 2. To preserve, to pickle. 3. To embalm. 4. To give a seasoning or relish, (metaph.) to embellish, to make attractive, to make less unpleasant.
- condiscipulatus**, ūs. m. The being a schoolfellow.
- condiscipulus**, i. m., and f. -ŭla, ae. A schoolfellow.
- condisco**, is, didici, no sup. To learn with, to learn thoroughly.
- conditio**, onis. f. [fr. **condo**.] 1. Condition (in every sense), state, situation. 2. Condition, terms of an agreement, stipulation. 3. An op-

- portunity of settling (a daughter in marriage), a giving in marriage, a marriage. 4. An intrigue, (or personified) an object of intrigue, a gallant : nulla conditione, on no account whatever, Cic.
- conditio, onis. f.** [fr. condio.] A seasoning.
- conditor, ōris. m.** [condo.] A builder, a founder, a maker, an author.
- †conditōrium, i. n.** A coffin, a funeral urn.
- conditus, a, um. part. fr. condo, q. v.**
- conditus, a, um. part. pass. fr. condio, used also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.)** 1. Savoury. 2. Elegant, acceptable (of a speech).
- condo, is, didi, ditum. v. a.** 1. To put together, to compose (a book), to build, to found, to establish. 2. To lay up, store up : *condo aliquem in carcerem*, to throw a man into prison, Cic., Liv. 3. To preserve, to pickle. 4. To hide, to conceal. 5. To bury (metaph.) : *ensem in pectus*, or *in pectore*, to bury a sword in his breast, Virg., Ov. 6. To spend the day : *cantando condere soles*, to sing till sunset, to see the sun set while singing (like the expression in the Greek epigram, ἥλιον δὲ λείπον καταδύσασμεν) : *condo lustrum* : to purify the people at the close of the census, to close the census.
- condōcōficio, is, feci, factum, and condōceo, es, ui, etum. v. a.** To teach, to train.
- condōlesco, is, ui, itum. v. a.** To grieve excessively, to be in pain.
- condōnatio, ōnis. f.** A giving away.
- condono, as. v. a.** To give, to bestow. 2. To give up, to surrender. 3. To remit (a debt), to pardon (c. acc. of the crime or punishment, dat. pers.) : *sibi ut condonarent filium orabat*, he entreated them to pardon his son out of regard to his own services, Liv.
- †condormio, is, ivi, itum, and †condormisco, is. v. a.** To sleep.
- condōcibilis, e. adj.** Advantageous.
- condūco, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To bring together, to assemble, to collect. 2. To unite. 3. To hire, to farm, to contract for, to contract to do. 4. To borrow. 5. (As *v. impers.*, though *hoc, id*, or even *hæc, ea*, are sometimes inserted) To conduce, to be beneficial, to be serviceable, to contribute.
- conducticius, a, um. adj.** Hired, mercenary.
- conductio, onis. f.** 1. A connecting. 2. A hiring, renting, farming.
- conductor, ōris. m.** One who hires, rents, farms, contracts for.
- conductus, a, um. part. from conduco (m. plur. as subst.).** Mercenaries, mercenary soldiers ; (n. as *subst.*) a hired house.
- conduplicatio, ōnis. f.** Doubling, repetition.
- †conduplico, as. v. a.** To double.
- †condūro, as. v. a.** To harden.
- †condus, i. m.** One who lays up, one who hoards.
- †condytus, i. m.** A reed.
- †confabulator, āris. v. dep.** To converse.
- †confarreatio, ōnis. f.** A peculiar form of marriage.
- †confarreo, as. v. a.** To marry by making an offering of bread.—See Smith's *Dict. of Antiq.*, in voc. Marriage.
- confātālis, e. adj.** Connected by a similar fate, fated.
- confectio, ōnis. f.** 1. A making, composing, completing. 2. Chewing, mastication (of food).
- confector, ōris. m.** 1. One who transacts, completes. 2. A destroyer.
- confectus, a, um. part. pass. of conficio, q. v. (also)** 1. Made, completed. 2. Worn out, exhausted, weakened. 3. Digested.
- confereio, is, ei, tum.** To cram together, to press close.
- conféro, fers, tūli, lātum. v. a.** 1. To bring together, to collect : *capita conferunt*, they lay their heads together (i. e. consult together), Liv.; *coram inter nos conferemus*, we will consult together personally, Cic. 2. To confer. 3. To contribute (money), to contribute to, conduce to (c. ad and acc. of the end, †c. dat.). 4. To connect, to unite. 5. To bring together (esp. in a hostile manner : *conféro manus, castra, signa, arma*

- (c. cum and abl.), to fight with ; *mecum confer ait*, fight with me, says he, *Ov.*; *conferre gradum*, to go to meet (amicably), *Virg.* 6. To bring together for the purpose of comparison, to compare (c. cum and abl., or c. inter [se], or c. ad and acc., or c. dat.). 7. To compress. 8. To direct, to turn. 9. §To change. 10. To employ upon, to devote to (c. in and acc. of the object). 11. To attribute, to ascribe (usu. c. in and acc.). 12. To postpone, defer. 13. †To adduce. 14. *Confero me*, to go, to betake oneself (usu. c. ad and acc.).
- confertim**, *adv.* Closely, in close order, in a dense body.
- confertus**, *a, um. part. pass. of confercio*, also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). 1. Filled with, full of (c. abl.). 2. Closely packed, close, dense.
- ‡**confervēficio**, *is, fēci, factum. v. a.* To heat, to melt.
- conferveo**, *ea, ui, no sup. v. n.* To grow warm, hot (lit. and metaph.).
- confessio**, *onis. f.* Confession, acknowledgment.
- confessus**, *a, um. part. of confiteor*, *q. v.*, both in act. and pass. sense. 1. Confessing, acknowledging. 2. Confessed, acknowledged, evident, manifest.
- confestim**, *adv.* Immediately, instantly.
- conficiens**, *entis. part. of seq.*; but also *adj.* (c. comp. and superl.). 1. Efficient, efficacious. 2. Active, diligent in (c. gen. of the work).
- conficio**, *is, fēci, factum. v. a. (pass. confio, is).* 1. To make, to compose, to prepare, to complete, to perfect, to finish. 2. To cause. 3. To ruin, to destroy. 4. To kill. 5. To collect. 6. (*In pass.*) To be deduced from, to follow from (as a conclusion).
- confictio**, *onis. f.* Inventing, invention.
- confictus**, *a, um. part. pass. from confingo*, *q. v.*
- confidens**, *entis. part. of confide*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). Confident, bold, audacious.
- confidenter**, *adv.* Confidently, boldly, audaciously.
- confidentia**, *ae. f.* Confidence, boldness, audacity.
- ‡**confidentilōquus**, *a, um. adj.* Speaking boldly.
- confido**, *is, fisus sum. v. n.* 1. To trust, to feel confident. 2. To trust in, to rely on (c. dat.).
- configo**, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* 1. To fix, to fasten together, to join. 2. To pierce, to transfix.
- confindo**, *is, fidi, fissum. v. a.* To cleave, to cut asunder.
- confingo**, *is, inxi, ietum. v. a.* 1. To make, to form. 2. To devise, to invent (esp. so as to assert falsely).
- confinis**, *a. adj.* 1. Bordering on, contiguous (often c. dat.). 2. Akin to, similar ; (*m. as subst.*) a neighbour.
- confinium**, *i. n.* A border, a boundary, confines : *mox patuit breve confinium artis et falsi*, it was soon seen how narrow is the boundary between art and falsehood, *Tac.*
- §**confio**, *pass. of conficio*, *q. v.*
- confirmatio**, *onis. f.* 1. Confirmation. 2. Encouraging, exhortation. 3. An adducing of proofs.
- confirmator**, *oris, pecuniæ.* One who becomes surety for a sum of money.
- ‡**confirmitas**, *ætis. f.* Obstinacy.
- confirmo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To strengthen, confirm, establish. 2. To encourage (esp. by exhortation), to confirm in loyalty, etc. 3. To establish, to prove. 4. To affirm, to assert positively : *confirma te*, get well, *Cic.* ; *confirmato corpore*, when you are quite recovered, *Cic.* ; *nunc erige te et confirma*, now do rouse yourself and take courage, *Cic.* ; *eos confirmat ut Romanæ pergerent*, he persuades them to march to Rome, *Sall.*
- ‡**confisco**, *as. v. a.* To confiscate.
- confisio**, *onis. f.* Confidence, trust.
- confisus**, *a, um. part. in act. sense for confido*, *q. v.*
- confiteor**, *ëris, fessus sum. v. dep.* 1. To confess, to acknowledge. 2. To indicate, exhibit, make manifest.
- confixus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. configo*, *q. v.*

conflagro, *as, a, n.* (very rarely *v. a.*). To burn to destroy by fire.

conflātūra, *se. f.* The art of melting and casting metal.

conflatus, *a, um. part. pass.* from *conflo* (q. v.), also as *adj.* 1. Made, made up, formed, composed (c. *ex* and *abl.* of the component parts). 2. Got together, collected. 3. Kindled: *consensus fratrum conspirans et pene conflatus*, the unanimity of the brothers agreeing, and almost, as one may say, moulded into one will, *Cic.*

conflictio, *ōnia. f.* and **conflictus**, *ūs. m.* A collision, a conflict.

conficto, *as. v. a.* 1. †To strike to the earth, to ruin. 2. (In *pass.*) To be afflicted, harassed. 3. **confictor**, *as. v. dep.* To struggle against (c. *cum* and *abl.*: *conficto* used in this sense by *Jer.*).

confligo, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* 1. To strike (one thing) against (another). 2. To compare (more usu. *v. n.*). 3. To be in conflict, to contend, to fight, to struggle (c. *cum* and *abl.*, or *contra* and *acc.*): *causae quae inter se configunt, conflicting causes*, *Cic.*

conflo, *as. v. a.* 1. To blow up, to kindle, (lit. and metaph.) to inflame (passions, not persons). 2. To fuse metals, to cast, to forge. 3. To bring about, to effect, to produce. 4. To get together, to collect.

confluentes, *ium. pl. m.* (subaud. *fluvii*): more rarely in *sing.* The junction of any river, esp. the name of the town now called Coblenz.

conflo, *is, xi, xum. v. n.* 1. To flow together, to meet. 2. (Metaph.) To flock together, to assemble.

confodio, *is, ōdi, fessum. v. a.* 1. To dig about, to pierce, to transfix, to stab: *confore spero*, I hope that it will be, *Ter.*

conformatio, *ōnia. f.* Conformation, form, shape, arrangement: *conf. vecis*, tone, voice; *conf. animi*, an idea, a notion; *sententiarum ornamenta et conformationes*, ornaments and figures of speech, *Cic.*

conformo, *as. v. a.* To form, to fashion, to shape, to train.

confossus, *a, um. part. pass.* fr. *confodio* (q. v.).

confrāgōsus, *a, um. adj.* (Of paths) Broken, rugged, (metaph.) hard.

confrēmo, *is, ui, itum. v. n.* To roar in concert, to cry out loudly.

confrice, *as, ui, atum. v. a.* To rub.

confringo, *is, frēgi, fractum. v. a.* To break to pieces, to break, to destroy, to put an end to.

confugio, *is, fūgi, fūgitum. v. n.* To flee (esp. for refuge).

confūgium, *i. n.* A refuge, a place of refuge.

confundo, *is, fūdi, fūsum. v. a.* 1. To pour together, to mingle, to mix. 2. To confuse, to confound, i. e. to mingle so as to cause mistakes, to mingle in disorder. 3. To combine, to unite. 4. †To disturb (a treaty). 5. To confuse, perplex, confound. 6. To pour, to diffuse.

confūsa. adv. Confusedly, in an irregular manner.

confusio, *ōnia. f.* A mingling, a combining. 2. Confusion, disorder. 3. †Confusion (i. e. embarrassment): *crebra oris confusio*, his frequent blushes, *Tac.*

confusus, *a, um. part. pass.* fr. *confundo*; used also as *adj.* (c. *compar.* and *superl.*). 1. Mixed, mingled. 2. Confused, irregular, disorderly. 3. Confused, embarrassed.

confutatio, *ōnia. f.* Confutation, refutation.

confuto, *as. v. a.* To confute, to refute.

congelatio, *ōnia. f.* A congealing.

congelo, *as. v. a.* 1. To cause to freeze, to congeal. 2. To make hard, to harden: *congelat in lapidem*, it petrifies him, *Ov.* 3. (*v. n.*) To freeze, to become hard, stiff: *congelat otio*, he grows torpid from having nothing to do, *Cic.*

congemīnatio, *ōnia. f.* An embrace.

congemō, *is, ui, itum. v. n.* 1. To groan loudly. 2. (*v. a.*) To lament.

†conger, *gri. m.* A conger eel.

congeries, *ēi. f.* A heap, a pile, a mass, a funeral pile.

congrego, *is, gregi, gestum. v. a.* 1. To bring together, to collect, to

- amass.** 2. To build, to erect, to construct. 3. §To join, to unite.
 4. To heap upon (c. dat.). 5. To compile. 6. To accumulate (on another), to attribute (many things) to.
- †**congero, ōnis. m.** A thief.
 †**congerro, onis. m.** A playfellow.
congestus, ūs. m. A heaping up, an accumulation, a heap, a pile.
 †**congiālis, e, and congiārius, a, um. adj.** Holding a congius, q. v.
congiarium, i. n. A largess to the people of oil, wine, or even of money.
congius, i. m. A liquid measure of about three-quarters of a gallon.
conglācio, as. v. n., also conglaciōr. pass. or dep. To freeze, to be torpid, inactive.
 †**conglisoo, is. no perf. v. n.** To grow up.
 †**conglōbātio, onis. f.** A gathering, a flocking together.
conglōbo, as. v. a. To gather into a ball or circle, to collect into a circle.
 2. To accumulate, to collect.
conglōmēro, as. v. a. To roll, to crowd, to press together.
conglūtīnātio, onis. f. A cementing, a joining together.
conglūtino, as. v. a. To cement, to join together, to unite firmly. 2.
 †To contrive, to put a plan together.
 †**congruoo, as. v. a.** To squander like the Greeks, to squander.
congrātūlātio, ōnis. f. Congratulation.
congrātūlor, āris. v. dep. To congratulate (c. dat. pera.).
congrēdiōr, ēris, gressus sum. v. dep. 1. To come together, to meet.
 2. To meet (in a hostile sense), to encounter, to fight, to contend with (usu. c. cum. and abl.). 3. To meet so as to converse with, to confer with.
congrēgābilis, a. adj. Easily brought together, sociable.
congregatio, ōnis. f. An assembling, association, society.
congrēgo, as. v. a. To assemble, to collect, to unite.
congressio, ōnis. f., and congressus, ūs. m. 1. A meeting. 2. †A union. 3. An encounter, a contest.
congruens, entis. part. of congruo, q. v. 1. (Also as *adj.*) Agreeing with, corresponding to, consistent with (c. dat.). 2. Uniform. 3. †Well-proportioned.
congruenter. adv. Fitly, suitably, in a corresponding manner.
 †**congruentia, ae.** Congruity, agreeableness.
congruo, is, ui, no sup. v. n. 1. To come together. 2. To agree, coincide, be consistent with (c. cum and abl. c. dat. or inter se). 2.
 To correspond to (sometimes c. ad and acc.). 3. To be fit for, adapted to.
congruus, a, um. adj. Corresponding, fit, suitable.
 †**conīfer, ēra, ērum, and †conīger, era, erum. adj.** Bearing cones.
conjectio, onis. f. 1. A hurling. 2. A comparison. 3. An interpretation.
conjecto, as. v. a. To conjecture, to guess at, to divine: *conjectando rem vetustate obrutam*, by guessing at a matter the truth of which is buried in antiquity, Liv.
conjector, ōris. m., f. †conjectrix, Icīs. An interpreter of dreams.
conjectura, ae. f. 1. Conjecture, guess. 2. Interpretation of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying.
conjectūrālis, a. adj. Conjectural, proceeding on conjecture.
conjectus, a, um. part. fr. conjicio, q. v.
conjectus, ūs. m. 1. A throwing together, a throwing, a hurling: *vester in me animorum oculorumque conjectus*, the direction of your minds and eyes towards me, Cic. 2. †A crowding together, a uniting. 3. †A heap, a pile.
conjicio, is, jēci, jectum. v. a. 1. To throw together, to throw. 2. To bring together, to unite. 3. To direct, to turn, to drive, to impel.
 4. To guess, to conjecture. 5. To thrust (a weapon into an enemy, a victim, etc.). 6. To squander, to expend (c. in and acc. of the object).
 7. To utter. 8. To aim. *Conjicio me.* 1. To betake oneself to, go to, retire to. 2. To devote oneself to (a study, etc.) (c. ad or in and

acc.): quæ causa cur in noctem se conjiceret, what the reason was for his making such haste as to travel by night, Cic.; hæc crimina conjecta sunt in tuam diligentiam, these charges are brought against your diligence, Cic.; in metum Thessali conjecti, the Thessalians being terrified, Liv.; conjecit se in fugam, he took to flight, Cic.

†*conjūgiālis*, *o*, and †*conjūgiālis*, *a*. *adj.* Conjugal, of marriage.

conjūgiatio, *onia* *f.* 1. A combining. 2. The etymological connection of words.

‡*conjūgātor*, *oris* *m.* One who brings about a union.

conjūgium, *i* *n.* 1. †Connection, union. 2. Marriage. 3. §A married person, husband or wife (with ref. to the other).

conjūgo, *as* *v. a.* To join, to unite, to connect: congregata verba, words etymologically connected, Cic.

conjuncta *adv.* 1. Conjointly, jointly. 2. Intimately.

conjunctim *adv.* Jointly, in common, together.

conjunctio, *ōnis* *f.* 1. Connection, union. 2. Marriage (rare). 3. Relationship. 4. Friendship, intimacy. 5. Connection of ideas. 6. A conjunction.

conjunctus, *a*, *um* *part. pass.* of seq.; used also as *adj. c. compar.* and *superl.* (*usu. c. dat.*). 1. Connected, united. 2. Related, akin. 3. Attached, intimate, devoted to. 4. Bordering on, contiguous to. 5. Conformable to, consistent with: prope conjunctis sententiis, almost unanimously, Cic.—*n.* as *subst.* 1. †A property of bodies (in opp. to a separable accident). 2. Connection.

conjungo, *is*, *nxi*, *notum* *v. a.* 1. To join together, to join, to connect, to unite (*usu. c. cum* and *abl.*, sometimes *c. dat.*). 2. To continue. 3. To contract (vowels): bellum quod conjungunt reges, a war which the kings carry on in concert, Cic.; quem ego cum Deorum laude conjungo, whom I put on a level with the Gods, Cic.

conjūrātio, *ōnis* *f.* A confederacy, a combination, a conspiracy.

conjūrātus, *a*, *um* *part. pass.* of seq. One who has sworn, who has conspired; (*m. pl. as subst.*) conspirators.

conjūro, *as* *v. n.*, with *pass. part.* *conjūrātus*. To swear a common oath, to conspire, to combine. 2. To swear.

conjux, *ūgis* *m. f.* A consort, a husband, a wife.

connecto, *is*, *exui*, *exum* *v. a.* 1. To connect, to join, to unite (*c. cum* and *abl.*, or *c. dat.*, or *inter se*). 2. To subjoin as a logical conclusion.

†*connexio*, *onia* *f.* A logical conclusion.

connexus, *a*, *um* *part. pass.* of prec.; also as *adj. c. compar.* 1. Closely connected. 2. Related to (*c. dat.*): persequere connexos his funeribus dies, examine the events of the days following these deaths, Cic.; (*n. as subst.*) a logical conclusion, the connection of an argument.

†*connexus*, *ūs* *m.* Connection, union, combination.

connitor, *ēris*, *nīsus* or *nīsus* *sum* *v. dep.* 1. To lean upon, to rest upon. 2. To strive, to labour, to strive to reach (sometimes *c. ut* and *subj.*, or *c. ad* or *in* and *acc.* of the object). 3. To bring forth (as a mother).

conniveo, *es*, *nīvi*, or *nīxi*, *no* *sup.* 1. To close the eyes. 2. To be closed (of the eyes). 3. †§ To be obscured. 4. To wink at, connive at (in *sceleribus*, Cic.).

connixus, *a*, *um* *part. fr.* *connitor*, *q. v.*

connūbiālis, *a*. *adj.* Of marriage, conjugal.

connūbium, *i* (*abl. connūbiō*, *trisyll.*, Virg.). *n.* 1. Marriage. 2. A right of marriage, of intermarriage.

cōnōpseum, *i* *n.* [κόνωψ.] A gauze net to keep off gnats.

cōnor, *ēris* *v. dep.* To attempt, to endeavour, to undertake.

conquassatio, *ōnis* *f.* A violent shaking.

conquasso, *as* *v. a.* To shake violently.

conqueror, *ēris*, *questus* *sum* *v. dep.* To complain, to complain of, or at, to bewail, to lament, to express indignation at (an event).

conquestio, ōnis. f., and m. conquestus, ūs. (only in abl.). Complaint, lamentation.

conquiesco, is, ēvi, ētum. v. a. 1. To rest, to be at rest, to repose (lit. and metaph.). 2. To sleep. 3. To halt (on a march). 4. To be put an end to (of an employment, a war, etc.). 5. To find relaxation (in a pursuit).

†**conquiesco, is, quexi. v. a.** To stoop down.

conquiro, is, quisiui, quisitum. v. a. 1. To seek for, search for, search out, to seek for in different quarters, to collect.

conquisite. adv. Very carefully.

conquisitio, ōnis. f. 1. A seeking for, a collecting. 2. A levying (of troops).

conquisitor, oris. m. 1. A recruiting officer. 2. †A spy.

conquisitus, a, um. part. pass. of conquiro; used also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.). Exquisite, recherché.

consalutatio, ōnis. f. A general greeting.

consaluto, as. v. a. To greet, to salute (of several persons).

consanesco, is, sanui, no sup. To become well again, to recover.

consanguineus, a, um. Akin to, related to, (fm. f. as subst.) a brother, a sister.

consanguinitas, atis. f. Relationship, consanguinity.

consancio, as. v. a. To wound severely.

consoölöro, as. v. a. To pollute with wickedness.

consoölörätus, a, um. part. of prec., also as adj. Wicked, depraved.

conscendo, is, di, sum. v. a. 1. To climb up, to mount, to ascend, to go on board (a ship), to embark in (c. acc. or c. in and acc.): *conscendi navibus sequor*, I put to sea, Virg.

conscensio, ōnis. f. A climbing up, an embarkation.

conscientia, ae. 1. A knowledge possessed in common. 2. Consciousness, knowledge. 3. Privity. 4. Conscience (good or bad): *ne quis modestiam in conscientiam duceret*, lest any one should distort their modesty into a consciousness of guilt, Sall.; *quis meum in istius gloriosissimi facti conscientiam nomen audivit?* who ever heard my name mentioned among the accomplices in that most glorious achievement? Cic.

conscindo, is, solde, scissum. v. a. 1. To cut or tear to pieces. 2. To attack (with abuse): *sibilis consciussa*, hissed off, Cic.

conscisco, is, iui. pres. infra. conscire (Hor.). v. a. 1. To unite in approving, to approve of, to decree, to decide on in common. 2. To agree. 3. To be privy to, conscious of: *mortem sibi ipse consciasset*, he would have slain himself, Cæs. (Sometimes without *sibi*; sometimes c. in and acc.): *facinus in se ac suos fœdum ac ferum consciscunt*, they determine on a wicked and savage line of conduct for themselves and their families, Liv.; *consciscenda mors voluntaria*, a voluntary death should be adopted, Cic.; *ut exilium et fugam nos conscisceremus*, that we should take refuge in banishment and flight.

conscius, a, um. adj. 1. Sharing a knowledge with another, privy to, conscious, conscious of (sometimes c. dat. of the accomplice, c. gen. of the act, but sometimes also c. dat.). 2. Conscious, i. e. knowing oneself guilty; (m. as subst.) an accomplice, a confidant.

†**conscroor, aris. v. dep.** To hawk so as to clear the voice.

§**conscribillo, as. v. a.** To mark (as a scourge does).

conscribo, is, psi, ptum. 1. To write, to compose. 2. To write down in a list, to enrol, to enlist, to levy. 3. To draw up, to frame (a law, etc.). 4. To scribble over. 5. †To mark (as a scourge does).

conscriptio, ōnis. f. A writing, a treatise, a written minute.

conscriptus, a, um. part. pass. of conscribo, q. v., as adj. Chosen, conscript, (a title of the Roman Senatus), (m. as subst.) a senator, Hor.

conscōo, as, ui, sectum. v. a. To cut to pieces, to cut up, to dismember.

consecrätio, ōnis. f. 1. A consecration, dedication. 2. †Deification.

consecro, as. v. a. 1. To consecrate, to dedicate, to devote (lit. and

- metaph.). 2. To devote to the infernal gods, to destruction. 3. To deify. 4. To immortalise (esp. in *part. pass.*).
- consectarius, a, um. adj.** Following as a consequence; (*n.* as *subst.*) a logical conclusion.
- consectatio, onis. f.** A pursuit of, a striving to attain.
- consectatrix, icis. f.** One who eagerly pursues.
- consectio, onis. f.** A cutting to pieces, a cutting down.
- consector, aris. v. dep.** 1. To follow, to attend upon. 2. To pursue, strive to attain or gain, aim at, desire. 3. To imitate, to affect. 4. To pursue as an enemy, to chase, to persecute.
- consectio, onis. f.** 1. A consequence. 2. The order in which one thing follows another: *ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem affert voluptatis*, the mere removal of annoyance brings pleasure as its consequence, Cic.
- conscensco, is, 'nui, no sup.** 1. To grow old, to grow old in company with, or together. 2. To decay, to become weak, powerless, useless, inconsiderable, to lose influence, to grow out of date.
- consensio, onis. f., and consensus, fis. m.** 1. Agreement, unanimity, consent, harmony. 2. A combination, conspiracy: *consensio*, a band of conspirators, Nep. *Consensu* (as *adv.*), unanimously: *bellum erat consensu*, war was voted unanimously, Liv.
- consentaneus, a, um. adj.** Agreeing with, corresponding to, consistent with (*c. cum* and *abl.*, more usu. *c. dat.*): *quod consentaneum est ei dicere*, what it is natural for him (consistent with his character) to say, Cic.
- Consentes Dii.** The twelve chief Deities,—Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi, Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo.
- consentio, is, si, sum. v. n.** 1. To feel with, to agree, to agree with, to harmonise (often *c. ad* and *acc.* of the measure agreed to, or *c. ut* and *subj.*, or *c. infin.*). 2. To combine, to conspire. 3. †To perceive at the same time. *Consensit senatus bellum*, the senate determined on war, Liv.
- consēpio, is, pai, ptum. v. a.** To hedge, to fence, to enclose, to surround.
- conceptum, i. n.** An enclosure.
- consequens, entis. part. of consequor** (used also as *adj.*). Suitable, natural, consistent with what has gone before; (*n.* as *subst.*) a consequence.
- consequentia, ae. f., and †consequia, ae.** 1. The order in which things follow, succession. 2. A consequence.
- consequor, aris, sēcutus sum. v. dep.** To follow, to attend, to pursue (in any way, for any purpose, as a consequence, an attendant, an enemy). 2. To follow, to imitate. 3. To arrive at, reach, overtake, attain to, obtain. 4. To be full. 5. To rival, to equal. 6. To perceive, to understand. *Laudes ejus verbis consequi*, to do justice to his praise by words, Cic.
- consēro, is, sēruī, sertum. v. a.** 1. To join together, to unite, to connect. 2. To fasten (a dress). 3. To place close to (*c. dat.* of the more remote object). 4. To fight (rare, usu. *manus consero*): *inter se strictas conserrere manus*, they fought with drawn swords, Ov.; *consertis deinde manibus*, then engaging in close combat, Liv.; *haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant*, they engaged in war, not without previous experience of one another's tactics, Liv.; *ego te ex jure manum consertum voco*, I make a formal claim to you; (*manum conserrere* being a legal phrase for to claim a thing by laying one's hand upon it before the praetor), Cic.
- consēro, is, sēvi, sītum. v. a.** To plant, to sow (either the land or the seed).
- conserta. adv.** Connectedly.
- conservatio, onis. f.** Preservation.
- conservator, aris. m., f. —atrix, icis.** A preserver.
- †conservitium, i. n.** Joint servitude.
- conserve, ae. v. a.** To preserve, to save, to maintain. 2. To observe (a law, a promise, etc.), to keep, to regard.
- conservus, i. m., f. conserva, ae.** A fellow-servant, a fellow-slave.

consessor, ōris. m. One who sits by, an assessor.

consensus, ūs. m. An assembly of persons sitting together.

considerāte, and †consideranter. adv. Considerately, circumspectly.

considerātiō, ōnis. f. Consideration, contemplation.

considerātus, a, um. part. pass. of considero, also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.). 1. Well-considered. 2. Considerate, circumspect, cautious.

considerō, as. v. a. 1. To consider, reflect upon, contemplate, examine.

2. (v. n.) To consider, reflect, meditate. 3. (v. n.) To be cautious.

consido, is, sēdi, sessum. v. n. 1. To sit down, to sit: cum ad jus dicendum consedisent, when they had taken their seats as judges. 2. To sink, to settle down. 3. To encamp, to station oneself, take up one's abode, etc. 4. To subside, abate (of angry passions, etc.), to diminish. 5. To end. Consedit utriusque nomen in quaestura, the name of neither was heard of as quaestor, Cic.

†consignātiō, onis. f. A written document.

consigno, as. v. a. 1. To seal, to seal up, to sign. 2. To attest, to establish. 3. To record, to register. Insitae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, ideas implanted in, and as it were stamped upon, our minds, Cic.

consiliārius, i. m., and †consiliātor, ōris. m. A counsellor, an adviser:

consiliarius Jovis, an interpreter of the will of Jupiter (of a soothsayer), Cic.

consilior, āris. v. dep. 1. To take counsel, to consult, to meet in council. 2. †To advise.

consilium, i. n. 1. Counsel, deliberation. 2. (Metaph.) A body met in council; a council. 3. Advice. 4. An intention, design. 5. A plan, a contrivance. 6. Counsel, i. e. good counsel, wisdom, prudence.

Quasi consilii sit res, as if the matter were still open for deliberation, Cæs.; magni consilii est, it is a matter requiring great deliberation, Cic.; hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, he was the instigator to and adviser of battle, Ov.; quid in eo genere efficere possis tui consilii est, what you can do in a matter of that kind you must decide yourself, Cic. [They decide] unde consilium fuerit culpam abesse, that where there was no deliberate intention there was no guilt, Liv.; ea uti deseram non est consilium, I do not intend to abandon them, Sall.

consimilis, e. adj. Like, very like, similar.

consipio, is. Mente consipere, to be master of one's senses, Liv.

consisto, is, stiti. v. n. 1. To stand, to stand still, to stop. 2. To take up a position, to be stationed. 3. To settle, to take up one's abode. 4. (Metaph.) To dwell (on a topic) (c. in and abl.). 5. To stand firm, to have a firm footing. 6. To consist, to subsist, to be. 7. To come to a stop, to an end, to cease. 8. To be consistent with, to agree with (c. cum and abl.). 9. (†As v. a.) To render. Re autem ne consistes quidem ullo iudice, but as to the facts, you will not have a leg to stand on, let who will be the judge, Cic.; vita omnis in venationibus consistit, their whole life is passed in hunting, Cæs.; in quo non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, to whom not only no guilt, but no suspicion even could attach, Cic.

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consiliarius, i. m., and †consiliātor, ōris. m. A counsellor, an adviser: consiliarius Jovis, an interpreter of the will of Jupiter (of a soothsayer), Cic.

consilior, āris. v. dep. 1. To take counsel, to consult, to meet in council. 2. †To advise.

consilium, i. n. 1. Counsel, deliberation. 2. (Metaph.) A body met in council; a council. 3. Advice. 4. An intention, design. 5. A plan, a contrivance. 6. Counsel, i. e. good counsel, wisdom, prudence.

Quasi consilii sit res, as if the matter were still open for deliberation, Cæs.; magni consilii est, it is a matter requiring great deliberation, Cic.; hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, he was the instigator to and adviser of battle, Ov.; quid in eo genere efficere possis tui consilii est, what you can do in a matter of that kind you must decide yourself, Cic. [They decide] unde consilium fuerit culpam abesse, that where there was no deliberate intention there was no guilt, Liv.; ea uti deseram non est consilium, I do not intend to abandon them, Sall.

consimilis, e. adj. Like, very like, similar.

consipio, is. Mente consipere, to be master of one's senses, Liv.

consisto, is, stiti. v. n. 1. To stand, to stand still, to stop. 2. To take up a position, to be stationed. 3. To settle, to take up one's abode. 4. (Metaph.) To dwell (on a topic) (c. in and abl.). 5. To stand firm, to have a firm footing. 6. To consist, to subsist, to be. 7. To come to a stop, to an end, to cease. 8. To be consistent with, to agree with (c. cum and abl.). 9. (†As v. a.) To render. Re autem ne consistes quidem ullo iudice, but as to the facts, you will not have a leg to stand on, let who will be the judge, Cic.; vita omnis in venationibus consistit, their whole life is passed in hunting, Cæs.; in quo non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, to whom not only no guilt, but no suspicion even could attach, Cic.

- consolatio**, ōnis. *f.* Consolation, comfort. 2. A consolatory discourse :
consolatio timoris, encouragement to allay fear.
- consolator**, ōris. *m.* A comforter, a consoler.
- consolatorius**, a, um. *adj.* Consolatory, comforting.
- consolor**, āris. *v. dep.* 1. To console, to comfort. 2. To encourage.
3. To alleviate.
- +consomnio**, as. *v. a.* To dream, to dream of.
- +consonans**, antis. *m.* A consonant.
- consono**, as, ui, itum. *v. a.* 1. To sound, to make a noise. 2. To resound.
- consonus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Harmonious. 2. Consistent, proper.
- consopio**, is, ivi, itum. 1. To lull to sleep. 2. †To benumb. 3.
(In pass.) To sleep.
- consors**, tia. *§adj.* 1. Sharing, partaking in. 2. Possessed in common.
3. Kindred, of a brother or sister, (more usu. as *subst. m. f.*) a partner, a partaker, a sharer in, a colleague. 4. A consort, husband or wife.
§5. A relation, a brother, a sister.
- consortio**, onis. *f.* and **consortium**, i. *n.* Community, fellowship, participation, society.
- conspiculus**, a, um. *part. pass.* from **conspicio**, q. *v.*, also as *adj.* (c. compar.).
Conspicuous, remarkable.
- conspiculus**, ūs. *m.* 1. Sight, a look, a glance: in conspectu, in one's sight, before one's eyes. 2. A view. 3. Mental survey, consideration.
- conspargo**, is, si, sum. *v. a.* 1. To besprinkle, to strew. 2. To sprinkle, to scatter.
- conspiciendus**, a, um. *gerundive* of seq. (as *adj.*). Conspicuous.
- conspicio**, is, spexi, spectrum. *v. a.* 1. To look at, to behold, to perceive. 2. To notice. 3. †To understand. 4. (In pass.) To be conspicuous.
- conspicor**, āris. *v. dep.* To descry, to perceive, to see.
- conspicuous**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Visible. 2. Conspicuous, remarkable.
- conspiratio**, ōnis. *f.* 1. Agreement, unity of sentiment, harmony. 2.
A combination, a conspiracy.
- conspiratus**, a, um. *part. pass.* of seq., but also †as *adj.* Conspiring, having conspired (in *Cæs. B. C.* the reading is doubtful).—See **constipo**.
- conspiro**, as. *v. a.* 1. §To blow together, sound together. 2. To agree.
3. To combine, to conspire (in good or bad sense; usu. c. in and acc. of the object.); (†pass. impera.): *conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius*, he was conspired against by more than sixty persons, *Suet.*
- consponsor**, ōris. *m.* A joint surety.
- §conspuo**, is, ui, ūtum, and **consputo**, as. *v. a.* To spit on, to besprinkle.
- +conspuro**, as. *v. a.* To defile, to pollute.
- +constabillio**, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* To establish.
- constans**, antis. *part.* from **consto** (used also as *adj.*, c. compar. and superl.).
1. Firm, constant, steady, unshaken, consistent. 2. Uniform. 3. Obstinate. 4. Costing (fr. *constat*). *Constantia magno [odia]*, costing you dear, *Ov.*
- constanter**. *adv.* 1. With firmness, constancy, consistency, steadily, unmoved, unshaken. 2. Regularly, unalterably, uniformly.
- constantia**, as. *f.* 1. Firmness, constancy, consistency, steadiness. 2. Uniformity. 3. Perseverance.
- constat**, *perf. stilit. v. impera.* (sometimes also in 3rd pl., the nom. being sometimes expressed). 1. It is evident, it is clear, it is universally admitted, or known. *Neque satis Bruto constabat quid ageret*, nor had Brutus altogether made up his mind what to do, *Cæs.*; *inter omnes constabat*, all were agreed, *Cic.* 2. It costs (c. abl. of the price).
- consternatio**, ōnis. *f.* 1. Consternation, fright. 2. Tumult, seditious disorder.

consternatus, a, um. *part. of seq.; as adj.* In consternation, in confusion, in disorder.

consterno, as. v. a. 1. To overthrow, to throw down. 2. To throw into consternation, into disorder, to terrify, to dismay. In *fugam consternantur*, they are alarmed and put to flight, Liv.; *multitudo ad arma consternata*, the multitude terrified into taking up arms, Liv.

consterno, is, strāvi, strātum. v. a. 1. To strew, to cover by strewing. 2. To throw down. — See *constratus*.

constipo, as. v. a. To press closely together.

constituo, is, ui, tūm. v. a. 1. To put together, to place, to arrange, to station, to post (an army, etc.). 2. To marshal, to array. 3. To halt, i. e. to cause to halt. 4. To settle, to establish. 5. To build, to erect, to found, to make. 6. To appoint, to determine, to fix (often c. *infin.*). 7. To fix in concert with, to agree upon with (c. *cum* and *abl.*, or c. *inter* and *acc.*). 8. To resolve, to determine (to do so and so).

constitutio, ōnis. f. 1. A constitution, disposition, natural character. 2. (In rhetoric) The point in dispute. 3. A regulation.

constitutor, ōris. m. An establisher.

constitutum, i. n. 1. An institution. 2. An agreement.

consto, as, stiti, stātum. v. a. 1. To stand, to stand firm, to remain, to endure, to last: *quo mento vix constes*, through which you are scarcely in your senses, Cic.; *Vitruvie nec sana constare mens*, Vitruvius began to be almost beside himself, Liv. 2. To agree, to agree with, correspond to, be consistent with (c. *cum* and *abl.*, or c. *dat.*). 3. To subsist, exist, consist (often c. *ex* and *abl.*). *Monuit ejus diei victoriam in eorum virtute constare*, he warned them that the victory of that day depended on their valour, Cæs. — See *constat*.

constrātum, i. n. A platform, a row of planks placed to walk on.

constrātus, a, um. *part. pass.* from *consterno* (q. v.).

constrictus, a, um. *part. pass.* from *constringo*; also as *adj.* (c. *compar.* etc.). Abridged, concise, compact. *Psephismata jurejurando constricta*, decrees ratified by an oath, Cic.; *constrictam jam omnium horum conscientiam tenere conjunctionem tuam non vides?* do you not see that your conspiracy is hampered and held in check by the consciousness that all these men before you have of it? Cic.

constructio, ōnis. f. 1. A putting together, a construction. 2. Connection.

construo, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To heap up, to gather together. 2. To put together, to build, to construct, to make. 3. To arrange.

constūpeo, es, ui. no sup. To be utterly amazed, astonished.

constūprator, ōris. m. A defiler, a raviager.

constūpro, as. v. a. To ravish, to defile.

consuadeo, es, si, sum. To advise (c. *dat. pers.*).

consuasor, ōris. m. An adviser.

consuefacio, is, feci, factum. v. a. To accustom, to habituate.

consuesco, is, suevi. *part. in pass. form consuetus. v. a., 3lat. pl. pres. consuemus: prop.* 1. To be accustomed, to be wont, to be habituated. 2. To have intercourse (sexual) with. 3. (+ *v. a.*) To accustom, to habituate.

consuetudo, ōnis. f. 1. Custom, habit, usage. 2. Intimacy, familiar friendship. 3. Intercourse, sexual connection: *consuetudo epistolarum*, epistolary correspondence, Cic.

consuetus, a, um. *part. of consuesco.* 1. Accustomed, habituated, in the habit of. 2. Customary, usual, habitual.

consul, ūlis. m. 1. The chief yearly magistrate at Rome. 2. A pre-consul (rare).

consulāris, e. adj. 1. Of a consul, like a consul, worthy of a consul. 2. Of consular rank, having been consul (in this sense often as *subst.*).

consulātus, ūs. m. The consulship.

consūlo, is, ui, sultum. v. a. 1. To deliberate, to take counsel, to con-

- sult. 2. To come to a decision. 3. (c. dat.). To consult a person's interests, to provide for his welfare, to regard. *Timori magis quam religioni consulere*, to be influenced by fear rather than by religion, *Cæsa*. 4. (v. a. c. acc.) To consult, i. e. to ask the opinion of, esp. to consult an oracle or a lawyer. 5. *Consulo boni*, to be satisfied with, to put a favourable construction on. *De perfugis gravius consultum*, they came to a sterner decision respecting (i. e. they inflicted severer punishment on) the deserters, *Liv.*; *munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur*, this is the business of the lawyers (i. e. of those who are consulted as counsel).
- consultatio**, *onis*. *f.* 1. Deliberation, consideration. 2. A subject for deliberation. 3. Consultation, asking for advice, inquiry.
- consulte**. *adv.* Deliberately, advisedly, cautiously.
- consulto**. *adv.* Deliberately, i. e. on purpose.
- consulto**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To deliberate, to consider, to reflect. 2. To provide for, regard the interest of (c. dat.). 3. (v. a.) To consult, to ask advice of: *ad hæc consultanda multitudo conversâ*, the multitude now having its attention turned to deliberating on these matters, *Liv.*
- consultor**, *oris*. *m.* 1. An adviser, a counsellor (chiefly in *Sall.*). 2. A consultor, one who asks advice.
- consultrix**, *icis*. *f.* One who provides for, who has a care for.
- consultum**, *i*. *n.* 1. A consultation of an oracle. 2. A decree (of the senate). 3. A decision, a resolution.
- consultus**, *a, um*. *part. pass.* of *consulo*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). 1. Fully considered, examined (of a matter). 2. Being consulted, having one's opinion asked. 3. Skilful in, well versed in, of profound knowledge (c. gen. of the knowledge); (*m.* as *subst.*) a lawyer.
- consultus**, *ûs*. *m.* 1. Deliberation, prudence. 2. A decree.
- consum**, only in fut. *confore* and *confuturum*. To be, to happen.
- consummatio**, *onis*. *f.* 1. Connection. 2. An end, a consummation, a completion: *consummatio gladiatorum*, the test of the skill of gladiators, *Plin.*
- consummo**, *as*. *v. a.* To complete, to finish, to consummate.
- consumo**, *is, ipse, iptum*. *v. a.* 1. To consume, to eat, to devour. 2. To destroy, to wear away. 3. To expend, to spend (money or time), to waste, to squander. 4. To exhaust, to impair, to carry off (as a disease does): *cum mare, cum terras consumpserit, æra tentet*, when he has exhausted sea and air, let him try the sky (seek a refuge there), *Ov.*
- consumptio**, *onis*. *f.* A consuming, consumption: *consumptio operæ*, an expenditure of trouble, *Cic.*
- consumptor**, *oris*. *m.* A consumer, a destroyer.
- consumo**, *is, ui, ūtum*. *v. a.* To stitch together, to contrive.
- consurgo**, *is, surrexi*. *v. a.* To rise, to rise up, stand up: *Hispania ad bellum consurrexit*, Spain rose in insurrection, *Liv.*
- consusurro**, *as*. *v. a.* To whisper together.
- contabesco**, *is, bui, no sup.*. *v. a.* To waste away, to pine away.
- contabulatio**, *onis*. *f.* A floor, a covering of boards.
- contabulo**, *as*. *v. a.* To cover with boards, to floor. *Contabulum mare molibus*, the sea being bridged over (the Hellespont by Xerxes), *Curt.*
- contactus**, *ûs*. *m.* 1. Touch, contact. 2. Contagion.
- contactus**, *a, um*. *part. pass. fr.* *contingo*, *q. v.* (esp.). Infected, struck by contagion, polluted, defiled.
- contages**, *is*. *f.* 1. Contact. 2. Contagion.
- contagio**, *onis*. *f.*, and **contagium**, *i*. *n.* 1. Contact, union. 2. Contagion, infection.
- contamino**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. †To blend, to unite. 2. To contaminate, to pollute, to defile, to mar.
- contego**, *is, xi, otum*. *v. a.* 1. To cover, to cover up or over. 2. To conceal, to hide. 3. To bury (c. abl. of the ground or grave, etc.).
- contemnere**, *as*. *v. a.* To defile, to pollute.
- contemnendus**, *a, um*. *gerundive* of *seq.*; as *adj.* Despicable, contemptible.

- contemno, is, mpti, mptum. v. a.** To despise, to contemn.
- contemplatio, ōnia. f.** 1. A viewing, a view, a survey. 2. Contemplation, meditation. 3. †Careful aim.
- contemplator, ōria. m.** One who contemplates, meditates on.
- §contemplātus, ūa. m. (only in abl.).** Contemplation, meditation.
- contemplor, āria. v. dep., and †contemplo, as. v. a.** 1. To survey. 2. To contemplate, to consider, to meditate on. 3. To observe, to notice; contemplatus once used in *pass.* sense: contemplato situ Carthaginis rediit, having surveyed the position of Carthage, he returned.
- contemptim. adv.** Disdainfully, scornfully.
- contemptio, onia. f., and contemptus, ūa. m.** Contempt, disdain, scorn.
- contemptor, ōria. m., and f. -trix, tricia.** A despiser, scorner, disdainer.
- contemptus, a, um. part. pass. of contemno; used also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.).** Contemptible, despicable, vile.
- contendo, is, di, tum. v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) §To stretch, to draw tight, to strain, to bend (a bow). 2. §To hurl, to shoot. 3. To exert (the mind, one's strength, etc.). 4. Labour at, seek to carry out. 5. To entreat earnestly, to beg (not c. acc. of the thing solicited, c. ab and abl. of the person solicited, c. ut or ne and subj. of the object). 6. To affirm positively, to assert emphatically, to maintain. 7. To contrast, to compare. 8. (v. n.) To labour, to strive, to exert oneself. 9. To go, to go towards; often contendit ire, he sets out to go, Cæsar. 10. To contend with, struggle with. Cum inter se multos annos contenderent, as they had been contending together for many years, Cæsar.; remittendum est aliquid ne omnia contendamus, we must pass over some things that we may not strain every point, Cic.
- contente. adv.** 1. Eagerly, with exertion, energetically. 2. †Sparingly, scantily.
- contentio, onia. f.** 1. A stretching tight, a straining, tension. 2. Violent exertion. 3. Contention, a contest. 4. Comparison, a contrasting. 5. (In rhetoric) Antithesis.
- contentus, a, um. part. pass. of contendo, as adj.** 1. Tightened, tight. 2. Eager, fully exerted: contentā voce, at the top of his voice, Cic.
- contentus a, um. adj. [contineo.]** Contented, satisfied, content.
- †§Contērrōbrōmius, a, um. adj.** Wandered over by Bacchus.
- conterminus, a, um. adj.** Bordering on (c. dat.), contiguous.
- contēro, is, trivi, tritum. v. a.** 1. To grind, to bruise, to crumble, to rub together, to wear away by rubbing, to wear out. 2. To spend, to pass (time, life, etc.). 3. To trample under foot (metaph.): an ille se in musicis contereret? should he spend all his time in the study of music? Cic.; ejus gravissimas injurias voluntariā quadam oblivione contriveram, I had on purpose as it were buried the gravest injuries he had done me in oblivion, Cic.; quæ sunt horum temporum ea jam contrivimus, such topics as are suited to these times I have already exhausted, Cæsar.
- conterreo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** To frighten, alarm, terrify.
- contestatio, ōnia. f.** An earnest entreaty.
- contestatus, a, um. part. of seq.; also in pass. sense.** Well attested, notorious.
- contestor, āria. v. dep.** 1. To call to witness. 2. Contestor litem, to enter on a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action.
- contexo, is, ui, xtum. v. a.** 1. To weave, to weave together, to twine, to connect. 2. To put together, to make. 3. To devise, to invent.
- contexte. adv.** In close connection.
- contextus, ūa. m.** Connection, coherence, agreement: in contextu operis, in the progress of the work, Tac.
- conticesco, is, ui, no sup.** 1. To become silent, to be silent. 2. To be still, stilled.
- †§conticinium, i. n.** Evening.
- contignatio, ōnia. f.** A joining of beams, a flooring, a floor: tertia contignatio, the third story, Hirt.

contiguo, as. v. a. To unite by beams, to floor.

contiguus, a, um. 1. Contiguous, adjacent. 2. §Within reach (c. dat.).

continens, entis. part. of contineo; used as adj. 1. Adjacent, neighbouring, contiguous (c. dat.). 2. Following close upon (an event, etc.), connected with. *Continentibus diebus*, on the following days, *Cæs.* 3. Continued, uninterrupted, continuing successively, in unbroken succession. 4. Continent, temperate, chaste. *Continentes causas*; and in n. pl. *continentia*, the chief point, that on which a matter turns, *Cic.* *Continens terra*, and *continens* by itself as *subst. f.*, the mainland, the continent: *continentes sylvas, c. montes*, a chain of woods, a chain of mountains, *Cæs. Liv.*; *neque consul, se continenti genere tertiam victimam reipublicæ præbisset*, nor would the consul have devoted himself for the republic, as the third victim of his family in unbroken descent, *Cic.*

continenter. adv. 1. Continuously, uninterruptedly, in unbroken succession. 2. Continently, temperately, soberly.

continentia, æ. f. 1. ‡A holding back. 2. Continence, temperance.

contineo, es, ui, tentum. v. a. 1. To hold together, to connect. 2. To hold, to contain, to comprise, to comprehend. 3. To surround, encompass, encircle, confine. 4. To preserve, to retain, to keep. 5. To keep together, to restrain, repress, check, bridle.

contingo, is, tigi, tactum. v. a. 1. To touch, to lay one's hand on, to take hold of. 2. To touch with the mouth, to taste, to eat. 3. To reach, arrive at, attain to. 4. To affect, influence (as passions, etc. do). 5. To come or be in contact with, to touch, to border on, be adjacent to. 6. To be connected with, related to (c. acc.). 7. To happen to, to befall (c. dat.) (usu. of favorable events, but not always), to arise, to happen.

§**contingo, is, xi. (for continguo). v. a.** To moisten, to besprinkle.

continuatio, onis. f. 1. A series, a long succession. 2. A sentence, a period.

continuo. adv. 1. Immediately, instantly. 2. As a necessary consequence; (in an argument) inevitably, at once.

continuo, as. v. a. 1. To connect, to join, to unite (c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To place together, so as to make a row. *Ingens cupido agros continuandi*, a vehement desire to add field to field, *Liv.*; *fundos quos continuavit*, farms which he has bought or inherited contiguous to one another, *Cic.* 3. To continue uninterruptedly. *Diem noctemque continuare potando*, to continue drinking day and night (or perhaps to unite day and night in drinking bouts), *Tac.*; *Sinonibus Sitonum gentes continuantur*, the Sitones border on the Sinones, *Tac.*; *paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi*, domestic dissensions follow immediately on the establishment of peace abroad, *Liv.*

continuus, a, um. adj. 1. Continuous, connected together, joining, adjacent, continued in unbroken series. 2. Successive. *Continuâ die*, the next day, *Ov.*; *Leucada continuum veteres habuere coloni*, in the time of the ancient inhabitants Leucas was joined to the continent, *Ov.*; *continuus fortunæ ictus*, repeated strokes of (hard) fortune, *Ov.*

contorqueo, es, si, tum. v. a. 1. To twist, to turn about, to turn. 2. §To wheel round and round. 3. To guide, to direct, to steer. 4. To hurl, throw, shoot. 5. To twist (an argument, etc.), to distort, contortus.

contorte. adv. In a forced, unnatural manner.

contortio, ðnis. f. 1. A whirling round: *contortiones orationis*, twistings of language, quibbles, fallacies, *Cic.*

contortus, a, um. part. pass. of contorqueo; used also as adj., and dim.

contortulus, a, um. 1. Twisted, wrested unnaturally. 2. Involved, complicated, intricate. 3. Vehement, energetic (of language, etc.).

contra. prep. c. acc., also adv. 1. (*prep.*) Opposite to, over against. 2. Against, in opposition to, contrary to. 3. (*as adv.*) Opposite. 4. On the contrary, on the other hand: *contra est*, the contrary is the fact, *Cic.*

(in this sense often followed by *atque*, *ac*, or *quam*). *Contra ac Deiotarus sensit*, contrary to the opinion of Deiotarus, Cic.; *contra quam ipse censuisset*, contrary to his own opinion, Cic.

contractio, *onis* *f.* 1. Contraction. 2. Compression, an abridging.

contractiuncula animi. Depression of spirits, Cic.

contractus, *a*, *um*. *part. pass.* of *contraho*, used also as *adj.* (*c. compar.*).

Contracted, limited, narrow, small, scanty. 2. Concise (of language).

§3. Retired, solitary (of a person). 4. Contracted (of a face), wrinkled

(through care, etc.). 5. Entered into, contracted (affairs, debt, war, etc.).

Quid sit optimum male contractis rebus video, I see what must be done now that affairs are in a bad condition, Cic.; *solicitiorem certe hominem, non suis contractis, neminem video*, I see no one in greater perplexity, though not through his own fault, Cic.

†*contrādico*, *is*, *xi*, *etum*. *v. a.* To contradict (*c. dat.*).

contraho, *his*, *xi*, *etum*. *v. a.* 1. To draw together, to collect. 2. To

contract, to narrow, to compress, to abridge, (of sails) to draw in, to reef, to furl, (of a face) to contract with frowns, wrinkles, etc. 3. To curb,

to bridle. *Te rogo ne contrahas et demittas animum*, I entreat you not to let your courage be diminished or depressed, Cic. 4. To make, to conclude

a bargain. *Qui contrahendis negotiis implicantur*, who are occupied in business, Cic.; *cum illo nemo rem ullam contraherat*, no one transacted any business, had any intercourse, with him, Cic. 5. To cause, to produce.

6. To contract, incur.

†*contrāpono*, *is*, *pōui*, *pōitum*. *v. a.* To place opposite.

contrārie and *contrārio*. *adv.* In a contrary manner, on the contrary.

contrārius, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Opposite to. 2. Contrary, different.

3. Opposed, adverse, hostile, unfavourable: *orationes inter se contrariae*, speeches different from one another, Cic.; *versantur retro contrario motu atque cœlum*, they go backwards with a motion contrary to that of the heaven, Cic.

contrectatio, *ōnis* *f.* Touching, handling.

contrecto, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To touch, to handle. 2. To meddle with, apply oneself to. 3. †To violate, defile.

contrēmo, *is*, and in prose *contrēmisco*, *is*, *mui* (*no sup.*). 1. To tremble, to shake. 2. To fear. 3. To waver.

contribuo, *is*, *ui*, *utum*. *v. a.* 1. To enrol in the same list, to unite to, to incorporate with. 2. To bring in, to contribute.

contristo, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To sadden, make sad. 2. To cause to look gloomy, to darken.

contritus, *a*, *um*. *part. pass.* of *contero*, *q. v.* (also as *adj.*). Hackneyed, trite.

contrōversia, *ae*. *f.* Controversy, dispute: *sine ullā contrōversia*, undeniably.

contrōversus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Full of dispute, controverted.

contrōversor, *āris*. *v. dep.* To dispute.

controversus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Controverted, disputed, disputable. 2.

Fond of controversy, disputations.

contrūcido, *as*. *v. a.* To cut to pieces, to destroy.

contrūdo, *is*, *si*, *sum*. *v. a.* To thrust together, to crowd together.

†*contruncō*, *as*. *v. a.* To cut to pieces.

contūbernalis, *is*. *m. f.* 1. A comrade. 2. An attendant (of a general). 3. A companion.

contūbernium, *i*. *n.* 1. A being a comrade, a living in the same tent. 2. The being an attendant of a general, to learn the art of war from him, attendance (of friends, pupils, teachers, etc.). 3. †The marriage of slaves. 4. Concubinage. 5. A tent, a war tent. 6. A dwelling, an abode (esp. for slaves).

contueor, *ēris*, *ultus*. *sum*. *v. dep.* 1. To look upon, survey, behold, see. 2. To contemplate, to consider.

†*contuitus*, *ūs*. *m.* (only in *abl.*). A look, a gaze.

- contumācia**, *ss. f.* 1. Obstinacy, stubbornness, contumacy. 2. Firmness.
- contumāciter**, *adv.* Obstinately, contumaciously, arrogantly.
- contumax**, *ācia. adj.* 1. Obstinate, contumacious, insolent. 2. ‡Firm, unshaken.
- contumēlia**, *ss. f.* 1. Insult, contumely, insulting reproach. 2. Reproof. 3. Injury (even that done to ships, Cæs.). 4. Violation, ravishment.
- contumēliōsa**, *adv.* Insultingly, reproachfully.
- contumēliōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Insulting, contumelious, reproachful.
- contumilo**, *ss. v. a.* To bury.
- contundo**, *is, tūdi, tūsum. v. a.* 1. To bruise, to beat, to crush, to beat in, to beat down. 2. To subdue, to break (a spirit, etc.). 3. †To bring to a close.
- conturbatio**, *ōnis. f.* Perturbation, agitation.
- ‡**conturbator**, *ōris. m.* One who throws into disorder.
- conturbo**, *ss. v. a.* 1. To disturb, to disquiet, to agitate, to perplex, to throw into confusion, into disorder. 2. To make bankrupt: *Pedo conturbat*, *Pedo* is bankrupt, *Juv.*
- contus**, *i. m.* A pole, a puntpole.
- ‡**contusio**, *onis. f.* A battering, a bruising.
- cōnus**, *i. m.* A cone.
- ‡**convādor**, *aris. v. dep.* To summon before a court.
- convalesco**, *is, lui. v. a.* To recover from an illness, be convalescent, to get strong (lit. and metaph.).
- convallis**, *is. f.* A valley enclosed all round, a valley.
- ‡**convāso**, *ss. v. a.* To pack up.
- convecto**, *ss. v. a.* To bring together, to collect.
- convector**, *ōris. m.* A fellow-passenger on board ship.
- convaho**, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* To bring together, to collect, to convey.
- convello**, *is, li, vulsum. v. a.* 1. To pull up, tear up, tear down, pull off. 2. To tear to pieces, to tear up, to tear, to rend. 3. To shake, to cause to totter; (metaph.) to make to waver. 4. §To agitate, to convulse: *cum signa convelli juberet*, when he ordered the standards to be plucked up (in order to march), *Liv.*; *so, unci convellere morsua*, to weigh anchor, *Lucan.*
- convēna**, *ss. m. f.* (usu. in pl.). People coming to one place from various quarters.
- convēniens**, *entis. part.* of *convenio*; used also as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). 1. Agreeing, unanimous, harmonious. 2. Consistent, in accordance with (c. cum and abl. or inter se). 3. Appropriate, suitable, fitting (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.).
- convenienter**, *adv.* Suitably, conformably, in a manner consistent with (c. dat. or c. ad and acc.).
- convēnio**, *is, vēni, ventum. v. a. and a.* 1. (v. a.) To come together, to meet, to assemble. 2. To unite, to combine, to agree (also pass. in this sense). *Pacem conventam frustra fuisse*, that peace had been agreed upon to no purpose, *Sall.* 3. To fit, to be fitting, suitable, applicable (c. dat. or c. in or ad and acc.). 4. (v. a.) To meet, to accost (used also in pass. part. in this sense). *Scripsit Lentulum transmisisse, nec eum a minore Balbo conventum*, he wrote word that Lentulus had crossed, and that he had not been met by the younger Balbus, *Cic.*; *si ea in manum non convenerat*, if she had not been formally married, *Cic.* (*Smith, Dict. Ant.*, in voc. Marriage.)
- convēnit**, *v. impera.* 1. It is becoming. 2. It is agreed (sometimes the nom. is expressed): *pax quæ cum S. Quinctio convenisset*, the peace which had been agreed upon with S. Quinctius, *Liv.*; *dum rem conventuram putamus*, while we think the matter will be settled, *Cic.*
- conventicium**, *i. n.* Money paid to the Greek citizens of the lower orders for attending the assemblies of the people.
- conventiculum**, *i. n.* A small assembly.

conventio, onis. f., and conventum, i. n. An agreement, a compact.

conventus, a, um. part. pass. from convenio, q. v.

conventus, ūs. m. 1. An assembly, a meeting. 2. The inhabitants of a province, or provincial town. 3. A compact, an agreement: **conventum agere, or peragere**, to hold a circuit, a court (of provincial magistrates).

‡converbēre, as. a. a. To beat, to strike.

converro, is, ri, sum. a. a. 1. To sweep together, to scrape together. 2. †To beat.

‡conversatio, onis. f. Intercourse, conversation.

conversio, onis. f. 1. A turning round, a revolution: **conversio mensium**, the periodical return of the months, Cic. 2. Change, alteration. 3. Repetition (of the same word). 4. The rounding of a sentence. 5.

‡Transition.

converso, as. v. a. To turn round.

conversus, a, um. part. pass. from converto (esp. in the senses). 1. Turned about, turned round. 2. Changed, transformed, disguised. 3. Directed, turned (towards). 4. Translated. 5. Turned away, so as to be adverse.

convertō, is, ti, sum. v. a. 1. To turn, to turn round. 2. To change, to alter. 3. (To alter so as) To throw into disorder; to turn upside down. 4. To direct, apply, employ (on an object), (c. ad or in and acc.). 5. To translate. **Castra castris convertunt**, they change camp with camp (i. e. move from one to another), Cæs.; **convertunt signa**, they wheel round, Cæs.—(very rarely **convertō** is used as **v. n.**); **hoc vitium huic uni in bonum vertebat**, this defect in him alone turned to good, Cic.

convestio, is, ūvi, itum. v. a. To clothe.

convexus, a, um. Convex: **coeli convexa**, the vault of heaven, so Virg.; so, **supera convexa**, Virg.

conviciātor, ōris. m. A reviler, a railer.

convicior, āris. v. dep. To rail at, to revile.

convicium, i. n. 1. A loud cry, a loud noise. 2. Reproach, reviling, railing (the most usual meaning). 3. Clamorous importunity. 4. Violently expressed disapprobation, contradiction, reproof.

convictio, onis. f. [vivo.] A living with, intimacy. 2. A body of convicts.

convictor, ōris. m. One who lives with, an associate, a friend, a daily guest.

convictus, ūs. m. A living with, friendly intercourse, intimacy. 2. ‡A banquet, a feast.

convinceo, is, vici, victum. v. a. 1. To convict of offence, of crime (c. gen., c. abl., c. de or in and abl.). 2. To prove, to demonstrate. **Multo quod convicta [prædia] ab Apolloniensibus**, I pass over the fact that they were proved not to belong to the people of Apollonia, Cic.

convīso, is, si. v. a. To look into, to examine thoroughly.

conviva, as. m. f. A guest at a feast, a table companion.

convivālis, e. adj. Of or belonging to a feast.

convivātor, ōris. m. One who gives a feast.

convivium, i. n. A feast, a banquet.

convivor, āris. v. dep., also †convivo, as. v. n. To feast, to carouse, to banquet.

convocatio, ōnis. f. A summoning together, an assembling.

convoco, as. a. a. To call together, to summon, to meet, to convoke, to assemble, to summon.

convolo, as. v. n. To fly together, to flock together.

convolveo, is, vi, vōlūtum. v. a. 1. To roll together, to roll round, to roll. 2. To involve, to overwhelm.

convomo, is, ui, itum. v. a. To vomit over, to be sick over.

coopario, is, ui, ertum. v. a. 1. To cover, to envelope. 2. To overwhelm.

cooptatio, onis. f. Election, choice.

- coopto*, *as. v. a.* To elect to an office shared by more than one, to the senate, etc.
- coōrior, ēris, ortus sum. v. dep.* To arise at the same time, to arise (of events, war, etc.), to rise up (of enemies, insurgents, etc.).
- †scoortus, ūa. m.* A rising.
- cōpa, sē. f.* A female dancer with castanets.
- †cōphīnus, i. m.* A basket.
- cōpia, sē. f.* 1. Plenty, abundance, a great quantity, a great number; (in *pl.*) riches. 2. The goddess Plenty. 3. Opportunity, means, power. 4. Forces, *i. e.* troops (most usu. in *pl.* in this sense). *Se eorum copiis aluerunt*, they maintained themselves on their resources, *Cæsa.*; *magna mihi copia est memorandi*, I can easily enumerate, *Sall.*; *oramus ut nobis pugnandi copiam facias*, we entreat you to give us leave to fight, *Liv.*; *bonam copiam ejurare*, to deny on oath that one has sufficient, *i. e.* to declare oneself insolvent, *Cic.*
- cōpiolæ, arum. pl. f.* A small number of troops.
- cōpiose. adv.* 1. Abundantly, plentifully. 2. Copiously, fluently, eloquently. *In provinciam sic copiose profectus erat*, he had departed for his province so amply provided, *Cic.*; *senatorum urna copiose absolvit*, the senators' ballot-box acquitted him by many votes, *Cic.*
- cōpiōsus, a, um. adj.* 1. Abundantly provided, rich. 2. Abundant, ample. 3. (Of a writer, etc.) Copious, fluent, eloquent: *copiosissimum ingenium*, a mind fertile in expedients, *Quint.*
- †cōpis, is. adj.* [An old form of *copiosus*.]
- †cōprea, sē. m.* [κόπρος.] A low buffoon.
- †copta, sē. f.* [κόπτεω.] A kind of cake made of mincemeat.
- cōpūla, sē. f.* 1. That which binds together, which connects, a bond. 2. A leash or couple for hounds. *Copulæ tortæ*, twisted ropes (of a ship's rigging), *Plaut.*
- cōpūlatio, ōnis. f.* A uniting, union, connection.
- cōpūlo, as. v. a.* To join together, to couple, to unite.
- †cōquīnus, a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to cooking.
- cōquo, is, xi, and †cōquino, as.* 1. To cook (in any way, boiling, baking, frying, etc.). 2. To burn up, to dry up. 3. To ripen. 4. To digest. 5. To meditate on, to desire. 6. *§To agitate*, to torment (as care, anger, etc.).
- cōqua, i. m., and f. cōqua, sē.* A cook.
- cor, dia. n.* The heart. *Lecti juvenes, fortissima corda*, chosen youths, gallant hearts (*i. e.* gallant men), *Virg.*; *cor habere*, to have sense, *Cic.*; *fatetur sibi vitam omnino semper horridam atque aridam cordi fuisse*, he confesses that a rough and coarse manner of life has always been agreeable to him, *Cic.*; *so, si vobis non fuit cordi Sp. Postumius prospere bellum gerere*, if you did not choose that *Sp. Postumius* should be successful in war.
- †cōrālinus, i. m.* A kind of fish found in the Nile and other rivers.
- cōrālium, i. n.* Coral.
- cōram. prep. c. abl. and adv.* In the presence of, before the face of, face to face with: *intueor coram hæc ornamenta*, I see these ornaments with my own eyes, *Cic.*; *mihi promiserunt coram et absenti mihi scripserunt*, they promised me verbally, and when I was away they wrote me word, *Cic.*; *cum coram sumus*, when we meet, *Cic.*; *coram quem quæritis adsum*, I whom you seek am before you, *Virg.*
- corbīa, is. f., and dim. *†corbūla, sē. f.* A wicker basket.
- corbīta, sē. f.* A slow-sailing ship of burden.
- coreulum, i. n.* 1.* A little heart. 2. (As a term of endearment) Darling.
- Coreŷra, sē. f.* The island of Corfu.
- †cordāte. adv.* Prudently.
- †cordātus, a, um. adj.* Prudent, wise.
- cordax, ōcis. m.* 1. A kind of wanton dance. 2. A name given to the trochee by Aristotle, from its want of dignity.
- †cordōlium, i. n.* Sorrow of heart, sorrow.

teordýla, *m. f.* The fry of the tunny fish.

teōriandrum, *i. n.* Coriander.

eōriārius, *i. m.* A leather-dresser, a currier, a tanner.

Cōrinthiācus, *a, um*, and **††Corinthiensis**, *e*, and **Cōrinthius**, *a, um*. Of Corinth, Corinthian; made of Corinthian brass.

†Corinthiarius, *i. m.* A worker in Corinthian brass.

eōrium, *i. n.* and **†corius**, *i. m.* 1. Leather; (in *pl.*) skins of leather. 2. Anything made of leather; a leathern strap, sack, etc. 3. A skin capable of being tanned (opp. to a fleece). 4. **†Rind** (of fruit), any outer covering. **Corium concidere** (*c. dat. pers.*), to tan a person's hide, i. e. beat him, Plaut.; **ut velles corio ludere, cerdo, tuo**, that you might be willing to play, you vagabond, at your own risk, *lit.*, at the risk of your own skin, Mart.

corneus, *a, um* and *dim. corneolus*, *a, um*. [*cornu.*] *adj.* Of horn.

corneus, *a, um*. *adj.* [*cornua.*] Of cornel wood.

cornicen, *inis. m.* A hornblower, a trumpeter.

teornīoor, *āris. v. dep.* To caw like a crow, to croak.

cornicula, *m. f.* A jackdaw.

teornicūlārius, *i. m.* A soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops.

cornicūlum, *i. n.* A horn-shaped ornament on the helmet, given to soldiers as a reward for bravery.

teornīger, *ōra, ōrum*, and **teornīfrons**, *tis.* Bearing horns, horned.

teornīpes, *ēdis. adj. m. f.* With horny feet, with hard hoofs.

cornix, *icis. f.* A crow. **Cornici oculum, ut dicitur** (elsewhere quoted **qui cornicum oculos confixerit**), he picked out the crow's eyes, as the proverb is, Cic., because the crow always attacks the eyes; so that it is nearly equivalent to our proverb of "the biter bit."

cornu. *indecl.* in *sing., pl.* -*ua, uum*, etc., also (but very rare) **cornus**, *tis. m.*, and **cornum**, *i. n.* 1. A horn. 2. Anything made of horn, as a kind of trumpet; a bow (because tipped with horn); the ends of the sailyards (for the same reason). The cone of a helmet in which the crest was put, the sounding-board of the lyre; the end of the stick around which volumes were rolled; an oil cruet, a funnel, **†a lantern**. 3. Any horny substance, anything like horn; (in hardness) the hoof of a horse; (in shape) the horns of the moon, the branches of a river; the extreme end or point of anything, the end of a bench. Projecting points of land, forming the extremities of a harbour (*esp. in pl.*). 4. The wing of an army. **Addis cornua pauperi**, you add vigour, or courage, to the poor man, Hor.: **si possimus cornua commovere disputationis**, if we may be able to shake the strongest points of your argument, Cic.: **Indicum cornu**, an elephant's tooth, ivory, Mart.

cornum, *i. n.* A cornel (the fruit).

cornus, *i. f.* 1. The cornel tree. 2. A spear (as having a cornel shaft).

teōrolla, *m. f.* A garland, a chaplet.

eōrollārium, *i. n.* 1. A wreath of gold or silver flowers given to a good actor. 2. A gratuity.

eōrōna, *m. f.* 1. A garland, a wreath. 2. A crown. 3. A circle of persons, a crowd, a ring. 4. **†The coronet** (of a horse): **sub coronā vendo**, to sell by auction (because the captives who were the first subjects of such sale were crowned): **Cnossia ardentis stella coronæ**, the Cretan constellation of the bright crown, Virg.; i. e. Ariadne, who was changed into a constellation called Cressa Corona.

eōrōnārius, *a, um. adj.* Of or for a crown: **coronarium aurum**, a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general (originally, to make him a crown to be borne in his triumph), Liv.

teōrōnārius, *i. m.* and *f. eōrōnāria*, *m.* A maker of, or dealer in garlands, etc.

eōrōno, *as. v. a.* 1. To crown, to wreathe with a garland. 2. To surround, to encompass. 3. To fill (goblets) to the brim.

corpōrātus, a, um. Furnished with a body.

corpōreus, a, um. adj. 1. Having a body, corporeal. 2. Of flesh, fleshy (of one shoulder of Pelops, as opp. to the other of ivory).

†corpulentus, a, um. adj. Corpulent, fat.

corpus, ōris. n. 1. A body. 2. A solid substance. 3. The flesh of a body. 4. A corpse, a carcass (used also of the bodies ferried over the Styx by Charon). 5. §A person. 6. What is collected under one head. A principio conjurationis usque ad reditum nostrum videtur mihi modicum quoddam corpus confici posse, from the beginning of the conspiracy to my return from exile appears to me capable of being made into one small volume, Cic.; unum corpus debet esse defensionis, the defence ought to be consolidated: unus corpus populi, one consolidated nation, Liv.; qui et ipsi ejusdem corporis erant, who were of the same body, i. e. of the same rank, Liv.

corpuseŭlum, i. n. A little body.

†corrādo, is, si, sum. v. a. To scrape, to rake together, to procure.

correctio, onis. f. Correction, amendment.

corrector, oris. m. A corrector, an improver: corrector Bestius, Bestius the preacher of morality, Hor.

correctus, a, um. part. pass. of corrigo, q. v.

corrēpo, is, psi, ptum. v. n. To creep. Correpo pavore, to creep with fear, to shrink, Lucr.

correpte. adv. Shortly (as to the quantity of a syllable).

†correptio, onis. f. The shortening (of a syllable).

correptus, a, um. part. pass. of corripio, q. v.

†corrīdeo, es, si, sum. v. n. To laugh together.

corrīgia, æ. A shoe-string.

corrīgo, is, rexi, rectum. v. a. 1. To straighten. 2. To correct, to amend, to set right: to make amends for. Acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam corrigere cupiens, wishing to efface the memory of the disaster he had sustained in Illyricum, Liv.

corrīpio, is, ui, reptum. v. a. 1. To seize upon, to seize, to snatch up: corripit e somno corpus, he rouses his body from sleep, Virg.; corripuit sese, she roused herself, she hurried away, Virg. 2. To carry off, as plunder (or as disease carries people off). 3. To attack, to reproach, to reprove. 4. †To curtail. Eximise correptus imagine formæ, held captive by (charmed by) the appearance of exquisite beauty, Ov.

corrōboro, as. v. a. 1. To strengthen. Corroboro me, to gain strength: qui conjurationem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt, who by their disbelief encouraged (gave strength to) the conspiracy in its infancy, Cic.

corrōdo, is, si, sum. v. a. To gnaw to pieces, to gnaw.

corrōgo, as. v. a. To collect by entreaty, to collect.

corrūgo, as. v. a. To wrinkle. Ne sordida mappa corruget nares, that a dirty cloth may not make you turn up your nose, Hor.

corrumpo, is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a. 1. To corrupt (in every sense), spoil, destroy. 2. To vitiate, falsify (records, etc.). 3. To seduce, to defile. 4. To bribe.

corrūo, is, ui, ūtum. v. n. To fall at the same time, to fall, to be slain, to be ruined.

corrupte. adv. Corruptly, profligately.

corruptēla, æ. f. That which corrupts, a means of corrupting, of seducing.

corruptio, onis. f. Corruption.

corruptor, ōris, m., and f. -trix, tridis. A corrupter, a seducer.

corruptus, a, um. part. pass. of corrumpo (used also as *adj.* c. compar. and superl.), corrupt, profligate.

Corsicus, a, um, and Corsus, a, um. adj. Corsican.

cortex, icis. m. 1. Bark, rind. 2. Cork.

†corticēus, a, um. adj. Of cork.

cortina, æ. f. 1. †† A caldron. 2. § The tripod of Apollo, an oracle. 3. † A tripod. Cava cortina, the vault of heaven, Enn.

- cōrusco**, *as. v. a.* 1. (rare) To push with the horns, to butt. 2. § To move quickly, to brandish. 3. § (*v. n.*) To flash, to glitter (of anything moving quickly).
- scōruscus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Quivering, trembling (of trees waving). 2. Flashing, glittering, bright (*esp. through rapid motion*).
- īcorvīnus**, *a, um. adj.* Of a raven.
- corvus**, *i. m.* A raven.
- Cōrybantius**, *a, um. adj.* Of the priests of Cybele.
- Cōryōius**, *a, um. adj.*, and *f. Cōryōis*, *īdis*. 1. Of the Corycean caves on Mount Parnassus. 2. Of Corycos, a promontory and town in Cilicia.
- cōryōus**, *i. m.* C. laterum et vocis mēs Bestia, Bestia a field for the exercise of my lungs and voice, Cic. [Bestia having been defended by Cicero, and corycus being a leathern sack full of bran, on which athletes used to exercise their strength,—but the reading is a mere conjecture].
- cōrylētum**, *i. n.* A hazel grove.
- cōrylus**, *i. f.* A hazel tree, a filbert tree.
- cōrymbifer**, *ēra, ērum. adj.* Wearing clusters of ivy berries (of Bacchus).
- cōrymbus**, *i. m.* A cluster of berries (*esp. of ivy berries*).
- cōryphæus**, *i. m.* [κορυφή.] A leader, a spokesman.
- cōrytus**, *i. acc. on. m.* [κορυτός.] A quiver.
- cos**, **cōtis**, *f.* 1. A stone. 2. A whetstone.
- īcosmēta**, *se. m.* [κοσμέω.] A slave who took care of the wardrobe.
- costa**, *se. f.* 1. A rib. 2. A side (of anything).
- costum**, *i. n.* Zedvary, an aromatic plant.
- cōthurnātus**, *a, um. adj.* Buskined, tragic, solemn or sublime, like tragedy.
- cōthurnus**, *i. m.* 1. A buskin, a high boot for hunting or for acting tragedies. 2. A high-heeled shoe. 3. A lofty tragic style.
- īcōtīcūla**, *se. f.* A touchstone, a test.
- īcōttābus**, *i. m.* [κοττάβος.] A cracking or splashing noise.
- cōttāna**, *orum. n. pl.* A kind of Syrian fig.
- īcōtūla**, *se. f.* [κοτύλη.] A small liquid measure, about half a pint.
- cōturnix**, *īdis. f.* A quail.
- Cōtyttia**, *orum. pl. n.* The feast of Cotytto, the goddess of lasciviousness.
- Cōus**, *a, um. adj.* Of Cos, an island in the Ægean sea: Cōus artifex, Apelles the painter, Ov.; Cōus poeta, Philetas, Ov.; (*n. sing. as subst.*) Cōan wine, (*n. pl. as subst.*) Cōan garments.
- īcōvīnāria**, *i. m.* A soldier who fought from a war chariot.
- īcōvīnus**, *i. m.* 1. A war chariot. 2. A chariot.
- īcoxa**, *se. f.* and **īcoxendix**, *īdis. f.* The hip.
- crābro**, *ōnis. m.* A hornet.
- īcrambe**, *es. f.* Cabbage: crambe repetita, stale repetition, Juv.
- crāpūla**, *se. f.* [κραυδάλη.] 1. The heavy feeling caused by intoxication. 2. Intoxication.
- cras**, *indecl. and adv.* To-morrow.
- crasse**, *adv.* Coarsely, inelegantly.
- crassitūdo**, *īnis. f.* Thickness, density.
- crassus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Thick, dense, coarse, gross, heavy. 2. Stupid, barbarous, unpolished: crassā Minervā, of plain common sense, Hor.; munnuculum crasso filo, a homely present, Cic.
- crastīnus**, *a, um. adj.* Of to-morrow, to-morrow.
- crātēr**, *ōris. m.*, and **crātēra**, *se. f.* [κρητήρ.] 1. A goblet, a cup. 2. The name of a constellation. 3. A bottle, a flask (for oil). 4. † A crater.
- crātes**, *is. f.* 1. Wickerwork. 2. A hurdle, a basket (*esp. that which received the heads of malefactors*), a kind of harrow. 3. (*In pl.*) fascines. Crates favorum, the closely-woven honeycomb, Virg.; spinæ crates, the compact joining of the back bone, Ov.
- īcrātīcūla**, *se. f.* A gridiron.
- creātio**, *ōnis. f.* Creation, election.

- creātor, oris. m.** A creator, a founder, a father.
- crēber, bra, brum. adj.** 1. Thick, pressed close together. 2. Repeated, frequent. 3. Crowded with, full of.
- crēbresco, is (no *perf.* in the simple *v.*). v. n.** To become frequent, to grow strong, to be prevalent, to prevail.
- crēbritas, atis. f.** Frequency, great number.
- crebro. adv.** Frequently, repeatedly. *Crebrius quam cribrum*, with more holes than a sieve, *Plant.*
- crēdibilis, e. adj.** Which may be believed, credible (*not* of a person). *Credibili fortior illa fuit*, she was bolder than he could believe, *Ov.*
- crēdibiliter. adv.** Credibly, in a manner to gain belief.
- crēditor, ōris. m.** A creditor.
- crēditus, a, um. part. pass. of credo, q. v.** *Creditae pecuniae*, money lent, *Cic.*
- crēdo, is, dīdi, dītum. v. a.** 1. To lend. 2. To trust, to entrust. 3. To believe, to place confidence in (*c. dat.* of either the speaker or the statement). 4. (*v. n.*) To believe, to think, to be of opinion, (sometimes ironically) to suppose.
- crēdilitas, ātis. f.** Credulity.
- crēdulus, a, um. adj.** 1. Credulous, easy of belief, apt to believe, trusting. 2. ‡Easily believed.
- crēmo, as. v. a.** To burn.
- crēmor, ōris. m.** A juice distilled from berries, from grain, etc.
- creo, as. v. a.** 1. To create, make. 2. To create, to elect. 3. To beget, to bring forth. 4. To cause, to produce.
- crēper, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Dark, obscure, uncertain.
- crēpida, ae. f., dim. †crēpīdula, ae.** A sole, a shoe, a slipper.
- crēpidātus, a, um. adj.** Wearing sandals or slippers.
- crēpido, inis. f. [κρηπίς.]** 1. ‡A pedestal. 2. A brink, an edge (*esp.* steep, a steep bank). 3. A pier, a quay. 4. ‡A ridge, a rock.
- †crēpitācillum, i. n., and †crēpitācūlum, i. n.** A rattle.
- †crēpito, as. v. n.** To creak, to rattle, to crackle, to make a noise.
- crēpitus, ūs. m.** A rattling noise, a loud sharp noise, a creaking.
- crēpo, as, ui, itum. v. n. and a.** 1. (*v. n.*) To rattle, to creak, to make a noise, to crack as a thing which breaks. 2. (*v. n.*) To cause to sound, to rattle: *cum populus frequens laetum theatri ter crepuit sonum*, when the crowded populace in the theatre, thrice made a noise of applause by clapping their hands, *Hor.* 3. To chatter about, to keep talking of, to keep uttering.
- crēpundia, orum. pl. n.** A child's rattle, toys.
- crēpusculum, i. n.** The twilight, the dusk of evening.
- creseo, is, crēvi. v. n.** 1. To grow, to arise. 2. To grow up, to increase, to multiply. 3. To rise in power, to increase in reputation, etc.
- See *Cretus*.
- Cres, ōtis. m., f. Cressa, also Crētis, Idis. f.** A Cretan man or woman, (used also as *adj.*) Cretan.
- Cressius, a, um, Crētens, a, um, Crētensis, e, Crētious, a, um.** Cretan, of Crete, an island at the bottom of the Ægean Sea.
- crēta, ae.** 1. Chalk. 2. White paint used for sealing, for painting the face, for whitening garments: *creta est profecto horum hominum oratio*, in truth, the language of these men is so much whitening powder, *i. e.* removes all trouble from the mind, *Plant.*
- crētātus, a, um. adj.** 1. Marked with chalk. 2. ‡‡ Clad in white robes (like a candidate for office).
- †crētēus, a, um.** Of chalk, marked with chalk.
- crētio, ōnis. f. [cerno.]** A formal legal declaration of acceptance of an inheritance.
- crētōsus, a, um. adj.** Chalky, abounding in chalk.
- crētūla, ae. f.** Chalk for sealing with.
- †crētus, a, um. part. pass. of cresco, used as adj.** Born, descended from (*c. abl.* or *ab* and *abl.*).

†*cribro*, *as. v. a.* To sift.

cribrum, *i. n.* A sieve.

crimen, *Inis. n.* 1. An accusation, a charge. 2. A crime, an offence.

3. §One guilty of crime, an object of accusation : *pictæ, coelestium crimina, vestes*, the embroidered garments, embellished with scenes of the errors of the Gods, *Ov.*; *ne ipse esset in crimine*, that he himself might not be accused, *Cic.*; *dare crimini* (*c. dat. pers. or c. infin. and acc.*), to accuse of having done so and so; *qui probari potest crimen sibi ipsum facere?* how can it be proved that he is doing wrong? *Cic.*; *se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum*, she proclaims herself the guilty cause and source of these evils, *Virg.*

crimīnatio, *ōnis. f.* Accusation.

†*criminator*, *oris. m.* An accuser.

crimīnor, *āris. v. dep.*, †also *crimino*, *as.* 1. To accuse, to impeach, to attack, to urge in accusation. 2. (Once) To be accused.

crimīnōse. adv. In an accusing spirit, reproachfully.

crimīnōsus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Full of accusations, reproachful, abusive.

2. Containing matter of accusation (*c. dat. pers. against whom*).

crinālis, *e. adj.* Of, for the hair, (*n. as subst.*) a hairpin. *Crinali corpore*, with a body covered with feelers like hair, *Ov.*

crinis, *is. m.* 1. Hair. 2. The tail (of a comet).

crinitus, *a, um. part.* from *crinio*. 1. Having long hair. 2. Having a horsehair crest.

§*crispisulcans*, *antis. adj.* Forked (of lightning).

crispo, *as. v. a.* 1. To curl. 2. To brandish : *nasus crispans*, a nose contracting itself into wrinkles, *Pers.*

crispus, *a, um, dim.* †*crispulus*, *a, um.* 1. Curled. 2. Having curled hair. 3. Wrinkled. 4. Quivering (of the plectrum striking the harp strings).

crisso, *as. v. n.* To wriggle.

crista, *se. f.* 1. The crest of a bird. 2. The crest of a helmet, a plume.

cristatus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Crested. 2. Wearing a crested helmet.

criticus, *i. m.* [*κρίνω.*] A critic.

croceus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of saffron. 2. Saffron-coloured, yellow.

croceinus, *a, um. adj.* Of saffron, (*n. as subst.*) saffron oil.

†*crocio*, *is*, and †*crocīto*, *as. v. n.* to croak.

crocodilus, *i. m.* [*κροκόδειλος.*] A crocodile.

crocota, *se. f.*, *dim.* †*crocotilla*, *se.* A saffron-coloured state robe.

crocea, *i. m.* [*κρόκος.*] 1. Saffron. 2. The colour of saffron (*i. e.* yellow): *recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ fabula*, whether Atta's play is suited to the stage (because the stage was powdered with saffron), *Hor.*

croṭālistria, *se. f.* A castanet dancer.

croṭalum, *i. n.* [*κροταλον.*] A castanet.

Crōtōpiādes, *se. m.* Linus, grandson of Crotopua.

†*cruciābilitas*, and †*cruciamentum*, *i.*, and *cruciatus*, *ūs. m.* Torture.

†*cruciābilitē. adv.* With torture.

crucio, *as. v. a.* 1. To torture, to torment. 2. To afflict greatly.

crudelis, *e.* Cruel, pitiless, inhuman.

crudelitas, *ātis. f.* Cruelty, inhumanity.

crudeliter. adv. Cruelly, inhumanly.

crudeasco, *is. v. n.* To become violent, fierce (of disease, battle, etc.).

cruditas, *ātis. f.* Indigestion.

crudus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Raw, (of wounds) bleeding. 2. Raw, (of food) uncooked, undressed, (of leather) unpolished, indigestible. 3. Having an indigestion. 4. Unripe, not come to maturity: *cruda viridiaque senectus*, a vigorous and green old age, *Virg.* 5. §Cruel.

cruento, *as. v. a.* To make bloody, to stain with blood.

cruentus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Bloody, blood-stained. 2. Bloodthirsty. 3. Blood-red, red.

erūmēna, *se. f.* A purse.

eruo, *ōria. m.* 1. Blood (esp. when shed, flowing from a wound, etc.).
2. Bloodshed.

†eruppellarii, *orum. pl. m.* Harnessed combatants among the Gauls.

†erūīfrāgius, *i. m.* One whose legs or shins are broken.

erua, *ūria. n.*, dim. **†erūsoulum**, *i. n.* The leg, the shin.

†erūsma, *ātis. n.* [κρούσμα.] A piece played on a stringed instrument.

erusta, *se. f.* 1. A crust, a covering. 2. A rind, a shell, a husk.

3. Stucco-work, plaster-work, work in relief.

†erusto, *as. v. a.* To encrust, to encase.

erustum, *i.*, dim. **erustūlum**, *i.* Crust, pastry.

erux, *erūcia. f.* 1. A cross. 2. Torture. 3. †A rascal, one deserting the cross: *abi in malam crucem*, you be hanged, Plaut.

†erypta, *se. f.* [κρύπτω.] A vault, a secret passage or chamber.

†erystallinus, *a, um. adj.* Of crystal; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, crystal vases.

crystallus, *i. m. f.* Crystal.

†erystallum, *i. n.* Crystal, anything made of crystal, a crystal vase

cūbiculāris, *e.* and **cūbiculārius**, *a, um.* Of a bed-chamber; *cubicularius* (as *subst.*), a chamberlain, a valet de chambre.

cūbiculum, *i. n.* 1. A bed-chamber. 2. †The emperor's seat at the theatre.

cūbille, *is. n.* A bed (lit. and metaph.).

cūbital, *ālis. n.* A cushion for the elbow.

cūbitālis, *e. adj.* An ell long.

cūbito, *as. v. n.* To lie down, to be in the habit of lying down.

cūbitum, *i. n.* 1. An elbow. 2. An ell.

†cūbitus, *ūs. m.* 1. A lying down. 2. A bed.

cūbo, *as, ui, itum. v. n.* 1. To lie, to lie down, to sleep. 2. To sit in a recumbent posture (esp. at meals, etc.). 3. To be sick, to keep one's bed: *Usticæ cubantis saxa*, the rocks of the lowly or sloping Ustica, Hor.

†cūcullus, *i. m.* 1. A cap, a hood. 2. A wrapper, a packing-case.

†cūcūlo, *as. v. n.* To cry cuckoo.

cūcūlus, *i. m.* A cuckoo, a term of reproach to a lazy farmer, for not having finished his pruning before the cuckoo is heard.

cūcūmis, *ōria. m.* A cucumber.

†cūcūbīta, *se. f.* 1. A gourd. 2. A cupping-glass.

†cūcūrio, *is. v. n.* To crow as a cock.

†cūdo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* To beat, to stamp, to coin, to make: *istæc in me cudetur faba*, Prov., that will fall on me, I shall suffer for that, Ter.

†cūdo, *ōnis. m.* A soldier's cap made of skin.

cujas, *ātis*, also **†nom. cujatis**. Of what family, from what country.

cujus (gen. of *qui*); also, *a, um*, as *adj.* Whose (very rare).

culeīta, *se*, dim. **†culeitella**, *se. f.* A pillow, a cushion.

cūleus, *i. m.* [κουλεός.] A leathern sack, a leathern bottle.

cūlex, *icis. m.* A gnat.

cūlina, *se. f.* 1. A kitchen. 2. §Food.

culmen, *inia. n.* The top, summit (prop. of a building), but also of a mountain, of a man's head, of heaven, the clouds, etc. etc.: *summum culmen fortunæ*, the utmost height of prosperity, Liv.

culmus, *i. m.* A stalk, a stem.

culpa, *se. f.* 1. Fault, error. 2. Mischief. 3. Blame.

culpatus, *a, um* (*part. of seq.*, as *adj.*). Blameable.

culpo, *as*, and **†culpito**, *as. v. a.* To blame, to reprove, to find fault with.

culter, *tri*, and dim. **cultellus**, *i. m.* 1. A knife. 2. †A cutter of a plough: *me sub cultro liquit*, he left me in great danger, Hor.

cultor, *ōria. m.*, *f. cultrix*, *icis*. 1. A cultivator (lit. and metaph.), a tiller. 2. An inhabitant. 3. One who favours, fosters, studies. 4. A worshipper.

†cultrārius, *i. m.* [culter.] He who slew the victim at a sacrifice.

- cultūra, sē.** 1. Cultivation, (lit. and metaph.) agriculture. 2. Honouring, paying respect.
- cultus, ūs. m.** 1. Cultivation, (lit. and metaph.) tilling. 2. Training, education. 3. Worship. 4. Dress. 5. The way of living, the habits of life, esp. a civilised, polished way of living, refinement. 6. Licentiousness (only once in Sall.).
- cultus, a, um.** (*part. pass.* of *colo*) q. v.; used as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). Refined, polished; a. as *pl. subst.*, *culta*, cultivated lands, fields.
- cŭllus, i. m.** A cup, a goblet, a drinking vessel.
- cum. prep.** (c. abl.). With, together with, provided with, attended with, in contest with, in comparison with, with the favour of, exerting oneself with (in this sense more commonly omitted). After the ablative of *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, and *qui* it is put after its case, and joined to it; as, *mecum*, *quibuscum*: *si mihi cum illo nihil fuisset*, if I had had nothing to do with him, Cic.; *cum eo ut*, on condition that, Liv.; *cum octavo*, eightfold, Cic.
- cum. conj. or adv.** of time. — See *quum*.
- cūmēra, sē. f.** A basket to keep corn in.
- cūminum, i. n.** Cummin, cummin seed.
- cumque.** *Mihi cumque salve rite vocanti*, hail to me whenever I invoke you with due honour.
- cūmŭlāte. adv.** Abundantly, amply.
- cūmŭlātus, a, um.** *part. pass.* of *cumulo*; used also as *adj.* Abundant, ample.
- cūmŭlo, as. v. a.** 1. To heap up, to pile up. 2. To accumulate, to amass, to acquire. 3. To increase. 4. To fill, to load. 5. To complete, to make complete, perfect.
- cūmŭlus, i. m.** 1. A heap, a mass. 2. An increase. 3. A crowning addition: *ad summam lætitiā meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet*, his arrival will crown my already great happiness, Cic.
- cūnābŭla, ōrum. n. pl.** 1. A cradle (lit. and metaph.). 2. A place where young children or animals are reared.
- cunæ, arum. pl. f.** A cradle, (lit. and metaph.) a nest: *primis cunis*, in his earliest infancy, Ov.
- cunctābundus, a, um. adj.** Delaying, loitering.
- cunctanter. adv.** Slowly, with hesitation, with delay.
- cunctatio, onis. f.** Delaying, loitering, dawdling, hesitation.
- cunctātor, ōris. m.** One who delays, loiters, hesitates, acts slowly.
- cunctor, āris. v. dep., and tēunctor, as.** To delay, to tarry, to loiter, to dawdle, to hesitate: *nec cunctatum apud latera*, nor did they delay on the flanks, Tac.
- cunctus, a, um. adj.** All, the whole.
- cūneatim. adv.** In the form of a wedge.
- cūneo, as.** 1. †To drive in like a wedge; (in *pass. part.*) formed like a wedge, pointed like a wedge, pointed.
- cūneus, i. m., and dim. cūneolus, i. m.** 1. A wedge. 2. A column of troops in the form of a wedge, i. e. a triangular column. 3. †The divisions of seats at a theatre, which were in the form of a wedge: *ut cuneis notuit res omnibus*, when the matter was made plain to all the seats, i. e. to all the spectators, Phædr.
- cūnŭculus, i. m.** 1. A rabbit. 2. A mine (under a wall, etc.). 3. (Metaph.) Underhand dealing, treachery.
- cūpa, sē. f.** A cask.
- cūpēdia, sē. f.** Daintiness.
- †cūpēdinārius, i. m.** One who prepares dainties, a pastry-cook.
- †cūpes, ēdia. m.** A lover of dainties.
- cūpide. adv.** Eagerly, desirously.
- cūpidīneus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Cupid, of love. 2. †Lovely.
- cūpiditas, ātis. f.** 1. A desire, wish for, eager longing for. 2. Covetousness. 3. Over-eagerness (for anything) (oftener in a bad than good sense). 4. A desire to serve a party, partiality.

Cūpīdo, īnis. m. Cupid, the god of love.

cūpīdo, īnis. f., also †**cūpēdo** (Lucr.). 1. Desire, wish, longing for.
2. Love, loving, desire. 3. †Covetousness.

cūpīdus, a, um. adj. Desirous of, wishing for, eager for (c. gen.). 2. Covetous. 3. Partial.

cūpiens, entis. part. of seq.; used also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). Desirous of, eager for (c. gen.).

cūpio, īs, pīvi, pītum; also *imperf. subj.* **cupiret**, Lucr. 1. To desire, to wish for, long for, be eager for (c. acc.). 2. To be favourable to, to be a partisan of (c. dat.).

†cūpītor, oris. m. One who desires, who wishes for.

cūpressetum, ī. n. A grove of cypress trees.

cūpressus, a, um. adj. Made of cypress wood.

†cūpressifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Bearing cypress trees.

cūpressus, ī. f. 1. The cypress tree (sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals). 2. §A box of cypress wood (not liable to decay).

†cūpreus, a, um. adj. Of copper.

cur. adv. Why (both in interrog. and dependent sentences), wherefore.

cūra, s. f. 1. Care, anxiety. 2. Care, attention, regard, diligence, carefulness. 3. The care of, i. e. charge of (affairs, doing a thing, taking care of a thing, managing a trust, etc.). 4. †A work in which care or pains have been expended, a written work, a book. 5. §A person appointed to take care of, in charge of anything. 6. An object of care, of regard: *rati esse Dīs curae esse*, thinking themselves an object of the care of the Gods, Sall.; *de ceteris senatui curae fore*, [saying] that the senate would take care of everything else, Sall.

†cūrābilis, e. adj. To be cared for, regarded with anxiety, apprehended.

†cūrāte. adv. Carefully.

cūrātio, ōnis. f. 1. A taking care of, management, administration. 2. Curing, healing.

cūrātor, oris. m. One who takes care of, a manager, a superintendent, a guardian.

cūrātūra, s. f. A taking care of, attention, management.

cūratus, a, um. part. pass. fr. curo, but †used also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.). Careful, anxious, put forth with care.

cureūlio, onis. m., dim. †cureūliumcūlus, ī. m. A weevil.

Cūrensis, e. adj. Of Cures, the chief town of the Sabines—Sabine.

Cūrētis, īdis. adj. f. Of the Cūrētes, the ancient inhabitants of Crete—Cretan.

cūria, s. f. 1. One of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people (see Smith's *Dict. Ant. in voc.*). 2. A place for the religious services of the curiae. 3. A senate house, a place of assembly for a council, the senate house. 4. The senate.

cūrialis, e. adj. Of the curiae; (m. as *subst.*) a citizen of the same curia.

cūriātim. adv. By, in the curiae (of votes so taken, etc.).

cūriatus, a, um. adj. Curiata comitia, the comitia where the people voted in their curiae; *curiata lex*, a law passed at such comitia.

cūrio maximus. The priest who presided over the curiae.

†cūrio, ōnis. m. A person wasted by care, by anxiety.

cūriōse. adv. 1. With care. 2. With too much care, hypercritically. 3. Inquisitively.

cūriōsitas, ātis. f. Curiosity, inquisitiveness.

cūriōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Painstaking, diligent. 2. Curious, inquisitive. 3. †Careworn; m. as *subst.*, a spy.

†cūrius, a, um. adj. Causing anxiety, grievous.

cūro, as. c. a. 1. To care for, take care of, attend to, regard, take trouble. 2. To manage, govern, administer. 3. To concern oneself about, to provide for, see to (a thing being done, usu. c. gerundive, rarely c. infin.). 4. To tend, to cure, to heal. 5. To provide for the payment of, to pay. 6. To propitiate, to appease (a god), to avert (a bad

- omen). 7. (v. n.) To cure: curo corpus, me, cutem, membra, etc., to refresh oneself, to take care of oneself; cubo curati, refreshed with food, Liv.; Fœsulæ quendam in sinistrâ parte curare jubet, he orders a man of Fœsulæ to command on the left, Sall.; exploratores, ut mos est, longius curabant, the scouts, as is usual, extended their motions further, Tac.; as *pass. impers.*, curabitur, it shall be attended to, Ter.; but as *pass. verb.*, curatur a multis, he is much respected, Plin.
- curriculum**, i. n. 1. †A running, a course: curriculo, at full speed, Ter. 2. A racecourse. 3. A race, (and metaph.) a course, a career. 4. A racing chariot, a chariot.
- curro**, is, curre, cursum. v. n. To run, to go with haste, to hasten; (of a horse) to gallop, to pass swiftly (of time): hortaris currentem, you are spurring a willing horse, Cic.
- currus**, ūs. m. 1. A chariot. 2. (§Anything with wheels.) A plough. 3. §A ship. 4. §The horses in a chariot: quem ego currum aut quam lauream cum tuâ laudatione conferrem? what triumph can I compare with the praise deserved by you? (because in a triumph the general was borne in a triumphal car, and crowned with laurel), Cic.
- cursorim**. adv. (As if running) Swiftly, hastily.
- curso**, as. and **curso**, as. v. n. To run about, to and fro.
- cursor**, oris. m. 1. A runner, a runner in a race (even in a chariot race). 2. A courier. 3. †A running footman.
- †cursura**, se. f. Running.
- cursus**, ūs. m. 1. A running, a swift advance, swift progress. 2. A course, a line of advance, line of march; (of a river) the flow, of affairs (the direction): equites cursum tenere non potuerant, the cavalry had not been able to hold their course (i. e. to advance straight forward), Cæsar.; cursum expectabamus, we were waiting for a passage (i. e. for a fair wind to allow us to cross the sea), Cic.; quique pedum cursu valet, and he who is best in speed, Virg.
- curto**, as. v. a. To curtail, to diminish.
- curtus**, a, um. adj. 1. Mutilated, broken. 2. Defective. 3. Scanty.
- cursilis**, e. adj. Of a chariot: curules equi, the horses provided by the state for the games of the circus; curulis sella, curule ebur (and even curulis as *subst.*), the curule chair of ivory for the consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles.
- curvamen**, inis. n., and **curvatura**, se. f. A bending, a bend.
- curvo**, as. v. a. 1. To bend, to curve. 2. To bend, i. e. to make to yield.
- §curvus**, a, um. adj. 1. Crooked, bent, curved, winding. 2. Stooping (of an old man). 3. Swelling into an arch (of the sea in a storm, or of a vaulted roof).
- cuspis**, idis. f. 1. A point. 2. A spear, the trident of Neptune. 3. The sting of a bee, of a scorpion, etc.
- custodia**, se. f. 1. Watching, guard, watchfulness, care. 2. A body of guards. 3. A station for guards. 4. A keeping in custody. Libera custodia, confinement in one's own house, Liv. 4. A prison, custody. 5. †A prisoner.
- custodio**, is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To guard, to watch over, to protect. 2. To keep, to detain. 3. To keep in custody, in confinement, in captivity.
- custos**, ōdis. m. f. 1. A watchman, a guard, a keeper, a defender, a protector. 2. A guardian. 3. A sentinel. 4. One who detains in confinement. 5. A keeper of the voting urns, or ballot boxes. Custos gazæ regie, the king's treasurer, Nep.; custos carceris, a gaoler, Suet.; custodes corporis, the king's body guard, Nep.; telorum eburnea custos, an ivory quiver, Ov.
- cūtilis**, is. f., and dim. **cūtiliula**, se. f. 1. The skin (of living persons and

- animals). 2. ‡Leather. 3. ‡The external appearance. Ego te intus et in cute novi, I know you thoroughly, Pera.
- cyāthus, i. m.** 1. A cup, a small cup, a ladle. 2. A liquid measure, a gill.
- ‡**Cyāneus, a, um.** 1. Blue. 2. Of the Cyanean rocks, the Symplegades.
- cýbea, æ. f.** A heavy kind of ship, a merchantman.
- ‡**cýbium, i. n.** A dish of salted tunnyfish.
- Cýclas, ñdis. f.** [κύκλος.] 1. A woman's state robe, surrounded with a border. 2. (In pl.) The Cyclades, islands in the Ægæan Sea.
- Cýclōpēus and Cýclōpius, a, um. adj.** Of the Cyclops, giants in Sicily with one eye, workmen of Vulcan.
- Cýdōnius and Cýdonēus, a, um.** Of Cydonia in Crete, Cretan : Cydonea mala, orum. n. pl.; and also Cydonia; as *subst.*, quinces.
- Cýcnēus, a, um. adj.** Of the Boeotian Cynus, Boeotian.
- cýgnēus, a, um. adj.** Of a swan.
- cýgnus, i. m.** A swan; (metaph.) a poet.
- cýlindrus, i. m.** A cylinder, a roller.
- Cýllēnēus and Cýllēnius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Cyllene, a mountain in Arcadia, where Mercury was born. 2. Of Mercury, sacred to Mercury.
- cýmba, æ. f.** [κύβη.] A boat, a bark.
- cýmbalum, i. n.** [κύμβαλον.] A cymbal.
- cýmbium, i. n.** A cup, a bowl.
- Cynicus, a, um. adj.** Cynical, of the Cynics; *m.* as *subst.*, a Cynic philosopher.
- Cýnōcēphālus, i.** [κυνὸν κεφᾶλή.] A kind of ape with a dog's head.
- Cýnōstīra, æ. f.** [κυνὸν οὐρά.] The constellation of the Lesser Bear.
- Cynthius, a, um. adj.** Of Cynthus, a mountain in Delos; *m.* as *subst.*, Apollo.
- Cýprius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of the island of Cyprus. 2. ‡Of copper.
- Cýrēnæus and Cýrēnāicus, a, um. adj.** Of Cyrene, a town in Africa, of Callimachus, of Aristippus, the founder of the Cyrenaic sect: Cyrenāici, the Cyrenaic school of philosophy.
- Cyrnēus, a, um. adj.** Corsican.
- Cýtæus and Cýtæus, a, um, also Cýtæis, ñdis. f.** Of Cytæ, a town in Colchia, Colchean, of Medea, Cytæis, Medea, Prop.
- Cýthērēa, æ. f., and Cýthērēia, ñdis. f.** Venus.
- Cýthērēus and Cýthērīacus, a, um, and Cýthērēias, ñdis. f.** 1. Of the island Cythēra (orum, pl. n.). 2. Of Venus.
- cýtisus, i. m.** A kind of clover.
- Cýtōriācus and Cýtōrius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Cytorus in Paphlagonia, a mountain celebrated for its box trees. 2. Of box wood.

D.

- Dactýlius, a, um. adj.** Dactylic.
- ‡**dactýliōthēca, æ. f.** [δακτύλιονθήκη.] A box for rings.
- dactýlus, i. m.** A dactyl.
- Dædālēus, a, um, and Dædālus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Dædalus (who escaped from Minos by making himself wings). 2. Like Dædalus, clever, cunning. 3. Like the work of Dædalus, beautifully made, ingenious: verborum dædala lingua, the tongue, the fashioner of words, Lucr.
- dāma, æ. m. f.** A fallow deer, a deer.
- damnatio, onis. f.** Condemnation.
- damnātorius, a, um. adj.** Pronouncing conviction or condemnation.

damnātus, a, um. *part. fr.* damno; used also as *adj.* (c. compar. and superl.)

Universally condemned, wicked.

†damnificus, a, um, and **†damnigērus**, a, um. *adj.* Mischievous.

damno, as. v. a. 1. To convict (lit. and metaph.). 2. To condemn.

3. To bind (by a clause in a will, etc., to a particular action). 4. To procure the condemnation of.

damnose. *adv.* So as to do injury, ruinously.

damnōsus, a, um. *adj.* Injurious, mischievous. 2. †Extravagant. 3.

†Injured, unfortunate.

damnum, i. n. 1. Hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss. 2. A fine, a penalty: *damnum facere*, to suffer loss, to receive injury, Cic.; *naturæ damnum*, a natural defect, Liv.

Dānus, a, um. *adj.* Grecian, (usu. in *pl.* as *subst.*) the Greeks.

†dānista, s. m. [δανιστής.] A usurer.

†dāpino, as. v. a. To serve up as food.

dapa, **dāpis**. *sing. only in poet.* 1. Food. 2. (*pl.*) **dāpes**, a feast, a banquet.

†dapsilis, e. *adj.* [δαψίλης.] Sumptuous, luxurious.

Dardānus, a, um, and **Dardānius**, a, um. *adj.* Of Dardanus, an ancient king of Troy, Trojan.

Dardānides, s. m., **Dardānis**, **Idis**. *f.* A descendant of Dardanus, a Trojan, man or woman, *Dardanides*, Æneas, Virg.

†dātārius, a, um. *adj.* That can be given.

†dātātīm. *adv.* By giving or tossing from hand to hand.

dātio, onis. *f.* 1. A giving. 2. A right of giving away, of alienation.

§dātor, oris. *m.* A giver.

†dātus, ūs. *m.* The act of giving.

de. *prep.* (c. abl.). 1. From, down from, coming from (as a traveller, or a person descended from by birth): *caupo de viâ Latinâ*, an innkeeper from (i. e. belonging to) the Latin street, Cic. 2. From, in point of time, directly after: *de die in diem*, also *diem de die*, from day to day, Liv. By: *in comitium Milo de nocte venit*, Milo came into the assembly by night. 3. From, of, out of, in point of number: *una de multis*, one of many, Hor.; *si quæ sunt de genere eodem*, if there be any of the same class, Cic. 4. From, out of (i. e. from having been): *de templo carcerem fieri*, to be made a prison from having been a temple, Cic. 5. Of, about, concerning. 6. For, on account of: *id, nisi gravi de causâ non fecisset*, he would not have done that but for some weighty reason, Cic. 7. According to, in accordance with (an opinion, a wish, etc.). 8. (With ablatives as an adverb) *De integro*, anew, Cic.; *de improvviso*, unexpectedly, Cæs.

Dea, s; *dat. pl.* **Deabus**. *f.* A Goddess.

dealbo, as. v. a. To whitewash, to whiten.

†deambulatio, ōnis. *f.* A taking a walk.

deambulo, as. v. a. To walk about, to take a walk.

†deāmo, as. v. a. To love very much.

dearmo, as. v. a. To disarm.

†deartuo, as. v. a. To tear limb from limb, to tear to pieces.

†deascio, as. v. a. To cheat.

dēbacchor, āris. *v. dep.* To rage, to be violent, to rave.

dēbellator, ōris. *m.* A conqueror.

dēbello, as. v. a. 1. To put an end to a war, to terminate a war. 2. To fight, to fight out. 3. To conquer, to subdue: as (*pass. imper.*): *ne absente se debellaretur*, that the war might not be concluded in his absence, Liv.

dēbeo, es, ui, itum. *v. a.* [de habeo.] 1. To owe, to be in debt: *animam debet*, he is over head and ears in debt, Jer. 2. To be bound, to be under a moral obligation to do. *Esse debet*, he ought to be, Cic.; *tibi hoc video non posse deberi*, I see that I must not remain in your debt as to

this, Cic.; oratio juventuti nostrae deberi non potest, the speech must not be left owing to our young men, i. e. must be published, Cic.; animae quibus altera fato corpora debentur, the souls to which other bodies are destined by fate, Virg.; nisi ventis debes ludibrium, unless you are bent on becoming, or destined to become, the sport of the winds (a translation of the Greek γέλωτ' ἀφαισκάνειν), Hor.; hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debui, I was under this exceeding obligation to Q. Maximus, Cic.; plurimum ei debeo, I am under great obligations to him, Cic.

dēbīlis, e. *adj.* [de habilis.] Crippled, disabled, weak, powerless.

dēbilitas, ātis. *f.* Weakness, infirmity.

dēbilitatio, ōnis. *f.* A weakening, disheartening.

dēbilito, as. *v. a.* 1. To cripple, to maim. 2. To weaken. 3. To dishearten.

dēbitio, ōnis. *f.* An owing.

dēbitor, ōris. *m.* A debtor, one who owes.

dēbitum, i. *n.* 1. A debt, what is owed, what is due. 2. An obligation.

†dēblātō, as. *v. a.* To bawl out, to blab.

†dēcēcūmīno, as. *v. a.* To lop, to cut at the top.

dēcanto, as. *v. a.* 1. To sing. 2. To repeat over and over. 3. To leave off singing.

dēcēdo, is, cessi, cessum. *v. n.* 1. To depart, to retire, to withdraw, to retreat. 2. To make way for, to retire before (as a mark of respect), (c. de or ex and abl. of the place, c. dat. pers.). 3. §To yield. 4. To disappear, to cease (of illness, etc.). 5. To die (sometimes de vitā decedo), to set (of the sun or stars). 6. To resign, to abandon (c. abl. or c. de and abl. of the property or rights relinquished). 7. To deviate from (c. de and abl.). Quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id suis decedere opibus credebant, all the securities taken for the liberty of the people they looked upon as so much abridged from their own power, Liv.

dēcem. indecl. Ten.

December, bris. *m.* December; (also as *adj.*) of December.

†dēcemjūgis, is. *m.* A chariot with ten horses.

dēcompēda, se. *f.* A ten-foot measuring rod.

dēcompēdātor, oris. *m.* A measurer, a surveyor.

dēcomplex, is. *adj.* Tenfold.

Dēcemvirālia, e. *adj.* Belonging to Decemvirs, (of laws) passed by Decemvirs.

Dēcemvirātus, ūs. *m.* The office of Decemvir.

Decemviri, orum. *pl. m.* Decemvirs (there were boards of Decemvirs for many purposes). 1. Litibus judicandis, for the decision of private actions. Agris dividendis, for the division of lands. Sacris faciendis, these were a college of priests, the number of whom was increased under the emperors to sixty.

†dēcennia, e. *adj.* Lasting ten years, recurring every ten years.

dēcens, entis. (*part.* from deceo; used also as *adj.*, c. compar. and superl.). 1. Becoming. 2. Graceful. 3. Beautiful.

dēcenter. *adv.* In a becoming, graceful, or elegant manner, so as to become a person.

dēcentia, se. *f.* Becomingness, elegance, grace.

dēceptus, a, um. *part. pass.* for decipio, q. v.

†dēcēria, is. *f.* [δεκήρης.] A ship with ten banks of oars.

dēcerno, is, crēvi, crētum. *v. a.* 1. To decide, to determine, to resolve. 2. To pronounce a decision, to decide, to decree. 3. To vote for.

4. To decide by combat, to fight, to contend: utinam meo solum capite, decernerem, I wish that I were risking in the struggle nothing but my own life, Cic.

dēcerpo, is, psi, ptum. *v. a.* 1. To pluck, to gather. 2. §To enjoy.

dēcertatio, ōnis. *f.* A contest.

dēcerto, as. *v. n.* 1. To contend, to struggle, to fight. 2. To vie with:

- nec in ultima ferro decertare placet, and they decide not to push the struggle to extremities with the sword, Ov.
- dēcessio, onis. f.** 1. A departure, retirement. 2. Diminution.
- dēcessor, ōris. m.** One who is retiring: *successori decessor invidet*, the predecessor envies his successor, Cic.
- dēcessus, ūs. m.** 1. A departure, a retirement. 2. Decrease, diminution, disappearance. 3. Death.
- dēcet. v. impers.** (the nom. of the thing sometimes expressed, *pl.* only in Plaut. and Quint.). 1. To be becoming, fitting, suitable. 2. To become, to behove (c. acc., c. dat. very rare, only in Ter. and Sall.).
- dēcīdo, is, cīdo, no sup. [cado.] v. n.** 1. To fall, to fall down, to fall off. 2. To fall dead or dying, to die: *amicorum perfidiā decidi*, I am undone, or defeated, through the treachery of my friends, Nep.; *an toto pectore deciderim*, or whether I am utterly banished from her heart, Tib.
- dēcīdo, is, cīdi, cīsum. [cedo.] v. a.** 1. To cut off. 2. To settle, to decide, determine (a complicated matter, account, etc.), (often c. cum and abl. pers. with whom a matter is settled).
- dēcīdūus, a, um. adj.** Falling, liable to fall.
- dēcies. adv.** Ten times.
- dēcīma, e. f.** 1. A tenth part, a tithe, a tax of ten per cent. imposed on landholders in the provinces (usu. in *pl.*). 2. A largess given to the people.
- dēcīmānus, a, um. adj.** 1. Subject to the payment of the decima tax, to the payment of tithes. 2. Belonging to the tenth cohort. *Decimana porta*, the main entrance of the camp, placed the furthest from the enemy, because there the tenth cohort of each legion was stationed, opposite to the *Porta Prætoria*; *m. as subst.*, a collector of the decima, a taxgatherer.
- dēcīmo, as. v. a.** To decimate.
- dēcīmus, a, um. adj.** The tenth.
- dēcīpio, is, cēpi, ceptum. v. a.** 1. To catch, to ensnare, to beguile. 2. To deceive: *laborum decipitur*, he is beguiled of his troubles, Hor.
- dēcīsio, onis. f.** A settlement, a decision.
- dēcīlāmātio, onis. f.** 1. Declamation, oratorical exercise. 2. A declamatory way of speaking. 3. †A theme or subject for declamation.
- dēcīlāmātor, ōris. m.** A declaimer, a rhetorician.
- dēcīlāmātōrius, a, um. adj.** Rhetorical, declamatory.
- dēcīlāmo, as, and dēcīlāmīto, as. v. n.** 1. To declaim, to practise rhetorical delivery, to practise speaking. 2. To declaim, i. e. speak violently, to bluster.
- dēcīlārātio, onis. f.** A declaration, exposition, announcement.
- dēcīlāro, as. v. n.** 1. To make clear, to manifest, to make known, to show plainly. 2. To declare, to announce. 3. To prove.
- dēcīlinātio, onis. f.** 1. A leaning aside, a turning out of the way from, so as shun, avoidance. 2. A slight digression.
- dēcīlinātus, ūs. m.** Avoidance.
- dēcīlinātus, a, um. part. pass.** from *declino*. *Ætate declinatā*, in the decline of life, Quint.; *declinata ab aliarum ingenio*, differing from the disposition of others, Ter.
- dēcīlino, as. v. a.** 1. To bend down. 2. To turn aside, to turn away. 3. To avoid, to shun. 4. (As *v. n.*) To deviate, to digress. *Nec dulci declinat lumina somno*, nor does he close his eyes in sweet sleep, Virg.; *quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli*, in proportion as the war had been diverted to Italy, Liv.
- dēcīlīvīs, e. n. pl., once §declivā. adj.** Sloping downwards, downhill, descending (of a path, etc.): *iter declivi senectæ*, the downhill path of old age, Ov.; (*n. as subst.*) a slope, a descent.
- dēcīlīvitas, atis. f.** A declivity, a slope.
- dēcōctor, ōris. m.** A bankrupt.
- dēcōctus, a, um. part. pass.** of *decoquo* (also as *adj.*). 1. Carefully

- wrought up. 2. Ripe, mellow.—†*decocta*, *m. f.* (as *subst.*) Water, boiled and then iced, as a cold drink.
- ††*dēcollo*, *as. v. a.* 1. To behead. 2. To deprive.
- †*dēcollo*, *as. v. n.* To trickle in scanty drops, to fail.
- dēcolor*, *ōris. adj. m. f.* 1. Discoloured, not of its natural colour. 2. Depraved, degenerate. 3. Unbecoming.
- dēcoloratio*, *ōnis. f.* Discolouration.
- dēoro*, *as. v. a.* To discolour, to disfigure, to defile.
- uo*, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To boil down, to boil away, to melt, to decrease. 2. To boil, to cook. 3. To squander one's property, to become a bankrupt. *Hunc alea decoquit*, gambling is the ruin of this man, *Pers.*
- dēcor*, *ōris. m.* Grace, elegance, what is becoming, beauty.
- dēcore*, *adv.* Becomingly, properly, gracefully, beautifully.
- dēcōro*, *as. v. a.* To deck, to decorate, to adorn.
- dēcōrus*, *a, um. adj.* 1. Becoming, suitable to, decorous, seemly. 2. Beautiful, elegant. 3. Decorated, adorned; (*m. as subst.*) that which is becoming, propriety, decorum (*Cicero* gives it as the translation of *τὸ πρέπον*).
- dēcrēpitus*, *a, um. adj.* Worn out, decrepid.
- dēcreasco*, *is, ēvi, etum. v. n.* To decrease, diminish, grow less, to wane (of the moon), to wear away, wear out.
- dēcrētum*, *i. n.* [*decerno*.] A decree, a decision, a vote passed.
- †*dēculco*, *as. v. a.* To trample on.
- †*decumates agri*. Land liable to the payment of tithe, *Tac.* See *decima*.
- dēcumbo*, *is, cūbui, cūbitum. v. n.* 1. To lie down, to sit down at table. 2. To fall (of a conquered gladiator).
- dēcūria*, *m. f.* 1. A division into ten (each *turma* of the cavalry was divided into *decuries* of ten men). 2. A division without reference to number, esp. of the judges; there were three such *decuriae* till the time of *Augustus*, who added a fourth. See *Smith's Ant. voc. Judex*.
- dēcūriatio*, *ōnis. f.*, and *dēcūriātus*, *ūs. m.* A dividing into *decuries*.
- dēcūrio*, *as. v. a.* To divide into *decuries*.
- dēcūrio*, *ōnis. m.* 1. The commander of a *decuria* of cavalry. 2. A member of the senate of the municipia, and the colonies. *Decurio cubiculariorum*, the high chamberlain, *Suet.*
- dēcurre*, *is. perf. curri, and cūcurri, cursum. v. n.* 1. To run down, go down rapidly, flow down (of a river), descend (into the open sea, as a ship, i. e.), set sail. 2. (Of soldiers) to advance to an attack, to skirmish. *Quinto die iterum in armis decursum est*, on the fifth day there was a second skirmish, *Liv.* 3. To run about in armour (dancing at festivals or funeral games). 4. To run through, pass through, pass, discuss. 5. To betake oneself to, to have recourse to (*c. ad* and *acc.*, often as *pass. impera.*). *Eo decursum est ut populus comitiam haberet*, they had recourse to the expedient of making the people hold an assembly, *Liv.*; *inceptumque una decurre laborem*, and with me pass through (sail through), i. e. bring to a conclusion the labour thus begun, *Virg.*
- dēcursio*, *ōnis. f.* 1. A running down, a sally out, a skirmish. 2. †A walking in armour. See *decurro*, 3.
- dēcursus*, *ūs. m.* 1. A running down, a flowing down, a descent. 2. A sally, a skirmish, a military evolution. 3. A running in armour (at a festival, etc.; see *decurro*, 3). 4. A coming to the end of a career: *decursum honorum*, the having run or passed through all the honours of the state, *Cic.*
- dēcorto*, *as. v. a.* To curtail, abridge, mutilate.
- dēcus*, *ōris. n.* 1. Ornament, decoration. 2. Dignity, honour. 3. Grace, beauty. 4. Glory, credit. 5. Propriety, virtue.
- †*dēcussis*, *is. f.* A piece of money worth ten asses, a ten as piece.
- dēcusso*, *as. v. a.* To divide crosswise, saltire fashion.
- dēcūtio*, *is, ussi, ussum. v. a.* To shake off, strike off.

- dēdēcet**, *v. impera. sing. and pl.* (sometimes the nom. of the thing is expressed). To misbecome, to be unbecoming, improper.
- dēdēcor**, *ōris. adj. m. f.* Disgraced, disgraceful.
- dēdēcōro**, *as. v. a.* To disgrace, to dishonour.
- †dēdēcōrus**, *a, um. adj.* Discreditable, disgraceful.
- dēdēcus**, *ōris. n.* 1. Disgrace, dishonour, shame. 2. A disgraceful action, shameful conduct.
- dēdēcātio**, *ōnis. f.* A dedication, consecration.
- dēdico**, *as. v. a.* 1. †To announce, to declare. 2. To enter (in a return). 3. To dedicate, to consecrate. 4. †To dedicate (to a patron), to devote (to a purpose).
- dēdignor**, *āris. v. dep.* To disdain, to scorn (c. acc. or c. infin.).
- dēdisco**, *is, didici. v. a.* To unlearn, to forget (what one has learnt).
- dēditicius**, *a, um. adj. (usu. m. as subst.).* One who has surrendered, a prisoner by capitulation.
- dēditio**, *ōnis. f.* Surrender, capitulation.
- dēditus**, *a, um. part. pass. of seq. (also with esp. meaning).* Given up to (a pursuit), devoted to, addicted to (c. dat.): *deditā operā*, on purpose, designedly, Cic.
- dēdo**, *is, didi, ditum. v. a.* 1. To give up, to surrender. 2. *dedo me*, to give oneself up to (a pursuit, a friend's views, etc.), to devote oneself to (c. dat., sometimes c. ad and a gerundive): *dede manus*, yield, Lucr.; *dediderunt se*, they capitulated, Cæs.
- dēdōceo**, *es, ui, ctum. v. a.* To unteach, to teach a person the contrary of what he has learnt or practised before: *populumque falsis dedocet uti vocibus*, and teaches the people not any longer to use incorrect expressions, Hor.
- §dēdōleo**, *es, ui, itum. v. n.* To cease to grieve, to give over grieving.
- †dēdōleo**, *as. v. a.* To cut away, to smoothe.
- dēdūco**, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* 1. To lead or draw down. 2. To lead or bring away. 3. To lead (esp. of leading a colony to a place), to conduct (esp. of conducting a bride to her husband's house). 4. To attend, to escort (as a mark of respect). 5. To launch (a ship). 6. To draw out, to spin out, (lit. and metaph. of writing) to compose. 7. To deduct, to take away. 8. To deduce, to derive. 9. To lead away from, divert from (an intention, an opinion, etc.), to lead astray, to mislead: *quo die de fundo Cæcina moribus deduceretur*, a day on which Cæcina should be formally ejected from his farm, Cic. This was a legal form (in order to give a right of action) by which a person was led from a disputed possession; "moribus," without force; "vi," or "vi solidā," by force.
- dēductio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A drawing off. 2. A leading or conducting (esp. to a colony). 3. A deduction, a diminution. 4. A deduction (in argument). 5. Ejection (see *deduco* in fin.): *quæ erit in istos agros deductio?* what kind of settlement of those lands will take place? Cic.
- dēductor**, *oris. m.* One who attends a candidate in his canvass.
- dēductus**, *a, um. part. pass. from deduco, q. v.*
- dēerro**, *as. v. n.* To wander out of the way, to stray, to go astray.
- †dēfæco**, *as. v. a.* To purify from dregs, to clear, to cleanse.
- dēfātīgātio**, *ōnis. f.* Fatigue, weariness.
- dēfātīgo**, *as. v. a.* To fatigue, weary.
- dēfectio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A failing, failure, deficiency. 2. Defection, desertion, revolt (often c. ab and abl.) 3. †A fainting fit: *solis defectio*, an eclipse of the sun, Cic.
- †dēfector**, *ōris. m.* A revolter, deserter, a rebel.
- dēfectus**, *a, um. part. of deficio, q. v., esp.* Failing, exhausted. 2. Disheartened.
- dēfectus**, *ūs. m.* 1. Failure, deficiency. 2. D. solis, an eclipse of the sun.
- dēfendo**, *is, di, sum. v. a.* 1. To ward off, to keep away, to avert (c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To defend, to protect. 3. To sup-

- port, to uphold, to maintain (a proposition). 4. To advance in defence : id maxime defendi, this I most especially urged, Cic.
- dēfensio, onis. f.** Defending, defence.
- dēfensito, as. v. a.** To defend, to be in the habit of defending.
- dēfenso, as. v. a.** To defend, to protect.
- dēfensor, oris. m.** 1. One who wards off, an averter. 2. A defender, a protector, (applied even to inanimate things) a guard.
- dēfensus, a, um. part. pass.** for *defendo*, q. v.
- dēfēro, fers, tūli, lātum. v. a.** 1. To bring down, to carry down, to bear down (c. ad or in and acc. of the place whither or person to whom, c. dat. only in Plaut., often c. adv. loci). 2. To bring, to conduct, to carry, esp. of driving (ships) ashore. 3. To give up to, into a person's power, to deliver over, to transfer (c. ad and acc. pers., more rarely c. dat.). 4. To bring information, to announce, to report, to state. 5. To indict, impeach, inform against. 6. To make a return of, enter, set down in a return. 7. To recommend for reward or promotion: in beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est a Lucullo, he was recommended by Lucullus, and his name placed on the list of those to be rewarded for their services, Cic.; ad quem Epicurei primas deferebant, to whom the Epicureans assigned the preeminence, Cic.
- dēfervesco, is, vi, no sup. v. n.** To cool down, to become cooler (lit. and metaph.). and in Cic. D. N. II. XXXIX
- dēfessus, a, um. (part. of defetiscor, to be weary, found only in Jer.); as adj.** Weary, fatigued.
- dēficio, is, fēci, fectum. v. n.** 1. To leave, to abandon (c. ab and abl.). 2. To revolt from, to rebel (c. ab and abl.). 3. To fail, to be wanting, to be deficient (sine c.). 4. (v. a.) To be wanting to, to fail, to desert (as a man's strength deserts him), (c. acc., more rarely c. dat.): ne animo deficerent, that they might not lose courage, Cæs.; pass. both *deficior* and § *defio*, is, to fail, to fall short, to be deficient in.
- dēfigo, is, xi, xum. v. a.** 1. To fix down, to fix, to fasten, to fix firmly. 2. To transfix (with astonishment). 3. To announce (as an augur makes a solemn announcement). 4. To curse, to devote to the infernal gods (because witches made figures of wax, and pierced them with pins, as was practised in the middle ages). 5. ‡ To reprove, to blame.
- § **dēfingo, is, inxi, iotum. v. a.** To form, to describe.
- dēfinio, is, iui, itum. v. a.** 1. To mark out the limits, the boundaries of. 2. To limit, to confine. 3. To mark out, to fix. 4. To define, to describe. 5. To lay down as a definition. 6. To finish, to conclude (rare).
- dēfinito. adv.** Definitely, expressly, in precise terms.
- dēfinitio, ōnis. f.** A definition, a precise description.
- dēfinitivus, a, um. adj.** Laying down a definition, explanatory.
- dēfinitus, a, um. part. pass.** of *definio*; also as *adj.* Definite, distinctly marked out, fixed, settled.
- defio. v.** Deficio.
- dēflāgratio, ōnis. f.** A burning, a conflagration.
- dēflāgrātus, a, um. pass. part. of seq.** 1. Burnt. 2. Destroyed.
- dēflāgro, as. v. n.** 1. To burn, to be on fire, to be consumed by fire; (metaph.) to be destroyed (by any means). 2. (Metaph.) To burn out, to cease to burn, to cool (of anger, etc.).
- dēflecto, is, xi, xum. v. a. and n.** 1. To bend down. 2. To bend aside, turn aside, divert (from its original or intended course). 3. (v. n.) To turn aside, to wander from, depart from (so as to differ): Philippum novam postea deflexisse viam, [saying] that Philip had subsequently made a new road in another direction, Liv.
- dēfleo, es, ēvi, ētum. v. a.** To weep for, to lament, to weep.
- † **dēfloccatus, a, um. adj.** Bald.
- dēflōresco, is, rui, no sup. v. n.** To fade, to wither (lit. and metaph.).
- dēfluo, is, xi, xum. v. n.** 1. To flow down, (lit. and metaph.) to flow.

2. To be carried down by the stream, to float. 3. To fall down (as a robe to the feet), to descend, to come to (usu. c. ad and acc., once c. dat. para. to whom a thing comes, i. e. by whom it is gained or received): *co-hors ad terram defluxit equis*, the troops dismounted, Virg. 4. To deviate. 5. To fall away, to secede (from a party). 5. To cease to flow, (metaph.) to cease, to come to an end, to pass away: *ne quid in terram defluat*, that nothing may fall to the ground, i. e. be lost, Cic.
- dēfōdio**, *is, fōdi, fossum. v. a.* 1. To dig into, to dig up. 2. To bury (metaph.).
- defore**.—See *desum*.
- dēfōrmātio**, *ōnis. f.* A disfiguring, a defacing.
- dēfōrmis**, *e. adj.* 1. Deformed, misshapen, unsightly, ugly. 2. Shapeless.
- dēfōrmītas**, *ātis. f.* Deformity, (lit. and metaph.) ugliness.
- deformo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To form, to fashion. 2. To deform, to disfigure. 3. To disgrace, to dishonour.
- dēfraudo**, *as. v. a.* To defraud, to cheat (c. abl. rei).
- dēfrēnātus**, *a, um. adj.* Unbridled, unrestrained.
- dēfrīco**, *as, ui, ictum. v. a.* To rub, to rub down, (metaph.) to satirise.
- dēfrīngo**, *is, frēgi, frāctum. v. a.* To break off.
- dēfrūtum**, *i. n.* New wine boiled down.
- dēfūgio**, *is, fūgi, fūgitum. v. a.* To flee from, shun, avoid, escape.
- defunotus**, *a, um. v.* Defungor.
- dēfundo**, *is, fūdi, fūsum. v. a.* To pour down, to pour forth.
- dēfungor**, *eris, functus, sum. v. dep.* To discharge (a duty), to perform, to finish. 2. To die: *defuncta bellis barbitos*, a lyre which has finished its service, Hor.; *defunctus jam sum*, now I am safe, Ter.
- dēgēner**, *ēris. adj., m. f.* 1. Degenerate, degenerating from (c. gen.). 2. Ignoble, base.
- dēgēnēro**, *as. v. a.* 1. To degenerate, to degenerate from (c. ab and abl.). 2. To dishonour (by degenerating from), (c. acc.): *degeneratum in aliis*, his degeneracy in other points, Liv.
- †dēgēro**, *is, gessi, gestum. v. a.* 1. To carry off. 2. To make up (into a form).
- †dēglūbo**, *is. no perf.* To skin, to flay.
- dēgo**, *is, dēgi, no sup. v. a.* 1. To spend, to pass (time, life, etc.). 2. (v. n.) To live.
- dēgrandīnat.** *v. impera.* To leave off hailing.
- dēgrāvo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To weigh down. 2. To overpower, to crush (of superior enemies).
- dēgrēdior**, *ēris, gressus sum. v. dep.* 1. To go down, to descend. 2. To dismount, to alight.
- dēgusto**, *as. v. a.* 1. To taste. 2. (Metaph.) To make trial of. 3. †To touch slightly, to graze.
- dēhīnc** (sometimes *dēhīnc* as monosyll.) *adv.* 1. From hence (very rarely of place, usu. of time), henceforth, afterwards, then, next. 2. In the second place (rare).
- dehisco**, *is. (perf. found in no good author). v. n.* To open, to gape (of the ground cloven by an earthquake, the waves parting asunder, a leaky boat): *dehiscens intervallis acies*, the line of battle with gaps in it; gaps in the line of battle, Liv.
- dehōnestāmentum**, *i. n.* That which disgraces or dishonours, a blemish.
- dehōnesto**, *as. v. a.* To disgrace, to dishonour.
- dehortor**, *āris. v. dep.* To exhort against, to dissuade (c. infin. or c. ab and abl., †c. ne and subj.).
- dēin**, and **dēinde**. *adv.* 1. From thence, (of place) next. 2. More usu. then, (of time) after that, afterwards, next. 3. Secondly, in an enumeration (answering *primum*, etc.).
- deinceps**. *adv.* 1. One after another, successively, in succession. 2. Next, secondly, in the second place (answering *primum*, etc.). 3. Continuously, without stopping: *quos video deinceps tribunos per triennium*

fore, who I see will be tribunes one after another for the next three years.

Cic.

deinshper. *adv.* From above.

dēiectio, ōnis. *f.* A casting down, a turning out, ejection.

deiectus, a, um. *part. pass.* from *dejicio*. 1. Driven from, driven out.

2. §Deprived of (c. *abl.*). 3. Dishevelled. 4. Slain. (As *adj.*). 1.

Downcast, disheartened. 2. Low (of situation): *oculos dejecta decoros*, casting down (or cast down as to) her beautiful eyes, *Virg.*; *deiectus spe*, disappointed, *Cæs.*

deiectus, ūs. m. 1. A throwing down. 2. A fall (of a river). 3. A declivity.

dējēro, as, also dejuro. *v. a.* To swear.

dējicio, is, jēci, jectum. *v. a.* 1. To throw down, to cast down, to drive down, to tear down. 2. To throw off. 3. To drive away, dislodge,

expel (enemies from a post, etc.), eject. 4. To strike down, to slay (in

battle). 5. To cast down in dejection. 6. To prevent (a person)

from obtaining, deprive of (an expected honour): *nec a republicā deji-*

ciebam oculos, nor did I take my eyes off the republic, *Cic.*; *hæc sunt*

dejecta, these things are jotted down, *Cic.*; *ecquid ergo intelligis quantum*

mali de humanâ conditione dejeceris? are you at all aware how much evil

you have removed from the condition of mankind? *Cic.*; *neque eorum*

sortes dejiciuntur, nor are any lots for them (in their case) put into the

urn, *Cæs.*; *dejecit equum*, he made his horse leap down.

†**dējungo, is, nxi, netum.** *v. a.* To separate.

†**dējūvo, as.** *v. a.* To forbear, to assist.

dēlābor, eris, lapsus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To fall down, glide down, flow down. 2. To fall, to descend (metaph.).

dēlāmentor, aris. *v. dep.* To lament, to deplore, to bewail.

dēlasso, as. *v. a.* To weary.

dēlātio, ōnis. *f.* An accusation, an information.

†**dēlātor, oris.** *m.* An informer (sometimes c. gen. of the crime imputed).

†**dēlēbīlis, e.** *adj.* That can be destroyed, or effaced.

†**dēlectābīlis, e.** *adj.* Delectable, agreeable.

dēlectamentum, i. *n.* Amusement, delight.

dēlectātio, ōnis. *f.* Pleasure, delight.

dēlecto, as. *v. a.* To please, to delight, to amuse; (sometimes as *v. impers.*) it delights me.

dēlectus, a, um. *part. pass.* from *delego*, q. v. esp. Picked out for excellence, select.

dēlectus, ūs. m. 1. A choice, selection. 2. A levy (of troops), enlistment. 3. †The men levied or enlisted.

dēlēgātio, ōnis. *f.* An assignment (of a debt.)

dēlēgo, as. *v. a.* 1. To send. 2. To remove, to transfer. 3. To delegate (a duty), to entrust. 4. To assign over (a debt). 5. To impute, to ascribe (c. *dat.*, more rarely c. *ad* and *acc.*).

†**dēlēnīficius, a, um.** *adj.* Soothing, winning, attractive.

dēlēnīmentum, i. *n.* A charm, that which soothes or attracts.

dēlēnio, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* To soothe, to charm, to captivate.

dēlēnītor, ōris. *m.* One who soothes.

dēleo, es, ēvi, ētum. *v. a.* 1. To blot out, to efface. 2. To atone for, efface the recollection of. 3. To destroy, to annihilate.

†**dēlētio, ōnis.** *f.* Utter destruction.

dēlēbērābundus, a, um. *adj.* Deliberating.

dēlēbērātio, ōnis. *f.* Deliberation, grave consideration.

dēlēbērātīvus, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to deliberation, deliberative.

dēlēbērātor, oris. *m.* One who deliberates.

dēlēbērātus, a, um. *part. of seq.*, also as *adj.* (c. *compar.*). Fully resolved, deliberately determined on, deliberate (of a deed).

dēlēbēro, as. *v. a.* and *n.* [libra.] 1. To deliberate on, to revolve, to consider, to weigh. 2. (*v. n.*) To deliberate. 3. To consult with (c.

- cum and abl.). 4. (v. a.) To consult (an oracle), only in Nep. A
 To resolve upon, to determine.
 dēlibo, aa. v. a. 1. To taste. 2. (Metaph.) To enjoy. 3. To pick,
 to cull (metaph.). 4. To detract from, to diminish.
 dēlibro, aa. v. a. To take away, to deduct.
 dēlibūtus, a, um. part. from delibuo (uus.). Anointed, smeared.
 dēlicāta, adv. Delicately, luxuriously.
 dēlicātus, a, um. adj. 1. Delicate, delicious, luxurious, voluptuous (of
 persons or things). 2. Soft, tender. 3. ††Fastidious.
 dēliciae, ārum. pl. f. 1. Delight, pleasure. 2. Amusement, pastime.
 3. An object of delight, a darling. Delicias facis, you make a laughing-
 stock of me, Plaut.
 dēlicolus, ārum. pl. f. A darling.
 dēlictum, i. n. A fault, an error, a crime (prop. of omission).
 dēligo, is, lēgi, lectum. v. a. To pick out, to choose, to select (once in
 Virg.), to pick out as useless in order to send away, to discard.
 dēligo, aa. v. a. To bind down, to bind, to fasten.
 †dēlingo, is. To lick up. Delingo salem, to lick up salt, i. a. to have a
 wretched dinner, Plaut.
 dēlinquo, is, līqui, lictum. v. a. To commit a fault (properly of omission),
 to offend, to err; (sometimes c. acc.) aa, si quid deliquero, if I shall have
 committed any fault, Cic.
 dēliquesco, is, līqui, no sup. v. a. To melt, to dissolve. 2. To melt
 away (so aa) to disappear.
 †dēlīquium, i. n. Injury, loss.
 †dēlīquo, aa. v. a. To make clear, to explain.
 ††dēlīrāmentum, i. n., and deliratio, onis. f. Folly, absurdity.
 dēlīro, aa. v. a. [de lira (an old word for a furrow).] To be crazy, to be
 silly, to dote. Quocquid delirant reges, whatever folly the kings commit,
 Hor.
 dēlīrus, a, um. adj. Crazy, silly, doting.
 dēlītesco, is, lītū, no sup. v. a. To lie hid, to lurk. 2. To take refuge
 in, to skulk behind (c. in and abl.).
 dēlītīgo, aa. v. a. To quarrel, to scold.
 Dēlīna, a, um. adj. Of Delos, the island sacred to Apollo and Diana as
 their birthplace: Delia Dea, Diana, Hor.; m. as subst., Apollo. Another
 form is Deliacus, used only of Delian brass, and of capons, for which the
 Delians were celebrated.
 Delphicus, a, um. adj. Of Delphi, where Apollo's chief oracle was, (m. as
 subst.) Apollo.
 dēlphīn, īnis, acc. īns. m. [δελφίν.] A dolphin.
 dēlūbrum, i. n. A shrine, a temple.
 †dēluctor, āris. v. dep. To struggle, to wrestle.
 †dēlūdīflo, aa. v. a. To mock, to make a fool of.
 dēlūdo, is, si, sum. v. a. To mock, to deceive, to delude.
 †dēlumbis, e. adj. Crippled in the loins, (metaph.) weak, enervated.
 dēlumbo, aa. v. a. To cripple in the loins, (metaph.) to weaken.
 dēmādesco, is, dui. v. a. no sup. To become wet.
 dēmādo, aa. v. a. To entrust to: in proximam civitatem demandari, to be
 brought (or sent) in safety to the next city, Suet.
 †demarchus, i. m. [δῆμος ἀρχων.] A tribune of the people.
 dēmēns, entis. adj. 1. Out of one's mind, senseless, mad, frantic. §2.
 (Esp.) Ignorant of the future.
 dēmēnter. adv. Madly, senselessly, foolishly.
 dēmēntia, m. f. Madness, folly.
 †dēmēntio, is, tīvi, no sup. v. a. To be mad, to be foolish.
 dēmēreo, es, ui, itum. v. a. and -eor, ēris. v. dep. 1. To deserve, to
 deserve well of, to oblige (c. acc. pers.).
 dēmergo, is, si, sum. v. a. To sink into, plunge into; (in pass.) to be sunk,
 immersed, overwhelmed.

demessus, a, um. v. demeto.

dēmētior, īris, mensus sum. v. dep., part. demensus in pass. sense. To measure, to measure out.

dēmēto, īs, messui, messum. v. a. To reap, to mow, to cut down, to gather.

dēmigratio, ōnis. f. Emigration, removal.

dēmīgro, as. v. n. 1. To migrate, to remove, to depart. 2. To stand aloof from, avoid the company of. 3. To die (only once in Cic.).

dēmīnuo, īs, ui, ūtum. v. diminuo.

dēmīror, āris. v. dep. To wonder, to wonder very much.

dēmīssa, īus, īssime. adv. 1. Low, at a moderate height. 2. Humbly, modestly. 3. Meanly, abjectly.

dēmīssio, ōnis. f. 1. A lowering, a letting down. 2. D. animi, depression of spirits, dejection.

†dēmīssicius, a, um. adj. Hanging low, reaching low down.

dēmīssus, a, um. part. pass. of demitto, also as adj. (c. compar.). 1. Low situated low. 2. Hanging down. 3. Depressed, dejected. 4. humble, modest. 5. Lowly, mean: ab alto demissum genus Æneā, a race descended from the noble Æneas, Hor.

dēmītīgo, as. v. a. To make gentle, to render lenient.

dēmīto, īs, mīsi, missum. v. a. 1. To send down (usu. c. ad or in and acc., poet.; also c. dat.). 2. To let fall, to let hang down, to drop, to lower, to let sink. Ut eas voces in pectora animosque demitterent, to let those words sink deep into their hearts and minds, Liv. 3. To lead down, march down (troops). 4. demitto me, to stoop, to descend (c. ad and acc.), to devote oneself to (a business) (c. in and acc.). 5. Demitto animum, or animos, to be disheartened, to despond. Cogita ne te eo demittas unde exitum vides nullum esse, take care you do not get into a position from which you see that there is no escape, Cic.; cohortatus est ne se admodum animo demitterent, he exhorted them not to be much disheartened, Cæs.; cum in eum casum me fortuna demisisset, when fortune had placed me in such unfortunate circumstances, Cic.

dēmīurgus, ī. m. [δημιουργός]. The title of the chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states.

dēmo, īs, mpei, mptum. v. a. 1. To take away, to take off, to remove, to withdraw. Furtoque silentia deme, remove concealment from (i. e. reveal) the theft, Ov.; dempto fine carendus, to be wanted for ever, Ov.; dulcedo legis ipse per se dempto auctore subibat animos, the acceptableness of the law by itself, even without any consideration of its author, made an impression on their minds, Liv.

dēmōlior, īris. v. dep. 1. To pull down, demolish, destroy. 2. To remove, to put an end to.

dēmōlitio, ōnis. f. A pulling down, demolition.

dēmōstratio, ōnis. f. 1. A pointing out, description, demonstration. 2. (In oratory) Personal allusion (either in the way of praise or attack).

dēmōstrātīvus, a, um. 1. Pointing out, demonstrative. 2. (Of oratory) That which is devoted to praising or attacking some one, personal.

dēmōstrātor, ōris. m. One who points out, who indicates.

dēmōstro, as. v. a. 1. To point out, to indicate. 2. To demonstrate, to prove. 3. To describe, to mention. 4. (In law) To deliver (a piece of land to the purchaser); pass. impers.: naves de quibus supra demonstratum est, the ships which were mentioned before, Cæs.

†dēmordeo, es, di, sum. v. a. To bite off, to bite.

dēmōrior, ōris, mortuus sum. v. dep., except in Plaut. only in perf. and pluperf. 1. †To die for love of (c. acc.). 2. To die.

dēmōror, oris. v. dep. 1. (intrans. rare) To loiter, to linger. 2. (trans.) To delay, to detain, to retard: inutilis annos demoror, I linger out my years unprofitably, Virg.

demortuus, a, um. part. of demorior, q. v. Dead.

dēmōveo, es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a. To move away, to remove.

dēmūgitus, a, um. adj. Filled with the noise of lowing.

- dēmuloceo, es, si, sum. v. a.** To stroke down caressingly, to caress.
- dēmum. adv.** 1. At length, at last (often used with other adverbs, as, jam, modo, tum, etc.). 2. Forsooth, really, certainly, in short.
- dēmurmūro, as. v. a.** To mutter over.
- dēmūtatio, onis. f.** Change, alteration.
- +dēmūto, as. v. a. and n.** To change, to alter.
- dēnārius, a, um. adj.** Containing ten. 1. (m. as subst.) A Roman silver coin, containing at first 10, afterwards 18 asses — nearly equal in value to an Attic drachma; in Pliny's time there was also a golden coin of this name, of the value of 25 silver denarii. Vide *ecqua spes sit denarii*, see if there be any hope of money, Cic.
- §dēnarro, as. v. a.** To narrate, to relate.
- +dēnāso, as. v. a.** To deprive of the nose.
- dēnāto, as. v. n.** To swim down, to swim in.
- dēnēgo, as. v. a.** 1. To deny, to say it is not so. 2. To deny (a request), to refuse (c. acc. of the request, c. dat. of the petitioner).
- dēni, m, a.** 1. Ten. 2. By tens. Deni duodenique, by tens and twelves, Cæsar.
- dēnīcāles fēries.** A funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased.
- dēnīque. adv.** 1. At last, at length. 2. Lastly, in the last place. 3. Then, thereupon. 4. In short, in a word.
- dēnōmīno, as. v. a.** To denominate, to call.
- §dēnormo, as. v. a.** To make irregular, unsightly.
- +dēnōtatio, ōnis. f.** A pointing out.
- dens, tis. m.** A tooth (of any kind) of a head, a plough, a comb, etc. *Curvo Saturni dente*, with the crooked reaping hook (or pruning knife), Virg.; *dens Indus, Numida, or Libycus*, ivory, Ov.; *dens maledicus*, the worth of calumny, Cic.; *dens invidus*, envy, Hor.
- dense. adv.** Thickly, closely, in numbers, frequently.
- denseo, es, and denso, as, no perf.** 1. To thicken. 2. To press close together, to make dense. *Agmina densentur*, the armies are marshalled in close order, Virg.; *denset hastilia*, he shoots his spears thickly, in numbers, one after the other, Virg.; *scutis super capita densatis*, with their shields packed close together over their heads, Liv.
- +densitas, ātis. f.** Density, thickness.
- densus, a, um. adj.** 1. Closely pressed together, close, dense, thick. 2. Numerous. 3. Frequent, thickly showered (blows, etc.). 4. §Full of, thickly studded with, thickly set with. 5. Condensed, concise (of style, of a writer, etc.).
- dentālia, um. pl. n.** 1. A ploughshare. 2. †A plough.
- dentātus, a, um. adj.** Having teeth (of a person, or an instrument): *male dentata puella*, a girl with bad teeth, Ov.; *charta dentata*, glazed paper (lit. polished with a boar's tooth), Cic.
- +dentīfrangībūlus, a, um. adj.** Breaking, knocking out teeth.
- +dentīlēgus, i. m.** One who has had his teeth knocked out (lit. who picks up his teeth afterwards).
- +dentio, is. v. n.** To grow (of teeth).
- +dentisculpium, i. n.** A toothpick.
- +dentitio, onis. f.** The cutting of teeth, dentition.
- dēnubo, is, pui, ptum. v. n.** To marry (of the woman). *Nec Cænis in ullos denupeit thalamos*, and Cænis had married no one, Ov.
- dēnūdo, as. v. a.** 1. To strip naked, to strip. 2. To lay bare, to disclose. 3. To plunder.
- dēnuntiatio, onis. f.** An announcement, a declaration. 2. Denunciation in the way of threat, also of laying an information against. 3. d. testimonii, a summoning of, or threatening to summon, a witness.
- dēnuntio, as. v. a.** 1. To announce, to declare, to make a formal declaration of (war, etc.). 2. To denounce, to threaten. 3. To portend, to predict. 4. To intimate to, to command (c. dat.): *testimonium eis*

- denuntiare, to summon them as witnesses, Cic.; and without dat.: non denuntiavi, I have not summoned them, Cic.
- dēnuo. *adv.* [de novo.] Anew, afresh, again.
- Dēōis, Idīs. *f.* [Δηῶ.] The daughter of Ceres, Proserpine.
- Dēōius, a, um. *adj.* Sacred to Ceres.
- deōnēro, a, v. a. 1. To remove a load, to remove. 2. †To disburden.
- deorsum, dō or dō. *adv.* 1. Downwards. 2. †Below: sursum deorsum, up and down, Cic.
- †deosculor, āris. *v. dep.* To kiss.
- dēpāciscor, āris, pactus sum. *v. dep.* To bargain for, make a bargain with (c. cum and *abl. pers.*): cur non honestissimo (periculo, sc.) depacisci velim? why should I not be glad to bargain for (i. e. be contented with) that which is accompanied with the greatest credit? Cic.
- †dēpango, is. *no perf.*, sup. pactum. To fasten down, to fix.
- dēpascō, is, pāvi, pastum. *v. a.* To feed down (as a farmer feeds down a field by turning cattle into it). (As *dep.*) depascor, to feed upon, to eat, to devour; (*perf. part.*) depastus, usu. in pass. sense, fed upon, eaten, tasted: luxuries quædam quæ stilo depascenda est, a certain luxuriance of expression, which must be repressed, by (the blunt end of) the stylus, Cic.; sepes Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti, a hedge with its willow blossoms fed upon (lit., fed upon as to its willow blossoms) by the Hyblæan bees, Virg.
- depaciscor.—See depaciscor.
- dēpecto, is, xi, xum. *v. a.* 1. To comb down, to comb. 2. †To beat soundly.
- dēpēculātor, āris. *m.* A plunderer, a speculator.
- dēpēculor, āris. *v. dep.* 1. To plunder, to despoil. 2. To detract from.
- dēpello, is, puli, pulsum. *v. a.* 1. To drive down, to drive away, to drive out of, to expel, to dislodge. 2. To deter, to dissuade from: morte voluntariā necessariam turpitudinem depulisse, to have repelled (or avoided) by a voluntary death the shame to which it was sought to force them, Cic.; lacte depulsus, depulsus ab ubere matris (and simply depulsus), weaned, Hor., Virg.
- dēpendeo, es, di. *v. a.* 1. To hang down. 2. §To depend upon (c. ab and *abl.* rare).
- dēpendo, is, di, sum. *v. a.* 1. To weigh out, to pay. 2. †To expend upon (c. dat. of the object.): felicibus armis dependisse caput, to have died in the hour of victory. 3. (*v. a.*) †To weigh less.
- dēperdo, is, dīdi, dītum. *v. a.* 1. To lose. 2. †To destroy.
- dēpereo, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* To periah, to be ruined, to be undone. 2. To be dying of love for, (amore, Liv.) to love (c. acc., once in Catull., often in Plant.).
- depexus, a, um. *part.* from depecto, q. v.
- dēpictus, a, um. *part.* from depingo, q. v. Nimium depictus, too much embellished, too flowery (style), Cic.
- †dēpillo, a, v. a. To strip off the hair from.
- dēpingo, is, inxi, ictum. *v. a.* 1. To paint, to draw, to depict. 2. To describe, to represent.
- §dēplango, is, nxi. *v. a.* To lament, to bewail.
- †dēpleo, es, evi, ētum. *v. a.* To drain off, to empty.
- †§dēplexus, a, um. *part.* from deplector (*iaus.*). Seizing hold of, embracing.
- dēplōro, a, v. a. and a. 1. (*v. a.*) To weep bitterly. 2. (*v. a.*) To weep for, to bewail: sua consilia, deploratis communibus, exsequentes, following their private objects, having given up all hope of the general safety, Liv.
- §depluit. *v. impers.* It rains: multus ut in terras deplueretque lapia, and that there was a shower of many stones falling on the ground, Tib.; Niobe lacrymas depluit, Niobe rained down tears, Prop.
- †dēpōlio, is, ivi, itum. 1. To polish. 2. To beat.

- dēpono, is, pōui** (once *deposivi*, Cat.), *pōitum. v. a.* 1. To put down, place down, to deposit. 2. To lay (as a bet), to wager. 3. To deposit for security (c. *in* and *abl.* of a place where), to entrust to (c. *apud* and *acc.* of a person to whom): *pecunias deponere in publica fide*, to trust their money to the good faith of the nation, Liv. 4. To lay aside, to discard: *quam mater prope Deliam deposivit olivam*, whom her mother bore, laying aside her burden by the Delian olive, Cat.—See *Depositum*.
- dēpōpūlatio, ōnis. f.** A depopulation, a laying waste.
- dēpōpūlator, ōris. m.** One who lays waste.
- dēpōpūlor, āris. v. dep.** (*part. perf.* and *gerundive* often in *pass. sense*). To depopulate, lay waste, ravage, pillage.
- dēporto, as. v. a.** 1. To carry away (esp. by sea). 2. To bring back, to bring home (esp. an army). 3. To carry off, i. e. gain. 4. †To banish.
- dēposco, is, pōposci, no sup. v. a.** To demand, to demand earnestly, to claim (often *deposco mihi*): *audacia in periculis deposcendis*, audacity in courting danger, Tac.; *hi regum amicos ad mortem deposcere*, these men began to demand that the king's friends should be given up to be put to death, Cæsar.; so, *deposcere morti*, Tac.
- †dēpōsitiō, ōnis. f.** The close (of a sentence).
- dēpōsitum, i. n.** A deposit, a thing which has been placed somewhere, or entrusted to some one for safety, a pledge.
- dēpōsitus, a, um, sync. ‡depostus. part. pass.** of *depono*, q. v., esp. with meaning, laid out for burial, dead, dying: *videor agram et prope depositum reipublicæ partem suscepisse*, I seem to have undertaken the charge of the diseased and almost lifeless cause of the republic, Cic.
- dēprāvāte. adv.** Wrongly, incorrectly.
- dēprāvātiō, ōnis. f.** 1. Distortion. 2. A perversion, misrepresentation. 3. A going wrong, depravity.
- dēprāvo, as. v. a.** 1. To distort, pervert. 2. To seduce, to corrupt.
- †dēprēcābundus, a, um. adj.** Deprecating.
- dēprēcātiō, ōnis. f.** 1. A deprecating, a seeking to avert (evil) by entreaty, a prayer for pardon. 2. An invoking (the gods as witnesses).
- dēprēcātor, oris. m.** One who seeks to avert (evil from oneself or from others as an intercessor) by entreaty.
- dēprēcor, āris. v. dep.** 1. To deprecate, to seek to avert by prayer, to pray against. 2. To pray, to entreat. 3. To plead in excuse. 4. To pray for something which is in danger, to seek to obtain (the safety of) by prayer. 5. ‡To imprecate (c. *dat. pers.* on whom).
- dēprehendo, sync. prēnd, is, di, sum. v. a.** 1. To take hold of, take, seize, catch. 2. To detect (a criminal, or a crime), to catch in the fact. 3. To discover, to perceive, to become aware of, to comprehend. 4. (Esp. in *pass. part.*) To confine, to bring into a strait, to embarrass.
- dēprehensio, ōnis. f.** Detection, discovery.
- dēpressus, a, um. part. pass.** from *deprimo*, q. v.; also as *adj.* (c. *compar.*, etc.). Low (in any sense), in a low situation: [*Libra*] *alterno depressior orbe*, [a balance] more depressed as to one scale than the other, Tib.
- dēprēmo, is, pream, pressum. v. a.** 1. To press down, weigh down, depress, to sink, i. e. to cause to sink. 2. To suppress. 3. †To dig deep (a channel, etc.).
- ‡deprælior, aris, only in part. pres. deprælians.** To war.
- dēprōmo, is, mpsi, mptum. v. a.** To take down, to take out of, to produce from (c. *ex* and *abl.*, or poet. c. *abl.*).
- dēprōpero, as. v. a.** To hasten, to make haste: *deproperare apio coronas*, to make hasty garlands of parsley, Hor.
- depro, is, ui, utum. v. a.** To knead, to curry.
- dēpūdet. v. impers.** *Quæ depuduit ferre*, the things I was not ashamed to bear, Ov. Velleius uses it like *pudet*, to shame.
- dēpugno, as. v. a.** To fight, to fight vigorously, to fight (it) out to the end (*pass. impers.*): *cum Gallis depugnatum est*, they fought with the Gauls, Liv.

- dēpulsio, ōnis. f.** 1. A driving off, a driving away, a warding off. 2. The repelling of an accusation, defence. 3. A letting fall.
- dēpulsor, ōris. m.** One who drives away, repels, averts.
- depulsus, a, um. part. pass. of depello, q. v.**
- dēpūto, as. v. a.** 1. To prune away, to prune. 2. To think.
- †dērādo, is, si, sum. v. a.** To scrape off.
- dērēlictio, ōnis. f.** Abandonment.
- dērēlinquo, is, iqui, ictum. v. a.** To leave, to desert, to abandon.
- dērēpente. adv.** Suddenly.
- †dērēpo, is, psi, ptum. v. a.** To creep up.
- dereptus, a, um, part. pass. from deripio, q. v.**
- dērideo, es, si, sum. v. a.** To laugh at, to mock, to deride, to jeer.
- †dērīdicūlus, a, um. adj.** Ridiculous: *deridiculi gratiā*, in joke, *Plant.*; *deridiculo fuit senex*, the old man was an object of ridicule, *Tac.*
- dērīgesco, is, gui (no sup.). v. n.** To become stiff, rigid: *deriguit visu in medio*, she stood motionless, amazed at the sight, *Virg.*; *deriguere comæ*, her hair stood on end, *Ov.*
- dērīpio, is, ui, reptum. v. a.** To tear off, away, strip off, take away.
- dērīsor, ōris. m.** One who derides, laughs at, a scoffer.
- †dērīsus, ūs. m.** Derision, scoffing.
- dērīvātio, ōnis. f.** A turning off into another channel.
- dērīvo, as. v. a.** 1. To turn off into another channel. 2. To turn aside, divert: *derivandi criminis causā*, for the sake of diverting the charge into some other direction, of laying the blame elsewhere, *Cic.*; *hoc fonte derivata clades*, the ruin derived from this source, *Hor.*; *alio responsionem suam derivavit*, he directed his reply to another point, *Cic.*
- dērōgātio, ōnis. f.** A partial abrogation of a law.
- †dērōgīto, as. v. a.** To ask repeatedly.
- derogo, as. v. a.** To take (a clause) out of (a law), to take away (generally): *non enim mihi tantum derogo*, for I will not derogate from my own pretensions so much, *Cic.*; *ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem*, in a case where the lapse of time prevents (or takes away, or diminishes) certainty, *Liv.*
- dērōsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. derodo (isus.).** Gnawed, nibbled.
- †dēruncīno, as. v. a.** To plane off, (metaph.) to cheat.
- dērue, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.** To pull down, to throw down.
- dērūptus, a, um. part. pass. of derumpo, inus; as adj. (c. compar.).** Precipitous, steep; (*n. pl. as subst.*) precipices.
- dēsāvīo, is, no perf. v. n.** 1. To rage. 2. †To cease raging.
- descendo, is, di, sum. v. n.** 1. To descend, to go down, to come down, to march down. 2. To sink down into, to penetrate into (*c. in and acc., poet. c. abl.*). 3. To condescend to, to humble oneself to, to yield to (*c. ad and acc.*). 4. To have recourse to (*c. ad and acc.*): *placet mihi ista defensio, descendo*, I admit the argument of that defence, I acquiesce, *Cic.*—(*pass. often as impers.*): *eo contemptiois descensum*, they had become so contemptible, they had sunk so low, *Tac.*
- descensus, ūs. m.** A descent.
- descisco, is, scīvi, itum. v. n.** 1. To withdraw from, depart from (*esp. to revolt from*). 2. To fall off from, to degenerate from (*pass. impers.*): *quibus invitis descitum ad Samnites erat*, against whose will the revolt to the Samnites had taken place, *Liv.*
- describo, is, psi, ptum. v. a.** 1. To sketch, to draw. 2. To write down, to write out. 3. To describe, to depict, to delineate. 4. To mark off, to divide (the people into classes, etc. etc.). 5. To assign, to allot.
- descripto. adv.** Definitely, with precision.
- descriptio, ōnis. f.** 1. A marking out, a delineating. 2. A delineation, description. 3. A dividing, division, classification. 4. An arranging, arrangement.
- descriptus, a, um. part. pass. of describo, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar.).** Properly marked out, defined, arranged; *†n. pl. as subst.*, memoranda.

- dēsēco**, *as, ui, ctum. v. a.* 1. To cut off. 2. To cut down.
dēsēnesco, *is, nui. v. a.* To die of old age, to die out (of a war).
dēsēro, *is, sēruī, sertum. v. a.* To leave, to desert, to abandon, to forsake.
dēsērtio, *ōnis. f.* Desertion, abandonment.
dēsērtor, *ōris. m.* One who abandons, a deserter, a runaway.
dēsērtus, *a, um. part. pass. from desero, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar. and superl.).* Desert, solitary; (*a. pl. as subst.*) desert places, deserts.
dēsērvio, *is, iui, itum. v. n.* To serve, to be devoted to, attend to: Epicurei corpori deservientes, the Epicureans being slaves to their bodies, Cic.
dōses, *īdis. adj., m. f. (nom. sing. not found).* Inactive, indolent.
†dēsīoco, *as. v. a.* To dry, to wipe dry.
††dēsīdeo, *ea, sedi, sessum. v. n.* To be indolent, inactive, to sit still doing nothing.
dēsīdērābīlis, *e. adj.* Desirable.
dēsīdērātio, *ōnis. f.* A longing for, a missing (what one has enjoyed).
dēsīdērīum, *i. n.* 1. a desire (for what one has not), esp. regret (for what one has lost). 2. Desire of, need of. 3. †A petition.
dēsīdēro, *as. v. a.* 1. To wish for, to long for, to desire, to require. 2. To miss (*i. e.* not to find what one expects to find), to feel the want of. 3. To feel the loss of, to lose: neque quicquam ex fano præter unum signum desideratum est, nor was anything lost out of the temple but one statue, Cic.; Sextilem totum desideror, I am looked for, I keep you looking out for me the whole of August, Hor.
dēsīdia, *ea. f.* 1. §A sitting still. 2. Laziness, indolence.
†dēsīdiōse, *adv.* Lazily, idly.
dēsīdiōsus, *a, ūm. adj.* 1. Lazy. 2. Having nothing to do. 3. Causing laziness.
dēsīdo, *is, sēdi, no sup. v. n.* 1. To sink down, to settle down. 2. To deteriorate, to become worse.
dēsīgnātio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A making out, a describing. 2. An arrangement, a disposition. 3. †The election to office.
dēsīgnātor, *ōris. m.* 1. A judge at public games. 2. An undertaker, a superintendent of funerals.
dēsīgno, *as. v. a.* 1. To mark out. 2. To design, to delineate, to represent. 3. To designate, to point out. 4. To arrange. 5. To elect: consul designatus, the consul elect for the ensuing year. 6. §To do, to perpetrate.
dēsīlio *is, ui, sultum. v. n.* To leap down, to plunge down.
dēsīno, *is, sīvi, sītum. v. n.* 1. To cease, to desist, to give over (*usu. c. infin., once in Hor. c. gen., a Greek construction*). 2. §To terminate (*c. in and acc., or in and abl.*);—(*pass. impers.*): tunc bene desinitur, then it is well to make an end, Ov.
†desipientia, *ea. f.* Folly.
dēsīpio, *is, no perf. v. n.* To be foolish, to play the fool.
dēsīsto, *is, stīti, no sup. v. n.* 1. To leave off, to cease, to desist (*c. ab and abl., or c. abl., or c. infin.*). 2. To terminate, to come to an end.
dēsōlo, *as. v. a.* To leave desolate, to desert, to abandon.
despectio, *ōnis. f.* Contempt.
despecto, *as. v. a.* 1. To look down upon, survey from above, to overlook. 2. †To despise.
despectus, *a, um (see despicio); as. adj. (c. compar. and superl.).* Despised, despicable.
despectus, *ūs. m.* 1. A looking down on from above, a view. 2. Contempt.
despēranter, *adv.* Despairingly.
despērātio, *ōnis. f.* An abandonment of hope, despair.
desperātus, *a, um. part. pass. of seq.; as. adj.* Desperate (of persons or things.)
despēro, *as. v. n. and a.* To give up hope, to cease to hope, to despair of; some-

times c. dat., more usu. c. de and abl., sometimes c. acc.;—in the *pass.*: sive desperamur, or if our case is desperate, Cic.; desperatâ salute, all hope of safety being abandoned, Cæsar.

despicatio, onis. *f.*, and despiciatus, ūa. *m.* Contempt.

despicatus, a, um. *part. from* despicio; as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.). Contemptible.

despicientia, æ. *f.* Contempt.

despicio, ūa, spexi, spectrum. *v. a.* 1. To look down upon, (lit. and metaph.) to survey. 2. To despise.

†despoliātor, ōria. *m.* A plunderer.

despolio, as. *v. a.* To strip, to despoil, to plunder.

despondeo, es, di, sum. *v. a.* 1. To promise. 2. Esp. to promise in marriage, to betroth. 3. Animum despondeo, to lose heart, to despond.

†desponso, as. *v. a.* To betroth.

despumō, as. *v. a.* 1. To skim off the froth. 2. †To boil. 3. †To deposit a frothy substance. 4. †To digest.

despuo, is, ui, ūtum. *v. a.* 1. To spit out, to spit. 2. †To spit upon, to disdain (c. in and acc.).

†desquāmo, as. *v. a.* To pick the scales off.

destillo, as. *v. a.* To distil, to drop down.

destinatio, ōnis. *f.* A fixing, an appointment.

destinatum, i. *n.* An object, an intention, an aim: †ex destinato, on purpose, Suet.

destino, as. *v. a.* 1. To fasten, to fix (c. dat. or c. ad and acc. of the more remote object). 2. To appoint, to destine. 3. To fix upon as a mark, to aim at. 4. To destine to oneself, to intend to buy.

destituo, is, ui, ūtum. *v. a.* 1. To set down, to place. 2. To desert, to abandon. 3. To give up (a purpose or an attempt). 4. To defraud, to deprive (c. abl. or c. gen. of the thing of which).

destitutio, ōnis. *f.* A forsaking, abandonment.

destitutus, a, um. *part. pass. from* destituo, q. v.; also as *adj.* Destitute of (c. abl., more rarely c. ab and abl.).

destringo, is, inxi, iotum. *v. a.* 1. To strip off. 2. To unsheathe, to draw (a sword). 3. §To touch lightly, to graze. 4. §To attack, to satirize.

†destructio, ōnis. *f.* 1. A pulling down, destruction. 2. Refutation.

destruo, is, xi, otum. *v. a.* 1. To pull down, to pull to pieces. 2. To throw down, to overthrow, to destroy, to demolish, put an end to. 3. †To subdue (a person). 4. †To weaken, to diminish the power or credit of.

dēsūbito. *adv.* Suddenly (very rare).

†dēsūdāscō, is. no perf., and dēsūdo, as. *v. a.* To sweat greatly, to labour.

dēsuefactus, a, um. *part. fr. desuefacio* (ius.). Unaccustomed (of persons, c. ab and abl.).

dēsuescō, is, uevi, uetum. *v. a.* †To disaccustom (but scarcely found except in *pass. part.*), unaccustomed (both of persons and things), (of things) unusual, (of persons) unused to (c. dat. or c. infin.).

dēsuetudo, ūnis. *f.* Disuse, desuetude, a being unaccustomed to.

dēsultor, ōria. *m.* A rider who, at the public games, leaped from one horse to another: desultor amoris, a changeable lover, Ov.

dēsultōrius, a, um. *adj.* Of a desultor, q. v.; (*m.* as *subst.*) a desultor, Cic.

†dēsultūra, æ. *f.* A leaping down from a horse.

dēsūm, es, fui, dēsēssē; *fut. infin. dēsŏre. v. n.* 1. To be wanting, to be absent (not of persons in this sense). 2. To be wanting to the interests of, to neglect the advantage of, to fail (a person, c. dat.): ne occasione temporis deesset, that he might not throw away the opportunity, Cæsar.; duas sibi res defuisse quominus diceret, that the want of two things prevented him from speaking, Cic.

dēsūmo, is, mpsi, mptum. *v. a.* To pick out, to choose, to select.

dēsūper. *adv.* From above, above.

§dēsurgō, is, surrexi, no sup. *v. a.* To rise up from.

dētēgo, is, xi, otum. *v. a.* 1. To uncover, to lay bare. 2. To unroof.

3. To discover, to disclose, to reveal, to betray (not treacherously, but as acts betray a character, etc.).

dētendo, is, di, sum. To unstretch : *nautici tabernacula detendunt*, the sailors strike their camps, Liv.

dētentus, a, um. part. pass. fr. detineo, q. v.

dētergeo, es, si, sum. v. a. 1. To wipe off, to wipe away. 2. To wipe clean, to cleanse, to clean. 3. To clear away, to sweep away.

4. To sweep off (gains), to acquire. 5. To break to pieces.

dētērior, us, compar.; and superl. dētērrimus, a, um. no pos. Worse, inferior; (of revenues, etc.) less; (of occasions) less favourable.

dētērius. adv. Worse.

dētērnātiō, onis. f. 1. A boundary. 2. A conclusion.

dētērnō, as. v. a. 1. To mark the boundaries of. 2. To bound. 3. To limit, to measure, to regulate, to determine.

dētēro, is, trivi, tritum. v. a. 1. To rub away, to wear away, to wear out. 2. To weaken, impair, diminish : *detereret sibi multa*, he would rub up (i. e. polish anew, or perhaps soften) many of his lines, Hor.

dēterreo, es, ui, itum. v. a. 1. To deter, to frighten from (c. *ad* or *de* and *abl.*, or c. *ne quā* or *quominus* and *subj.*, more rarely c. *infin.*). 2. To ward off, to avert.

dētēstābilis, e. adj. Detestable, odious, execrable.

dētēstatiō, onis. f. 1. An oath accompanied with an imprecation of curses on its violator. 2. Execration, cursing.

dētēstor, āris. v. dep. 1. To curse while invoking a deity as witness, to curse. 2. To imprecate (c. *in* and *acc.* of those on whom). 3. To deprecate, to pray that (an evil) may be averted or removed. 4. To avert : *invidiæ detestandæ gratiā*, for the sake of averting envy, Cic.

dētēxo, is, ui, xtum. v. a. 1. To weave off, to finish weaving. 2. To finish, to complete. 3. †To steal (as if by taking off from the loom).

dētēneo, es, ui, ntum. v. a. 1. To keep back, to keep away from, to detain. 2. To occupy, to engage (as an employment does) : *cum se miserandis alimentis nonum ad diem detinuisset*, when he had kept himself alive nine days on wretched food, Tac.

dētēndeo, es, di, sum. v. a. To clip, to shear, to cut off.

dētēnsus, a, um. part. of prec. Shorn, shaven, having the hair cut and dressed, trimmed (of horses) : *detonsæ frigore frondes*, the leaves cut off by the cold, Ov.

dētēno, as. v. n. 1. To thunder. 2. To cease thundering (metaph. of war).

dētēorqueo, es, si, tum. v. a. 1. To turn or bend aside. 2. To turn, to guide, to direct. 3. To distort.

dētēractiō, ōnis. f. A taking away, a removal.

†dētēractor, ōris. m. A detractor, one who disparages.

dētēraho, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To draw off, to take down, to drag off, away, or down from, to drag (c. *ad* and *acc.* of the place, etc., to which). 2. To take away, to remove, to deliver. 3. To pull down, to lower (the dignity of others, etc.). 4. To detract from (c. *de* and *abl.* either of actions or persons) : *multum ei detraxit quod alienæ erat civitatis*, it was a great disparagement to him that he belonged to another state, Nep.

dētērectātiō, ōnis. f. A deceiving, avoiding, shrinking.

dētērectātor, ōris. m. A detractor, one who disparages.

dētērecto, as. v. a. 1. To decline, to refuse, to shirk. 2. To depreciate, disparage, detract from.

dētērimentosus, a, um. adj. Detrimental, injurious.

dētērimentum, i. n. [detero.] 1. Loss, detriment. 2. Damage, injury. 3. Defeat (chiefly in Cæs.).

dētēritus, a, um. part. pass. fr. detero, q. v. 1. Worn, rubbed (of a dog's neck by a collar). 2. Beaten, much worn, hackneyed.

†dētērūdo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To thrust down, push down, force down, off, or away, to drive away. 2. To dislodge. 3. To drive, to force (c. *ad* and *acc.* of the place, etc., to which). 4. To reduce, to bring (to

- a worse fortune than before, to an evil, etc., *c. ad* or *in* and *acc.*). 5. To defer, to postpone.
- dētrunco**, *as. v. a.* 1. To cut off, to lop off. 2. To behead (*esp. in pass. part.*).
- †**dētūmesco**, *is, mui. v. n.* To cease to swell.
- dēturbo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To throw down, beat down, drive down. 2. To hurl down, to precipitate down. 3. To pull down (a house, *rare*). 4. To dislodge, to dispossess: *deturbari spe*, to be deprived of one's hope, *Cic.*; *suum quemque scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat*, each individual's own crimes deprive him of sound judgment, *Cic.*
- deunx**, *cis. m.* One ounce short of a pound, eleven-twelfths of anything: *avidī deunces*, a covetously exacted eleven per cent., *Pers.*: *potare deunces*, to drink eleven cyathi of wine to one of water, *Mart.*
- deūro**, *is, ussi, ustum. v. a.* 1. To burn up, to destroy. 2. To kill or injure by frost.
- Deus**, *i. m.* (*nom., dat., and abl. pl.* only found in the later poets, and once in *Catullus*, for which the best authors use *Divi* and *Dī*, *Divis* and *Dīs*, *fr. Divus*, *q. v.*). A God, a Deity (sometimes used even of a goddess by *Virg.*): *Dii meliora*, *Dii melius* (dent or ferant understood), God forbid, *Cic., Ov.*; *Dii illi mortuo* (a form of imprecation), may the Gods confound him, *Cic.*; *Dīs faventibus*, *Diis volentibus*, *Diis bene juvantibus*, please God, *Cic., Liv.*; *ubi nunc nobis Deus ille?* where is now that Godlike man [*Eryx*]? *Virg.*
- deūtor**, *ōris, ūsus sum. v. dep.* To illtreat.
- dēvasto**, *as. v. a.* To devastate, ravage, to lay waste.
- dēveho**, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* 1. To carry away, convey, take away. 2. (*In pass.*) To go away (*esp. of going down a river, or by sea to any place*).
- †**dēvello**, *is, li, vulsum. v. a.* To pull off, to tear off.
- dēvelo**, *as. v. a.* To unveil, to uncover.
- §**dēvēnērōr**, *āris. v. dep.* To worship.
- dēvēnio**, *is, vēni, ventum. v. n.* To go to, arrive at, reach.
- †**dēverbēro**, *as. v. a.* To beat severely.
- dēversor**, *āris. v. dep.* To lodge.
- dēversor**, *ōris. m.* A lodger, an inmate.
- dēversōrium**, *i, dim. dēversōriōlūm, i. n.* An inn, a lodging-house.
- dēverticūlūm**, *i. n.* 1. A byeroad. 2. A digression. 3. An inn, a lodging-house. 4. A refuge, a retreat.
- dēverto**, *is, ti, sum. v. a. and v. n.* 1. (†*v. a.*) To turn aside, divert from a purpose. 2. (*v. n.*) To turn aside (*esp. to turn into a house, or person, i. e. innkeeper, host, etc., and lodge there*) (*c. ad* and *acc. pers.*, or *c. ad* or *in* and *acc.*, sometimes, but very rarely, *c. acc. of the house*, once *c. abl. of the name of a town*). 3. (*v. n.*) To digress. 4. *devertor* (*in pass. like 2.*) To turn aside, to lodge in or with, to put up at. 5. To have recourse to (*practices*), (*c. ad* and *acc.*).
- dēvexus**, *a, um. part. pass. of deveho*; also as *adj.* Sloping downwards, shelving, steep. 2. Descending (*of a star, the afternoon sun, etc.*). 3. Declining, just beginning to decline (*of age*).
- dēvincio**, *is, nxi, nctum. v. a.* To bind, (*esp. metaph.*) to bind to oneself by an obligation or kindness, or other similar bond of union.
- dēvinctus**, *a, um. part. of prec.*, but also as *adj.* (*c. compar.*). Attached to, fond of.
- dēvinco**, *is, vici, victum. v. a.* To conquer, to subdue: *devicta bella*, wars victoriously concluded, *Virg.*
- dēvitātio**, *ōnis. f.* An avoiding.
- dēvito**, *as. v. a.* To avoid.
- dēvius**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Lying out of the way. 2. Living in out of the way places, retired, lonely. 3. Going astray, inclined to go astray (*lit. and metaph.*). 4. §Difficult of access, not accessible. 5. Out of the way, i. e. unreasonable (*of persons or actions*): *devium iter*, a bye-path, *Cic., Ov.*; *devia avis*, the owl (according to some only, "a bird on the wrong side, ill-omened"), *Ov. Her. 2. 118.*

- dēvōco**, *as. v. a.* 1. To call away, to call off, to call down. 2. To invite. 3. To lead away, divert (from a previous course of action): loquitur sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, he says that he will not bring himself and his army into danger, Cæs.
- dēvōlo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To fly down. 2. To hasten down.
- dēvolvo**, *is, vi, vōlūtum. v. a.* 1. To roll down. 2. To wind off (wool in spinning). 3. (In *pass.*) To roll down, fall down, to sink down, to descend: devoluta tonitrua, balls rolled about behind the acenes to imitate thunder, Phædr.; devolvere retro ad stirpem, go back to the source from which you sprung, Liv.
- dēvoro**, *as. v. a.* 1. To swallow up, to devour, to swallow (i. e. repress tears, etc., or to put up with folly, etc.). 2. To squander, to get rid of: devoravi nomen, I have forgotten his name, Plaut.
- †dēvortium**, *i. n.* A bye-road.
- dēvōtio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A devoting (esp. oneself to danger or destruction). 2. A cursing, execration. 3. †Incantation.
- dēvōto**, *as. v. a.* To devote (very rare).
- dēvōtus**, *a, um. part. pass. of seq. (also as adj., c. compar. etc.).* 1. Devoted to, attached to (esp. to a pursuit). 2. Accursed, detestable. 3. §Enchanted, bewitched. 4. Devoted (i. e. destined to destruction).
- dēvōveo**, *es, vōvi, votum. v. a.* 1. To vow to, devote to (a deity, esp. to the infernal deities). 2. To devote to death (c. diis immortalibus or ad mortem, or absolutely). 3. §To bewitch, to enchant: cujus se amicitie devovisset, to whose friendship he had devoted himself, Cæs.
- †dextans**, *antis. n.* Ten-twelfths of anything.
- dextella**, *æ. f.*, dim. of *dextera*. A little right hand.
- dexter**, *ēra, erum, also sync. tra, trum.* 1. On, or to the right hand. 2. Handy, dexterous, skilful. 3. Favourable, propitious, of good omen; (*f. as subst.*) *dextera* (sync. more usu. *dextra*). 1. The right hand. 2. The right side.
- dextēre**, sync. *dextre*. Skilfully, dexterously.
- dextērītas**, *atis. f.* Dexterity, readiness.
- dextrorsum** and *sus*. Towards, or to the right hand.
- Dia**, *æ. f.* The island of Naxos in the Ægean sea.
- †diābāthrārius**, *i. m.* A shoemaker.
- diādēma**, *ātis. n.* A diadem, a crown.
- diæta**, *æ. f.* [*διαίτα*.] 1. A mode of living, regimen, diet. 2. †A room.
- diālectīca**, *æ. f.*, and *-ica, orum. n. pl.* Dialectics, logic.
- diālectīce**, *adv.* Logically, according to the rules of dialectics.
- diālectīcus**, *a, um. adj.* [*διαλέγομαι*.] Belonging to dialectics, to logic, logical; (*m. as subst.*) a dialectician, a logician.
- †diālectos**, *i. f.* [*διάλεκτος*.] A dialect.
- Diālis**, *æ. adj.* Belonging to Jupiter, sacred to Jupiter: apex dialis, the cap of the priest of Jupiter.
- diālōgus**, *i. m.* [*διαλέγομαι*.] A dialogue, a conversation.
- Dīānius**, *a, um. adj.* Of, sacred to Diana; (*n. as subst.*) the temple of Diana.
- diārium**, *i. n.* Daily pay, a daily allowance (esp. of food).
- dibāphus**, *i. m.* [*δὶς βάπτω*.] A public office (because those who filled such wore garments striped with deeply dyed purple).
- dīca**, *æ. f.* [*δικη*.] An action, a lawsuit: dicam scribere (c. dat.), to bring an action against, Cic.; so, dicam impingere, Ter.; sortiri dicas, to select a jury by lot, Cic.
- dīcāōītas**, *ātis. f.* Raillery, sarcastic bantering.
- dīcātio**, *ōnis. f.* A settling as a citizen in another state.
- dīcax**, *ācis. adj.* 1. Talkative. 2. Satirical, sarcastic, witty.
- dīchōrēus**, *i. m.* A double trochee.
- dicis causā**, **dicis gratiā**. For form's sake (Cic.).
- dīco**, *as. v. a.* 1. To dedicate, to consecrate. 2. †To deify. 3. To dedicate (i. e. appropriate to a person or a use). 4. To inaugurate: qui

- se alii civitati dicant, *or*, in aliam civitatem, who migrate as settlers to, or who establish themselves as settlers in, another city, Cic.
- dico, is, xi, ctum; imper. dic. v. a.** 1. To say, to affirm, to assert. 2. To tell (c. dat. pers.). 3. To relate, to celebrate. 4. To say, i. e. to pronounce. 5. To call, to name. 6. To name, i. e. appoint (to an office, etc.). 7. To announce, to predict. 8. To mean [those things which are to be feared]: mortem dico, et deos, I mean death, and the gods, Cic.; non ego perfidum dixi sacramentum, I have not uttered (or taken) an oath which I will not keep, Hor.; Silano diem dixit, he impeached Silanus, i. e. appointed a day to bring him to trial, Cic.; Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coegerunt, they put Orgetorix on his trial as a prisoner, (lit.) they compelled him to plead his cause, to defend himself, Cæs.; dicor, I am said, i. e. it is said or reported of me; dicto citius, quicker than one could speak, Virg.—*See Dictus.*
- dicrōtum, i. n.** A galley with two banks of oars.
- Dictæus, a, um. adj.** Of Dicte a mountain in Crete, Cretan.
- dictamnū, i. n.** The herb dittany.
- dictātor, oris. m.** A dictator.—*See Smith, Dict. Ant.*
- dictātorius, a, um. adj.** Of, concerning, belonging to a dictator.
- dictatū, i. n. (usu. in pl.)** A thing dictated, a lesson, an exercise (set by a master to his pupils), used even of rules for gladiators and morris dancers.
- dictātūra, æ. f.** The dictatorship.
- †dictērium, i. n.** A witticism.
- dictio, onis. f.** 1. Uttering, pronunciation, delivery, style of speaking. 2. A discourse, a speech (rare). 3. The answer of an oracle. 4. Dictio causæ, a pleading one's cause, a defending oneself; dictio testimonii, the right of giving evidence.
- dictito, as. v. a.** 1. To say often, to be continually saying. 2. To say, to assert: qui causas dictitārent, who were constantly pleading causes, Cic.
- dicto, as. v. a.** 1. To utter, to announce. 2. To dictate (to an amanuensis). 3. To compose (writings). 4. †To order, to recommend: dictabitur hæres, he will be appointed heir, Juv.; dictare actionem, to draw up a declaration, i. e. to commence an action, Suet.
- dictum, i. n.** 1. A thing uttered, a saying, a word, an expression. 2. A saying, i. e. a common saying, a maxim. 3. A witty saying. 4. (In pl.) Poetry. 5. An oracular prediction. 6. An order.
- Dietynda, æ. f. [δῖτυον.]** A name of Diana.
- didō, is, didi, dītum. v. a.** 1. To distribute. 2. To spread (a report, etc., esp. in pass.).
- didūco, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To draw different ways, to separate, to divide. 2. To distribute (esp. troops, etc.). 3. To disperse: ultio Senatum in studia diduxerat, the desire of revenge had split the Senate into parties, Tac.; diductum queritur Pompeium, he complains that Pompey is alienated from him, Cæs.; incusabat diductam civitatem ut in civili bello, he accused the city of being divided into factions as in a civil war, Tac.; foribus repente diductis, the doors being suddenly thrown open, Tac.
- diēcula, æ. f., dim. of dies.** One little day, a little while.
- †diērectus, a, um. adj.** 1. Crucified. 2. Destroyed: abi diērectus, or *adv.* diērecte (an imprecation), go and be hanged.
- dies, ei (gen. contr. die). m. f. in sing., only m. in pl.** 1. A day. 2. Daylight. 3. Daybreak. 4. Time: longa dies, the lapse of time, Virg.; diem de die, diem ex die, day after day, from day to day, Liv., Cæs.; animadvertit in dies numerum hostium augeri, he perceived that the numbers of the enemy increased from day to day, or daily, Cæs. (less frequently in diem); diem noctemque, day and night, i. e. unceasingly, Cæs.; diem suum obire, to die, Cic.; so, diem supremum obire, and diem obire, to die, Suet.; quæstores M. Volscio diem dixerunt, the quæstors prosecuted M. Volscius, Liv.; regio dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, a district

more than thirty days' journey in length, Liv.; *inducim quorum dies exierat*, a time the period of which had expired, Liv.

§*Diespiter*, *tris*, but only nom. in Hor. Jupiter.

diffamo, *as*. *v. a.* To spread an evil report of, to defame.

differentia, *ae. f.*, and *†differitas*, *atis. f.* Difference, diversity.

différo, *fers*, *distūli*, *dilatūm*. *v. a.* and *a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To scatter, to disperse (things, not people). 2. To plant apart, to separate. 3. *†*To disturb. 4. To spread (a report, etc.). 5. To defame. 6. To defer, to put off (a thing to be done, or a person with excuses). 7. (*v. n.*) To differ, to be different from (*usu. c. ab* and *abl.*; sometimes *c. dat.*, etc.).

difficile, more *usu. difficulter*, or *difficilliter. adv.* With difficulty.

difficilis, *e. adj.* 1. Difficult, hard. 2. Difficult of access, ill-tempered, morose, untractable.

difficultas, *atis. f.* 1. Difficulty: *difficultas nummaria* and *d. domestica*, difficulties as to money, want of money; *erat in magnis Cæsari difficultatibus res ne*, . . . the matter was surrounded with great difficulties in Cæsar's eyes, Cæsa. 2. Intractability, moroseness.

diffidenter. adv. Diffidently, distrustfully.

diffidentia, *ae. f.* Distrust, want of confidence.

diffido, *is*, *fissus sum*. *v. n.* (*c. dat. ‡c. abl.*). 1. To distrust, not to trust. 2. To despair of: *invenire se posse quod cuperent diffisi sunt*, they had no confidence in being able to discover what they wished, Cic.—(*Pass. impera.*): [*causa*] *cur M. Valerio non diffideretur*, reason why confidence should not be denied to M. Valerius, Liv.

diffindo, *is*, *fidi*, *fissum*. *v. a.* 1. To cleave asunder, to divide. 2. To open: *ei legem . . . ferenti triste omen diffidit diem*, an ill omen compelled him when wishing to bring forward a law . . . to put it off till another day, Liv.

diffingo, *is*, *inxi*, *ictum*. *v. a.* To remodel, to make anew.

diffiteor, *ēris*. *v. dep.* To deny, to disavow.

†difflo, *as*. *v. a.* To disperse by blowing.

diffluo, *is*, *xi*, *xum*. *v. n.* 1. To flow different ways, to flow away. 2. To melt, to disappear. 3. To drop: *otio diffuentes*, being enervated by indolence, Cic.

††diffringo, *is*, *frēgi*, *fractum*. *v. a.* To break to pieces.

diffugio, *is*, *fūgi*, *frūgitum*. *v. n.* To flee in different directions, to disperse, to flee.

†diffūgium, *i. n.* A fleeing in different directions, dispersion.

diffundo, *is*, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, and *†diffundito*, *as*. 1. To pour out, to pour forth. 2. To diffuse, to scatter, to spread (even men, troops, etc.). 3. To dishevel (hair). 4. To relax with joy, to cheer up, to exhilarate.

diffuse. adv. 1. In a diffuse manner. 2. Separately.

diffusus, *a*, *um. part. pass.* of *diffundo*; also as *adj.* (*c. compar.*, etc.). 1. Widely spread, extended. 2. Suffused. 3. Diffuse, prolix.

digamma. n. A greek letter: *tuum digamma videram*, I saw the account book of your farm (because it was headed with F for *fundi*, which resembles the Greek digamma), Cic.

digéro, *is*, *gessi*, *gestum*. *v. a.* 1. To carry in different directions. 2. To separate, to divide, to distribute. 3. To arrange, to set in order. 4. *†*To digest.

digestio, *ōnis. f.* 1. Orderly arrangement, distribution. 2. *†*A well-arranged description: *digestio potius quam declamatio*, a skeleton of a speech (lit. a mere arrangement of topics) rather than an actual speech, Cic.

digitus, *i. m.*, and dim. *digitūlus*, *i. m.* 1. A finger. 2. A toe. 3. An inch: *index digitus*, the forefinger, Hor.; *constitit in digitos*, he stood on tiptoe, Virg.; *digitum transversum non discedere ab*, not to swerve a finger's breadth from . . . Cic.; *tollere digitum*, to raise the finger (for

the purpose of bidding at a sale), Cic. (in token of submission, as a gladiator, Mart.); quid agat, qua. denique digitum proferat non habet, he knows not what to do, nor in what direction to move a finger, i. e. nor what to attempt, Cic.; si tuus digitus novi, if I know your skill in reckoning (because the Romans used their fingers in counting), Cic.; nostri principes digito se coelum putant attingere, but our great men think themselves at the summit of happiness, Cic.

digladiator, āris. v. dep. To fight for life and death, to struggle fiercely.

dignatio, ōnis. f. 1. ‡A thinking worthy. 2. Dignity, reputation, credit.

digne. adv. 1. Worthily, in a worthy or adequate manner. 2. In a dignified manner.

dignitas, atis. f. 1. A being worthy, worth: dignitas consularis, worth such as to entitle a man to be consul, Cic.; pro dignitate laudare, to praise a man as he deserves, Cic. 2. Excellence, beauty (even of inanimate things). 3. Dignity, dignified deportment. 4. Honour, rank, office.

dignor, āris. v. dep. and (very rare) **digno, as. v. a.** 1. To think worthy (c. abl. of the more remote object). 2. To deign, to condescend, to be thought worthy: O felix si quem dignabitur, inquit, ista virum, happy, said he, will the man be whom that maid will select for (will think worthy to be) her husband, Ov.

dignosco, is, nōvi, no sup. v. a. To know apart, to distinguish (c. ab. and abl. or § c. abl.).

dignus, a, um. adj. 1. Worthy, deserving (c. abl. or § c. infin., often c. qui and subj.). 2. Worthy, deserved. 3. Fitting, adequate, suitable.

digredior, ēris, gressus sum. v. dep. 1. To go different ways, to part, to separate. 2. To deviate, to digress.

digressio, ōnis. f. 1. A going away, a departure. 2. A digression.

digressus, ūs. m. 1. A going different ways, a separation, a departure. 2. ‡Digression.

‡digrunnio, is. v. n. To grunt.

dijudicatio, ōnis. f. A decision of a suit.

dijudico, as. v. a. 1. To judge, to decide. 2. To distinguish: d. vera et falsa, vera a falsis, truth from falsehood, both in Cic.; dijudicatā belli fortunā, the war being finished (lit. the fortune of the war being decided), Cæsar.

dilabor, ēris, lapsus sum. v. dep. 1. To fall asunder, to go to pieces, to melt, to dissolve. 2. (Of soldiers, etc.) To flee in different directions, to disperse, to be scattered. 3. To decay, to tumble down (of buildings, etc.), to go to ruin (lit. and metaph.). 4. To disappear, to vanish. 5. To slip away, be lost (as an opportunity): memoriā meā dilabuntur, they have escaped my memory, I have forgotten them, Cic.

dilābro, as. v. a. To tear to pieces, to tear (lit. and metaph.).

§dilāmīno, as. v. a. To split in two.

dilānio, as. v. a. To tear to pieces.

‡dilāpido, as. v. a. 1. To squander. 2. ‡To destroy.

dilapsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. differo, q. v.

dilargior, īris, itus sum. v. dep. To give liberally, to lavish.

dilatio, ōnis. f. A postponement, a delay.

dilatō, as. v. a. [latus.] 1. To spread out, to enlarge, to extend, to amplify. 2. To discuss at length, diffusely: dilatandis literis, by giving the letters a broad pronunciation, Cic.; eloquentia dilatata, diffuse eloquence, Cic.

§dilātor, ōris. m. A dawdler, one who postpones.

dilatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. differo, q. v.

dilaudo, as. v. a. To praise greatly.

dilectus, a, um. part. pass. fr. diligo; as. adj. (c. compar. etc.). Beloved.

diligens, entis. part. fr. diligo, but used only as adj. (c. compar. etc.). I. Fond of, devoted to (c. gen.). 2. Diligent, attentive to, industrious (c.

- in and abl. or c. gen., very rarely c. dat.). 3. Diligently performed or executed, careful. 4. Careful, (of a person) prudent, economical.
- diligenter. adv.** Diligently, industriously, carefully.
- diligentia. m. f.** 1. Diligence, industry, care. 2. Prudence, economy.
- diligō, is, lēxi, lēctum. v. a.** To love, to regard with esteem or affection.
- dilōrico, as. v. a.** To tear open (a dress).
- dilūceo, es, xi. no sup. v. n.** To be clear, evident.
- dilūcesco, is, xi, no sup. v. n.** To begin to be light, to dawn.
- dilūcido. adv.** Clearly, plainly, in express terms.
- dilūcido, as. v. a.** To explain, to elucidate.
- dilūcidus, a, um. adj.** Clear, plain, evident, intelligible.
- dilūculum, i. n., no pl.** Daybreak, dawn.
- dilūdium, i. n.** Breathing time, rest during a game.
- diluo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.** 1. To wash off, to wash away. 2. To wash. 3. To dilute. 4. To melt, to dissolve. 5. To weaken the force of, to diminish. 6. †To explain.
- dilūvies, ei, f., and dilūvium, i. n.** A flood, an inundation.
- †dilūvio, as. v. a.** To inundate.
- †dimāchæ, ærum. pl. m. [δῖς μάχουαι.]** A kind of Macedonian soldier, who fought either on horseback or on foot, like our dragoons formerly.
- †dimādesco, is, dui, no sup. v. n.** To melt away.
- dimāno, as. v. n.** To flow forth, to spread abroad.
- dimensio, onis. f.** A measuring.
- dimensus, a, um. part. fr. seq.**
- dimētiōr, iris, mensus sum. v. dep.** To measure, to measure out.
- dimēto, as. v. a.** To measure out, to mark out.
- dimicatio, ōnis. f.** A fight, an encounter, a battle (lit. and metaph.): dimicatio vitæ, or capitis, a struggle for life and death, Cic.
- dimico, as. v. n.** 1. To fight. 2. (Metaph.) To contend, to struggle: ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, so that you are fighting every hour at the risk of your life, that your life is at stake every hour, Liv.; so d. de vitâ, Cic.; cum causâ dimicabit, he will carry on the contest by legal action, Cic.
- dimidiātus, a, um. part. fr. inus. dimidio.** Halved, half, divided in half.
- dimidiūs, a, um. adj.** Half; (n. as subst.) the half.
- †diminuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.** 1. To break to pieces, to break.—See Diminuo.
- dimissio, onis. f.** 1. A sending different ways. 2. Dismission.
- dimitto, is, misi, missum. v. a.** 1. To send out different ways, to send forth (more persons than one). 2. To send away (a single person), to divorce. 3. To dismiss, to disband. 4. To release. 5. To put down (out of one's hands). 6. To abandon, to give up (a military post, an office, etc.). 7. To let slip (an opportunity, etc.). 8. †To remit: ne speratam prædam ex manibus dimitterent, that they might not let the expected booty escape their grasp, Cæs.; Crassus qui illas fortunas morte dimiserit, Crassus who by dying left all that wealth behind him, Cic.; conditiones pacis dimittendas non existimabat, he did not think he ought to lose the opportunity of concluding peace on those conditions, Cæs.; studium et iracundiam suam reipublicæ dimittere, to sacrifice his party spirit, and private quarrels to the interests of the state, Cæs.
- dimōveo, es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a.** 1. To move asunder, to separate, to part, to cleave. 2. To remove, to drive away (also even of driving from one's purpose or habit).
- Dindymēne, es. f.** The goddess Cybele, worshipped at M. Dindymus in Mysia.
- dināmēratio, ōnis. f.** A reckoning up, an enumeration.
- dināmēro, as. v. a.** 1. To reckon up, to enumerate to count. 2. †To pay.
- †diōbōlāris, e. adj.** Costing, or worth two obols.
- diōchæis, is. f. [δῖοίχης.]** A district.

- diacētes**, æ. *m.* [διοικητής.] A treasurer.
- Dionæus**, a, um. 1. Of Dione, the mother of Venus. 2. (More usu.) Of Venus: Dionæa mater (spoken with ref. to Æneas), Venus, Virg.; Dionæus Cæsar, Cæsar descended from Venus.
- Diōne**, ea. *f.* 1. The mother of Venus. 2. (More usu.) Venus.
- Diōnysia**, ōrum. *pl. n.* [Διονυσος.] The Greek festival of Bacchus.
- diōta**, æ. [δῖς, οὔς.] A jar with two ears or handles.
- diplōma**, atis. *n.* [δίπλωμα.] A short letter of recommendation given to persons travelling in the provinces.
- †**dipsas**, ādis. *f.* [δίψα.] A snake whose bite causes thirst.
- Dipylon**, i. *n.* A gate at Athens leading from the Ceramicus to the Academy.
- diræ**, arum. *pl. f.* 1. Bad omens. 2. Curses.
- Diræus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of Dirce, a fountain in Bœotia. 2. Bœotian. 3. Theban.
- directe** and **directo**. *adv.* 1. Straight. 2. Directly, expressly.
- directus**, a, um. *part. fr. dirigo*; used also as *adj.* 1. Straight, direct, upright. 2. Straight down, precipitous. 3. Straightforward, honest, inflexible.
- direptio**, onis. *f.*, and **direptus**, ūs. *m.* A breaking off, a separation.
- direptio**, ōnis. *f.* A plundering, a pillaging.
- direptor**, ōris. *m.* A plunderer, a pillager.
- direptus**, a, um. *part. pass. fr. diripio*, q. v.
- diribeo**, ea, ui, itum. *v. a.* To separate the voting tablets, so as to count the votes.
- diribitio**, ōnis. *f.* A separating of the voting tablets, to count the votes.
- diribitor**, ōris. *m.* The officer who separated the voting tablets so as to count the votes.
- dirigo**, is, rexi, rectum. *v. a.* 1. To lay straight, to place in a straight line. 2. To arrange, to marshal, esp. in battle array. 3. To send in a straight line, to direct, to guide, to aim (an arrow), to shoot. 4. To direct, i. e. guide, regulate the course of: regiones direxit, he marched out the districts, Cic.; cura vicos dirigendi, an anxiety to keep the streets straight (while building), Liv.; meas cogitationes dirigo ad rationes, I turn my thoughts towards principles, Cic.
- dirimo**, is, ōmi, emptum. *v. a.* 1. To separate, to part, to divide. 2. To break off, to interrupt, to put an end to. 3. To put an end to, i. e. bring to nothing: so, dirimere controversiam, to compose a dispute, Cic.
- diripio**, is, ui, rēptum. *v. a.* 1. To tear asunder. 2. To pillage, to ravage, to lay waste. 3. To carry off as a robber.
- diritas**, ātis. *f.* 1. Fierceness, cruelty. 2. A great misfortune.
- dirumpo**, is, rūpi, ruptum. *v. a.* 1. To break asunder, to break to pieces. 2. To break off (friendship, etc.). 3. (In *pass.*) To burst.
- diruo**, is, ui, ūtum. *v. a.* 1. To pull down, to demolish, to destroy. 2. To scatter (enemies). 3. To abolish (a custom).
- dirus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Ill-omened, fearful. 2. Terrible, dreadful. 3. Fierce, cruel, odious.
- Dis**, Ditis. *m.* Pluto.
- †**discalceatus**, a, um. *adj.* Shoeless, barefoot.
- †**discaveo**, es, cāvi, cautum. *v. n.* To beware of, to guard against (c. *abl.*).
- discedo**, in, cessi, cessum. *v. n.* 1. To go different ways, to separate, to part. 2. To depart, to go away, march away, decamp. 3. To disappear. 4. (c. *ab* and *abl.*) To forsake, to abandon (friends), to swerve from (a course of life, a principle, etc.). 5. To come off (from a contest, etc.): se superiorem discessurum, [boasting] that he should come off best, Cic.; si istius hæc tanta injuria impunita discesserit, if this great iniquity of that fellow's shall get off with impunity, Cic. 6. To divide (as we say in Parliament, c. *in* and *acc.* in favour of a measure): etsi in meam sententiam discedatur, although the division should be in favour of my proposal, Liv.; cum a vobis discesserim, except you (lit. if I leave out

the mention of you), Cic.; quo nunquam ante discessum est, a measure to which they had never resorted before, Cæsar.; spes potiundi oppidi discessit, the hope of making themselves masters of the town was lost, Cæsar.; magnitudine timoris a constantiâ atque a mente atque a se decedere, through the greatness of his fear to lose his courage and his wits, and to be quite beside himself, Cic.; volonum exercitus ab signis discessit, the body of volunteers quitted the army, Liv.; eorum qui ab armis discesserint, of those who shall lay down their arms, Cic.

disceptatio, onis. f. 1. A discussion, a debate. 2. ‡A judicial award.

disceptator, oris. m., and f. -tatrix, icis. An arbitrator.

discepto, as. v. a. 1. To decide (as an umpire or judge). 2. To settle (a controversy). 3. To discuss, dispute, debate.

discerno, is, crēvi, cretum. v. a. 1. To separate, to set apart, to divide. 2. To distinguish (from one another): alba et atra, black from white, or alba ab atris: both in Cic.

discerpo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. To tear to pieces.

discessio, onis. f. 1. A separation. 2. A departure. 3. A dividing, i. e. voting (c. in and acc. of the measure voted for).

discessus, us. m. 1. A separation, a going asunder, an opening: discessus cœli, lightning, Cic. 2. Departure, going away, decamping (used by Cicero of his own voluntary exile).

discoidium, i. n. [acindo.] A tearing asunder, a separation.

†discido, is, oldi, olsum. v. a. [cædo.] To cut in pieces.

discindo, is, solidi, solisum. v. a. 1. To cut asunder, tear asunder, to cleave, to cut or tear in two. 2. To divide. 3. ‡To scourge: (flagellis) discissâ nive, the snow having been cleared away.

discingo, is, nxi, nctum. v. a. 1. To ungird, to take off the girdle. 2. ‡To disarm. 3. ‡To discover, to detect: mihi crede, in sinu est, neque ego discingor, he is cherished by me; yet I am on my guard against him (according to others, and I do not neglect him), Cic.; discinctus, ungirt, i. e. slovenly, careless. 3. Dissolute, reckless.

disciplina, æ. f. 1. Instruction, education, training, discipline. 2. A system, a course of habits: d. reipublicæ, political science, statesmanship; d. philosophiæ, philosophical system.

discipulus, i. m., and f. discipula, æ. 1. A scholar, a pupil. 2. †An apprentice.

discludo, is, si, sum. 1. To shut up separately, to keep separate. 2. To separate, to divide. 3. § To force open.

disco, is, didici, no sup. v. a. To learn, to acquire knowledge of: discabant fidibus, they learnt the lyre (canere, to play upon, understood), Cic.

discolor, ãris. m. 1. Of various colours, party-coloured, of a different colour. 2. Different from (c. dat.).

†discondūco, is, xi. v. n. To be unsuitable, injurious.

disconvēnio, is, vēni. v. n. To be inconsistent (as *impers.*): ei disconvenit inter meque et te, therefore there is a disagreement between you and me, Hor.

discordia, æ. f. Discord, disagreement.

†discordābilis, e, and discordiōsus, a, um. adj. Disagreeing, prone to discord.

disordo, as. v. n. 1. To differ, to disagree. 2. To be inconsistent with. 3. To be unlike.

discors, dis. adj. 1. At variance, disagreeing. 2. Unlike, different.

discrepantia, æ. f. Difference, disagreement.

discrepatio, onis. f. A difference, a dispute.

†discrepito, as. v. n. To be different, to disagree.

discrepo, as, ui. no sup. v. n. 1. To sound differently. 2. To differ, to be different, to vary. 3. (As *impers.*) Discrepat, there is a dispute, it is disputed.

- discrētus**, a, um. *part. pass.* of *discerno* (q. v.). 1. Separate. 2. Divided.
- discrimen**, īnis. *n.* 1. An intervening space or distance, a space, an interval: *leti discrimine parvo*, when but little removed from death, *Ov.* 2. A distinction, a difference: *septem discrimina vocum*, the varieties of the seven notes (of music), *Virg.*; *tenues parvi discriminis umbræ*, delicate shades of slight variation, *Ov.* 3. Any parting, even the parting of the hair. 4. A decisive, a critical point, a crisis: *quæ in discrimine fuerunt an ulla post hanc diem essent*, which were now at a crisis which should decide whether they should have any existence at all for the future, *Liv.* 5. Danger.
- discrimīno**, as. *v. a.* To divide, to distinguish.
- discrūcio**, as. *v. a.* To torture, to torment.
- discumbo**, is, cūbui, itum. 1. To sit down, to recline at table. 2. To go to bed.
- discūpio**, is, īvi. *v. a.* To desire greatly, to wish eagerly.
- discurro**, is, curri and cūcurri, cursum. *v. n.* To run about, to run to and fro, to run different ways; (*pass. impers.*) *in muros totā discurritur urbe*, they flock to the walls from every part of the city, *Virg.*
- discursus**, ūs. *m.* A running to and fro, a running about.
- discus**, i. *m.* 'A quoit: *qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt*, who would rather hear a quoit ring than a philosopher lecture (i. e. who love trifling), *Cic.*
- discūtio**, is, cussi, cussum. *v. a.* 1. To dash to pieces, to shatter. 2. To scatter, to disperse, to dissipate. 3. To remove, to put an end to. 4. To shake off: *quod totam rem discusserat*, which had frustrated the whole business, *Cic.*
- diserte** and **disertim**. *adv.* 1. Expressly, plainly. 2. Eloquently.
- disertus**, a, um. *adj.* Eloquent: *leporum disertus puer*, a youth full of well-expressed wit.
- disiecto**, as. *v. a.* To toss about, to scatter.
- disiectus**, ūs. A tossing about, a scattering.
- disjicio**, is, jēci, jectum. *v. a.* 1. To toss about in different directions, to scatter. 2. To disperse, put to flight. 3. To dash to pieces, to destroy, to demolish. 4. To break off, to put an end to. To squander (rare): *vasta disjectaque spatio urbs*, a vast city spread over a wide space, *Liv.*; *late omnibus disjectis mœnibus*, with walls stretching out to a distance in every direction, *Liv.*
- disjunctio**, ōnis. *f.* 1. A separation. 2. Diversity, difference. 3. An opposition of two propositions in a syllogism.
- disjunctus**, a, um. *part. pass.* from *disjungo*, but used also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc., usu. c. ab and abl.). 1. Separated, separated from, removed from, unlike. 2. Alienated from. 3. Inconsistent with. 4. Unyoked.
- disjungo**, is, nxi, notum. *v. a.* 1. To unyoke. 2. To disjoin, to separate, to remove from (usu. c. ab and abl., poet. c. abl.).
- dispālesco**, is, ui, no sup. *v. n.* To be noised abroad.
- dispālor**, āris. *v. dep.* To wander about, to straggle.
- dispendo**, is, di, possum (in *Plaut. dispenno*). *v. a.* To stretch out, to spread out.
- dispar**, āris. *adj.* 1. Unequal. 2. Unlike, dissimilar (usu. c. dat., more rare c. gen.). *Disparibus calamis*, on reeds of unequal length, *Ov.*
- dispārīlis**, e. *adj.* Dissimilar, different.
- dispāro**, as. *v. a.* To separate, to divide: *disparatus* (in rhetoric or logic), opposed to something else by negation; as—*non sapere*, to be unwise.
- dispectus**, a, um. *part. pass.*, from *dispicio*, q. v.
- dispello**, is, pāli, pulsus. *v. a.* To drive different ways, to scatter, to disperse, to dispel.
- dispendium**, i. *n.* 1. Expenditure, expense. 2. Loss. *Morsæ dispendia*, loss of time by delay, *Virg.*; *dispendia viarum*, a round-about way, *Mart.*

- dispensatio, ōnis. f.** 1. Management, superintendence. 2. Stewardship, the place of dispensator.
- dispensator, ōris. m.** A superintendent, (esp. of a household) a manager, a steward.
- dispenso, as. v. a.** 1. †To weigh out, to pay. 2. To distribute, to dispense. 3. To manage, to regulate, to arrange: *dispensarique lætitia inter impotentes ejus animos potuit*, and so the joy might be imparted by degrees to minds incapable of bearing their happiness all at once, Liv.
- †dispercutio, is, cussi, cussum. v. a.** To dash to pieces.
- disperditio, ōnis. f.** Destruction.
- disperdo, is, dīdi, dītum. v. a.** To destroy, to ruin: *stridente miserum stipulā disperdere carmen*, to pour forth a wretched tune on a squeaking flute, Virg.
- disperreo, is, ivi (usu. ii), itum. v. n.** To perish, to be utterly ruined.
- dispergo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To scatter in different places, to scatter about, to scatter, to disperse. 2. To spread, to spread abroad. 3. To distribute: *vitam dispergit in auras*, he breathes forth his life to the air, i. e. dies.
- disperse, and †dispersim. adv.** Dispersedly, here and there.
- dispartio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. (sometimes ior). dep.** To distribute, to divide, to assign to.
- †dispesco, is, ui.** To divide.
- dispicio, is, spexi, spectrum. v. a.** 1. To look through (usu. sine c.). 2. To look, to see. 3. To perceive, discover, become aware of. 4. To consider, to think upon.
- displileo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** To displease: *cum mihimet displicerem*, when I was out of humour with myself, Cic.
- §displodo, is, si, sum. [plaudo.] v. n.** To burst with a loud noise.
- dispono, is, posui, positum.** 1. To place in different places, to set in order, to arrange, to dispose, to distribute (as to place). 2. To array, to marshal, to station in their respective posts, in relays, etc. 3. To assign, to allot (c. dat. or inter, as *inter equites*, Tac.): *consilia in omnem fortunam disposita*, plans arranged to suit every turn of fortune, Liv.; *mœnia disponere versu*, to describe the walls in verse, Prop.
- dispositio, adv.** In a regular, methodical manner.
- dispositio, ōnis, and †dispositūra, æ. f., and †dispositus, ūs. m.** Arrangement, orderly disposition.
- dispositus, a, um. part. pass. from dispono, q. v. (also as adj.).** 1. Well arranged. 2. Methodical (of a person). 3. Duly assigned, allotted.
- †dispuet. v. impers.** To be greatly ashamed.
- dispulsus, a, um. part. pass. from dispello, q. v.**
- †dispungo, is, nxi, notum. v. a.** To calculate, to arrange.
- disputatio, ōnis. f.** A debate, an argument, a discussion.
- disputator, ōris. m.** A disputant, one engaged in discussion.
- †disputatrix, icia. f.** The art of discussion, dialectics.
- disputo, as. v. a.** 1. †To cast up, to calculate. 2. To consider, to examine. 3. To discuss, to advance (an argument) in discussion.
- disquiro, is, quisivi, itum. v. a.** To examine, consider, inquire.
- disquisitio, ōnis. f.** An inquiry, investigation.
- dissēco, as, ui, ctum. v. a.** To cut in pieces, to cut up.
- dissēmino, as. v. a.** To sow, to disseminate, to spread abroad.
- dissensio, ōnis. f., and §dissensus, ūs. m.** 1. Difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord. 2. Inconsistency, incompatibility (of one thing with another).
- dissentāneus, a, um. adj.** Disagreeing, inconsistent.
- dissentio, is, si, sum. v. n.** 1. To be of a different opinion. 2. To disagree, to disagree with (usu. c. ab and abl., post. c. abl.), to be at variance. 3. To be inconsistent with. 4. To be unlike, dissimilar, different to, to differ from (usu. c. ab and abl., once c. cum and abl.).
- dissēpio, is, sepi, septum. v. a.** To fence off, to part off.

- †§disseptum, i. *n.* A barrier, a partition.
- dissērēnasco, avi. Cum disserenasset, when it had cleared up, Liv.
- †dissēro, is, sēvi, sītum. *v. a.* To sow here and there, to diffuse.
- dissēro, is, sēvui, no sup. *v. a.* 1. To set in different places, to place at intervals. 2. To discuss, to speak of, to treat of. 3. To advance, to urge in discussion. 4. To argue.
- †disserpo, is, no perf. *v. n.* To creep abroad, to spread.
- ††disserto, as. *v. a.* To discuss, to advance in discussion.
- dissīdeo, es, sēdi, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To be remote from, divided from. 2. To be at variance with, to disagree with (c. *ab* and *abl.*, more rarely c. *cum* and *abl.*, often *inter se*). 3. To be different, unlike, to differ from: si toga dissidet impar, if the cloak is put on unevenly, Hor.
- dissīdium, i. *n.* Dissension, disagreement.
- §dissilio, is, ui, sultum. *v. n.* To burst asunder, to fly apart, to split: gratia sic fructum geminorum dissiluit, thus the affection of the two brothers was severed, was burst asunder, was destroyed, Hor.
- dissimilis, e. *adj.* Unlike, dissimilar (c. *gen.* sometimes c. *dat.*, c. *inter se*, etc.): quod non est dissimile atque ire in Antium, which is not very different from going to Antium, Cic.
- dissimiliter. *adv.* In a different manner, in a manner unlike.
- dissimilitudo, inia. *f.* Dissimilarity, unlikeness, difference.
- dissimulanter. *adv.* With dissimulation, in a dissembling manner. 2. Secretly.
- dissimulantia, ae. *f.* An ironical disguising of one's meaning.
- dissimulatio, onia. *f.* 1. Dissimulation, a dissembling, concealing, or disguising (the truth, or one's intentions, etc.). 2. Irony.
- dissimulātor, ōris. *m.* A concealer, a dissembler.
- dissimūlo, as. *v. a.* To pretend that a thing is not that which it is, to dissemble, to disguise, to keep secret: Achilles veste virum longā dissimulatus erat, Achilles had concealed the fact of his being a man by female attire, Ov.
- dissipābilis, e. *adj.* That may be dissipated or dispersed.
- dissipatio, ōnia. *f.* 1. A scattering, a dispersion. 2. Dissolution, destruction.
- dissipo, as. *v. a.* 1. To scatter abroad, to disperse, to dissipate. 2. To rout, to put to flight, to dispel. 3. To demolish, to destroy, to dissolve. 4. To dissipate, to squander. 5. To spread abroad, (news) to disseminate.
- dissipatus, a, um. *part. pass.* of seq. q. *v.*; also. 1. Parted, separated. 2. Unconnected, unmethodical (of *an.* or persons): me unum hominem fractum et prope dissipatum, me a single individual, broken in fortune and almost ruined, or almost worn out, Cic.; Scipio ubi animadvertit dissipatum passim bellum, when Scipio perceived that the war was broken up into one of posts, Liv.; dissipatus cursus, dissipata fuga, a disorderly flight, Liv.
- dissociābilis, e. *adj.* 1. Which cannot be united, irreconcilable. 2. Which separates (one from another).
- †dissociatio, ōnia. *f.* A separating, separation.
- dissocio, as. *v. a.* 1. To disjoin, disunite, separate. 2. To estrange: dissociat amicitias, it dissolves friendships, Cic.; iis qui e superiore exercitu erant, causam suam dissociantibus, those who belonged to the upper army forming themselves into a separate party, separating their cause from that of the others, Tac.
- dissolūbilis, e. *adj.* That may be dissolved, dissoluble.
- dissolūte. *adv.* 1. Unconnectedly. 2. Carelessly, in a careless manner.
- dissolūtio, ōnia. *f.* 1. A dissolving, a breaking up, a dissolution, destruction. 2. A refutation. 3. Want of connection. 4. Want of firmness (of character), weakness (of mind), langour: post iudiciorum dissolutiones, after the tribunals had ceased to be strict, Cic.
- dissolūtus, a, um. *part. pass.* of dissolvo, q. *v.*; used also as *adj.* (c. *compar.*,

- etc.). 1. Loose, loosened: *dissolutum navigium*, a vessel with its planks starting, ready to come to pieces, Cic. 2. Unconnected (of style, etc.). 3. Lax, remiss, careless. 4. Dissolute, profligate.
- dissolvo, is, vi, sōlūtum. v. a.** 1. To loosen, to unloose. 2. To pay, to discharge (a debt). 3. To dissolve, to disunite, to separate. 4. To destroy, to abolish, to abrogate. 5. To refute (a statement, not a person). 6. †To release.
- dissonus, a, um. adj.** 1. Inharmonious, harsh-sounding, discordant. 2. Disagreeing, different, inconsistent with (c. ab and abl.).
- dissors, tis. adj.** *Mea seposita est, et ab omni milite dissors gloria*, my glory is a distinct one, different from that gained by (or, according to others, unshared by) any soldier, Ov.
- dissuadeo, es, si, sum. v. a.** To advise against, to argue against (c. acc. of the measure): *hinc dissuadet amor*, love dissuades him from this, Ov.
- dissuasio, onis. f.** An advising or arguing against.
- dissuasor, ōris. m.** One who advises or argues against (legis).
- dissuavior, āris. v. dep.** To kiss eagerly.
- disulto, as. v. n.** To fly asunder, to part, to burst, to burst asunder with a roar.
- dissuo, is, ui, sūtum. v. a.** 1. To unsew, to rip. 2. To open.
- †**distædet. v. impers.** It wearies.
- distantia, æ. f.** 1. †Distance. 2. Difference, diversity.
- distendo, is, di, tum. v. a.** 1. To stretch, to extend. 2. To distend, to fill with. 3. To divide, to distract (the attention).
- †**distentus, ūs. m.** Distention.
- distentus, a, um. part. pass.** 1. Fr. *distendo*, distended. 2. Fr. *distineo*, detained, occupied, busy.
- distermīno, as. v. a.** To separate.
- †**distermīnus, a, um. adj.** Separated.
- †**distichōn, i. n.** A distich.
- †**distimūlo, as. v. a.** To run through, to squander.
- distincte. adv.** 1. Distinctly, clearly. 2. In a well-arranged manner.
- distinctio, ōnis. f.** 1. A distinguishing between, a making a distinction. 2. Distinction, difference. 3. Separation, division.
- †**distinctus, ūs. m.** A difference.
- distinctus, a, um. part. pass. fr. distinguo; also as adj. (c. compar, etc.).** 1. Divided, easily divided (as an army into small bodies). 2. Distinct. 3. Ornate (both of speech and of a speaker), adorned.
- distineo, es, ui, tentum. v. a.** 1. To keep asunder, to separate. 2. To divide, distract (the mind, etc.). 3. To hinder, to prevent (an event). 4. To detain, to occupy (as business does).
- distinguo, is, nxi, notum. v. a.** 1. To separate, to divide, to part. 2. To distinguish, to discriminate between. 3. To embellish, to decorate, to adorn. 4. †To punctuate, to mark the stops (in a sentence).
- disto, as (no perf. or sup.). v. n.** 1. To stand apart, to stand at a distance from. 2. To be distant, to be removed from (as to place or time). 3. To be different, different from (as *impers.*): *distat sumasne pudenter an rapias*, it makes a difference, or there is a difference, whether you take a thing modestly, or snatch at it, Hor.
- distorqueo, es, si, tum. v. a.** 1. To twist, to distort. 2. †To torture.
- distortio, onis. f.** Distortion, contortion, a writhing about.
- distortus, a, um. part. pass. of distorqueo; also as adj.** 1. Deformed. 2. Unbecoming.
- distractio, onis. f.** 1. A pulling asunder, dividing, separating. 2. disagreement.
- distractus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seq.; also †† as adj. (c. compar.).** 1. Divided. 2. Distracted, perplexed.
- distraho, is, xi, otum. v. a.** 1. To draw different ways, to tear to pieces. 2. To break up into divisions, to divide. 3. To estrange, to alienate (c. ab. and abl.). 4. To distract, to perplex. 5. To frustrate (a

- measure), (rare): *distrahendarum controversiarum causâ*, for the sake of putting an end to disputes, Cic.
- distribuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* To divide, to distribute, to apportion to.
- distribute. adv.* In a well-arranged manner, methodically.
- distributio, ōnis. f.* Distribution, division.
- districtus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seq.; but also as adj. (c. compar. etc.).* 1. Occupied, busy. 2. ‡Strict, severe.
- distingo, is, inxi, iſtum. v. a.* 1. To draw asunder. 2. To detain, to occupy, to engage (the attention of).
- †*distranco, as. v. a.* To cut up.
- disturbatio, ōnis. f.* Destruction (of a town).
- disturbo, as. v. a.* 1. To separate by violence, to disturb, throw into confusion. 2. To destroy, to demolish, to put an end to.
- ‡*disyllabus, a, um. adj. [dis συλλαβη.]* Disyllabic.
- §*ditescō, is, no perf. or sup.* To grow rich.
- dithyrambicus, a, um. adj.* Dithyrambic.
- dithyrambus, i m. [διθυραμβος.]* A dithyrambic poem.
- ditio, ōnis. f.* (not found in noun. nor in pl.) Dominion, rule, sovereignty, sway, authority: *suae ditionis [regionem] fecit*, he brought [the district] under his power, Liv.; *civitates in ditionem potestatemque P. R. redactas*, the cities reduced under the power and dominion of the Roman people, Cic.; *in eorum ditione*, under their power, Cic.; also, *sub ditione*, Cæs.; *ditione premebat Sarrastes populos*, Sarrastes held the nations under his sway, Virg.
- dito, as. v. a.* To enrich, to make rich.
- diu, compar. diutius, diutissime. adv.* 1. †By day. 2. Long, for a long time. 2. (In compar. diutius), Too long.
- diurnus, a, um. adj.* 1. Of a day, daily, for a day. 2. By day; *n. as subst. usu. in pl.*, a journal, a daily record: *diurnus cibus*, daily rations; *diurni currus*, the chariot of the sun, Ov.
- dium* (chiefly in abl. *dio*). The open air.
- §*dius, a, um.* Divine.
- †*diutīne. adv.* For a long time.
- diutinus, a, um, and diuturnus, a, um. adj.* Lasting a long time, long, lasting: *sit nostris diuturnior annis filia*, may my daughter last or live longer than my own life, Ov.
- diuturnitas, ōtis. f.* Length of time, long duration, lastingness.
- Diva, æ.* A Goddess.
- divarico, as. v. n.* To make to stride, to make to stand with his legs apart.
- divello, is, li, vulsum. v. a.* 1. To tear asunder, to rend in pieces, to separate. 2. To tear so as to destroy, to destroy. 3. To drag away, to remove. 4. To alienate, to estrange (c. ab and abl.).
- divendo, is, didi, ditum. v. a.* To sell piecemeal.
- §*diverbō, as. v. a.* To cleave, to cut asunder.
- diverbium. i. n.* Dialogue (in a play).
- diverse. adv.* In different places, different ways, differently, variously.
- †*diversitas, ōtis. f.* 1. Diversity, difference. 2. Disagreement, dissension.
- diversus, a, um. part. pass. fr. diverto; used as adj.* 1. Opposite, contrary. 2. Opposed to, disagreeing with (c. ab and abl.). 3. In different directions, in different places, separate, distant. 4. Different, unlike, various: *in diversum auctores trahunt*, writers give various accounts of... Liv.; *diverso terrarum distineri*, to be separated by the distance, Tac.; *a diversis emebantur*, they were brought by various individuals, Cic.
- diverto, is, ti, sum. v. n.* 1. To turn or go different ways. 2. To digress. 3† (As *v. a.*) To cause to turn aside, to divert (from a course).
- dives, vitis* (sync. also *dītis*). *adj.* 1. Rich, wealthy. 2. Rich, splendid.
- divexo, as. v. a.* To tear to pieces, to harass, to destroy.
- †*dividia, æ.* Vexation, annoyance.
- divido, is, visi, visum. v. a.* 1. To divide, to separate. 2. To dis-

- tribute to, to apportion. 3. To remove, separate or part from. 4. To distinguish from. 5. §To dissolve, to break up (a party). 6. §To adorn: *dividimus muros*, we burst through, we make a breach in the walls, *Virg.*
- dividuus, a, um.** 1. Divisible. 2. Divided.
- divinatio, onis. f.** 1. Divination, the art of soothsaying, the gift of prophecy. 2. A selection of a prosecutor.
- divina, adv.** Divinely, by divine inspiration.
- divinitas, atis. f.** 1. Godhead, divinity. 2. Divine nature or excellence. 3. The power of divination.
- divinitus, adv.** 1. From heaven. 2. By divine influence, or inspiration. 3. Divinely, i. e. excellently.
- divino, as. v. a.** 1. To divine, to forebode. 2. To prophesy, to predict.
- divinus, a, um. adj.** 1. Divine, of or belonging to the gods. 2. Sprung from the gods, of divine origin. 3. Divine, i. e. excellent, admirable, godlike, superhuman. 4. Having the power of divination, divinely inspired: *res divina* (esp. in pl.), religious worship; *res divinæ* (as opp. to *res humanæ*), natural laws of morality (as opp. to laws made by man); *sententia divina futuri*, an opinion able to divine the future, *Hor.*; (*m.*) *divinus* (as *subst.*), a soothsayer, a diviner.
- divisio, onis. f.** 1. A division, separation. 2. Partition, distribution.
- divisor, ōris. m.** 1. A divider, a distributor. 2. A person hired at elections by candidates to bribe the electors.
- divisus, ūs. m.** Division.
- divitiæ, ūrum. pl. f.** Riches, wealth (lit. and metaph.).
- divortium, i. n.** 1. Separation, divorce. 2. A place where several roads branch off, a point of separation: *divortium aquarum*, high ground from which several streams branch off, *Liv.*; *doctrinarum divortia*, divisions or varieties of doctrine.
- divulgo, as. v.** To spread abroad, to publish, to divulge.
- divum. v.** Dium.
- Divus, i.** A God: *divus Augustus*, the deified Augustus, i. e. the late emperor Augustus, *Tac.*
- Do, das, dedī, dare, datum. v. a.** 1. To give, to bestow, grant, to offer, to afford. 2. To deliver what has been entrusted to one. 3. To permit. 4. To grant, to concede, to give up. 5. To yield, to surrender: *do manus*, to yield, to submit, to acquiesce. 6. To devote (oneself, one's time, etc., to an object). 7. To put, to place (*c. ad* an acc. of the place on which). 8. To tell. 9. To appoint (esp. in *pass.*): *do operam*, to take pains, care (see *opera*); *do nomina*, to give in one's name (as a soldier), to enlist; *do verba* (*c. dat.*), to cheat; *apertissimas res crimini dare*, to impeach him of the most undeniable crimes, *Cic.*; *his non modo non laudi, sed etiam vitio dandum puto*, I think they not only are not to be praised, but are even to be blamed, *Cic.*; *do poenas*, to suffer punishment; *civitas stultæ lætitiæ graves poenas dedit*, the city paid severely for its foolish exultation, *Sall.*; *do vela*, to set sail, *Virg.*; *ad id vela do*, that is my object, *Cic.*; *do fabulam*, to exhibit a play, *Cic.*; *do in custodiam*, to imprison, *Cic.*; *do ad supplicium*, or *ad injurias*, to expose to punishment, or to injury, *Cic.*; *præceps ad terram datus*, being thrown with violence to the ground, *Liv.*; *terga dantes*, flying, *Liv.*; *insequens dies hostem in conspectum dedit*, the next day brought the enemy in sight, *Liv.*; *eos in fugam dederunt*, they put them to flight, *Cæs.*; *prout tempus ac res se daret*, as the opportunity and circumstances would permit, *Liv.*; *dedit se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis*, he gave himself up to the men of the Pythagorean sect, and to those pursuits, *Cic.*; *dedit se in consuetudinem [ejus]*, he devoted himself to intimacy with him, *Cic.*; *frena dabat*, he was giving the horse the rein, i. e. letting him go at full speed, *Ov.*; *ad sepulturam negat corpus datum*, he denies that his body was given up for burial, allowed to be buried, *Cic.*

- dōceo, es, ui, etum. v. a.** 1. To teach, to instruct. 2. To inform (often c. dupl. acc.). 3. Doceo fabulam, to exhibit a play.
- dochmius, i.** The dochmiac foot.
- dōcilis, e.** Willing to be taught, easily taught, (sometimes c. gen.) docile, tractable.
- dōcilitas, atis.** Docility.
- docte. adv.** Learnedly, skilfully.
- doctor, ōris. m.** A teacher, an instructor.
- doctrina, æ. f.** 1. Teaching, instruction. 2. Learning, knowledge, erudition.
- doctus, a, um. part. pass. of doceo; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.).** Learned, skilful, learned in (c. abl. or c. gen., §c. acc.).
- †dōcūmen, inis. n., usu. dōcūmentum, i. n.** 1. A lesson, an example, warning. 2. A proof.
- Dōdōnæus, a, um. adj., also Dōdōnia, ūdis. f.** Of Dodona, a city in Epirus, celebrated for its grove of oaks, in which was an oracle of Jupiter.
- dōdrans, antis. m.** 1. Three-fourths. 2. (As a measure) 3-4ths of a foot, i. e. nine inches.
- dogma, ātis. n. [δῶγμα.]** A dogma, a doctrine, a philosophical tenet.
- dōlābra, and dim. †dōlābella, æ. f.** A pickaxe, a mattock.
- dōlābrātus, a, um. part. fr. dolabro (ius).** Cut into the shape of a pickaxe, pointed at one end.
- dōlens, entis. part. of doleo, q. v.; also. §**Giving pain, causing grief, grievous.
- dōlenter. adv.** Sorrowfully, with sorrow.
- dōleo, es, ui, itum. v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To grieve, to be sorry. 2. To feel pain, to be in pain, to ache. 3. (v. a.) To lament, to grieve for (as *impers.*): cui dolet meminuit, he whom it vexes, to whom it is disagreeable, remembers it, Cic.; mihi dolet cum ego vapulo, it is painful to me when I am beaten, Plant.
- †dōliāris, e. adj.** Potbellied.
- dōlium, i, dim. dōliōlum. i. n.** A cask, a large jar: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, we are pouring our words into a cask with the bottom out, i. e. we are wasting our words (a proverb), Plant.
- dōlo, as. v. a.** 1. To chip with an axe, to hew, to cut. 2. To beat: opus sicut potuit dolavit, he managed the matter as he could, Cic.
- dōlo, ōnis. m.** 1. A staff with an iron point. 2. The foretop sailyard.
- dōlor, ōris. m.** 1. Pain, an ache, etc. 2. Grief, sorrow, vexation. 3. A grief, a cause of grief. 4. (In a speech) Pathos.
- dōlōse. adv.** Craftily, cunningly.
- dōlōsus, a, um. adj.** Crafty, cunning, deceitful, treacherous.
- dōlus, i. m. [δόλος.]** 1. Craft, cunning, deceit, artfulness. 2. A cunning trick, an artifice.
- †dōmābilis, e. adj.** That may be tamed or subdued.
- dōmātor, ōris. m.** A tamer, a subduer.
- †dōmesticātum. adv.** From house to house.
- dōmesticus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of or belonging to a house, in the house: domesticus otior, I take my ease at home, Hor. 2. Belonging to a family, to a household, domestic: rei domesticæ et familiares, private and family affairs (as opp. to respublica), Cic. 3. Belonging to the country, native, national (as opp. to foreign): domesticum bellum, civil war, Cæs.; (m. pl. domestici, as *subst.*). 1. Natives (as opp. to foreigners). 2. The inmates of a household, the family. 3. †Servants, domestica.
- dōmicilium, i. n.** An abode, a dwelling, a habitation.
- †dōmicōnium, i.** Homely fare.
- dōmīna, æ. f.** 1. A mistress, one who governs, manages: domina Ditis, the queen of Pluto. 2. A mistress, i. e. an object of love.
- dōmīnatio, ōnis. f., and dōmīnātus, ūs. m.** Rule, sovereignty, domination, absolute authority.

dōmīnātor, ōris. *m.*, and *f.* **dōmīnātrix**, icis. A ruler, lord, master, mistress.

dōmīnium, i. *n.* A feast.

dōmīnor, āris. *v. dep.* 1. To rule, to have dominion over, to govern (c. in and acc., or c. in and abl.) : *dominantia nomina*, words in common use, Hor. 2. †(in Enn., as *pass.*) To be ruled over.

dōmīnus, i. *m.* 1. A master of a house, a master. 2. An owner, a possessor. 3. A lord, a master, a ruler, one who has absolute authority. 4. The giver of a feast. 5. ‡A form of address equivalent to our Sir.

§dōmīporta, ōe. *f.* One who carries her house on her back, a snail.

dōmīto, as. *v. a.* To tame, to break in.

dōmītor, ōris. *m.*, *f.* **dōmītrix**, icis. One who tames, who subdues, a breaker (of animals), a conqueror.

dōmītus, ūis. *m.*, and **†dōmītūra**, ōe. *f.* A taming, a breaking.

dōmo, as. *ui*, *ītum. v. a.* 1. To tame, to break in (animals). 2. To subdue, to conquer.

dōmus, ūis (domi only as *adv.*, except in Plaut. and Jer.), with abl. sing. (Hor. in his *Sat.* once has domo as dat.); gen. and acc. pl. borrowed from decl. 2. 1. A house, an abode, a dwelling (of man, or of any animal). 2. A home (used even of a country, with reference to the person or nation spoken of). 3. A family, a race. 4. A sect of philosophers: domi, at home; domi et militiæ, in peace and war, Ter.; id quidem domi est, I am provided with that; I know all about that, Cic. Domus after verba of motion is used like the name of a city, i. e. is put in the acc. or abl. case without a preposition.

dōnābilis, e. *adj.* That deserves to be presented with.

dōnārium, i. *n.* 1. A temple. 2. A votive offering offered in a temple. 3. ‡(the proper meaning) The place in the temple where the offerings were kept.

dōnātio, ōnis. *f.* 1. A giving. 2. A gift.

†dōnātivum, i. *n.* A donative, a largess to the soldiers.

dōnēo, also **†dōnēum**. *conj.* 1. As long as, while. 2. Until, till (c. *indic.* or *subj.*).

dōno, as. *v. a.* 1. To give (c. acc. rei, dat. pers.). 2. To present with (c. acc. pers., abl. rei). 3. To give up, sacrifice (a feeling, etc., out of regard to a person, c. dat. pers.). 4. To remit (a debt, etc.). 5. To pardon.

dōnum, i. *n.* 1. A gift, a present. 2. A votive offering.

†dorcas, ādis. *f.* An antelope.

Dōricus, a, um, and **Dōrius**, a, um. Doric, of the Dorians, Greek.

dormio, is. *v. n.* 1. To sleep, to slumber. 2. To be lazy, inactive, careless (§used also in *pass.*): *nox est perpetua una dormienda*, there is one never-ending night to be slept through, to be passed in sleep.

dormito, as. *v. n.* To be sleepy, to be given to sleep, to sleep (lit. and metaph.): *jam dormitante lucernâ*, with the candle just going out, Ov.

†dormitor, oris. *m.* A sleeper.

dorsum, i. *n.* 1. A back. 2. A ridge: *duplici aptantur dentalia dorso*, the plough is fitted with two projecting irons, Virg.

dos, dōtis. *f.* 1. A dowry, a marriage portion. 2. An endowment (of mind or body), a quality: *dos erat ille loci*, he it was who gave the value to the spot, Ov.

dōtālis, e. *adj.* Of, belonging to, being (or forming part of) a dowry.

dōto, as. *v. a.* To portion, to endow (lit. and metaph.).

drāchma, ōe. *f.* [δραχμή.] 1. A Greek coin, about equal to the denarius. 2. ‡A drachm (weight).

drāco, ōnis. *m.* A dragon, a serpent.

§Drācōnigēna, ōe. *m. f.* Born of a serpent (esp. of Thebes, and of Thebans).

†drāpēta, ōe. *m.* [δραπέτης.] A runaway.

†§drenso, as. *v. n.* To utter the note of a swan.

†§drendio, is. *v. n.* To squeak like a weasel.

drōmas, ādia. f. [δρόμας.] A dromedary.

drōmos, i. m. [δρόμος.] The Spartan racecourse.

†drōpax, ācia. m. [δρόπαξ.] A depilatory.

Druidae, ārum, also Druides, um. pl. m. [δρυῖς.] The Druids.

Dryades, um. pl. f. [δρυῖς.] Nymphs of the oaks, of the woods, Dryads.

†duālis, e. adj. Dual.

dūbie. adv. Doubtfully, ambiguously.

†dūbītābīlis, e. adj. That may be doubted, doubtful.

dūbītānter. adv. Doubtingly.

dūbītātio, ōnis. f. Doubt, doubting, hesitation, uncertainty.

dūbīto, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To doubt, to hesitate, to waver, to vacillate. 2. (v. a.) To doubt about. 3. To consider.

dūbīus, a, um. adj. 1. Toasing to and fro, agitated (of waves, etc.) (rare in this sense). 2. Doubting, doubtful, hesitating, wavering, irresolute. 3. (Of things) Doubtful, uncertain. 4. (Of words, etc.) Ambiguous. 5. (Of a situation) Precarious: *dubium cœlum*, a doubtful looking sky (when the weather is doubtful), Virg.: *dubia lux*, the doubtful light (of dawn, when it seems doubtful whether it is to be called day or night), Ov.; in *dubium venit*, it became, it was doubtful, Cic.; *ut in dubio poneret*, so that he left it doubtful, Liv.; *sese suas fortunas in dubium non devocaturum*, that he would not peril his fortune, Cæs.; *sine dubio*, more rarely *procul dubio*, without doubt, certainly.

†ducātus, ūs. m. Military command.

†ducēnārius, a, um. Of two hundred: *ducenarii iudices*, petty judges (chosen from people possessed of 200 sesteria), Suet.

ducēni, æ, a. pl. adj. Two hundred apiece, two hundred.

†ducētēsīma, æ. f. A tax of a two hundredth part, half an one per cent.

ducēti, æ, a. pl. adj. Two hundred.

ducēties. adv. Two hundred times.

duco, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To lead (in every sense), to conduct, to bring. 2. To draw (as a horse draws a chariot, as one draws a sword from the scabbard, etc.): *ducto ense*, with drawn sword, Virg.; *duco remos*, to pull an oar, to row, Ov.; *duco os*, to draw the face awry, to make faces, Cic.; *duco fossam*, to make a ditch (i. e. to draw it in such and such a direction), Cæs. 3. To imbibe (liquid, odour, air, etc.): *duco animum spiritu*, and *duco spiritum*, *duco ætatem*, to live, to pass time, Cic.; so, *duco vitam*, Virg. 4. To derive (colour, shape, etc., from anything). 5. To marry (as the husband marries a wife, by leading her home). 6. To lead away to prison. 7. To be the leader of, to command (an army): *ducit quam proxime ad hostem potest*, he marches (lit., he leads the army, *exercitum* being understood) as near the enemy as he can venture, Liv.; *duxit se a Gadibus*, he went from Cadiz, Cic. 8. To lead, i. e. to go first: *duco choream*, to lead a dance, i. e. to dance, Ov. 9. To deduce, to trace, to derive. 10. To induce, to incite, to attract (to lead to a course of action). 11. To protract, to prolong: *ubi se diutius duci intellexit*, when he perceived that he was being put off, Cæs. 12. To calculate. 13. To think, to consider, to esteem. 14. To fashion, to make (a poem, etc.): *duco æra*, to make a brassen statue, Hor.

†ductilis, e. Easily led, ductile (of water).

†ductim. adv. 1. By drawing. 2. In a large draught.

†ductīto, as. v. a. 1. To lead. 2. To marry. 3. To deceive, to cheat.

ducto, as. v. a. 1. To lead. 2. †To take home. 3. †To cheat. 4. †To think, to account.

ductor, oris. m. A leader, a commander.

ductus, ūs. m. 1. A leading, a drawing. 2. Commanding a command (esp. of an army).

dūdum. adv. 1. Some time ago, whether long or short. 2. Long ago. 3. Lately, just now.—See *Jamdudum*.

- duellum**, *i. n.* Another form of *bellum*, *q. v.*
- duim**. An old form of *pres. subj.* of *do*.
- dulce** and **dulciter**. *adv.* Sweetly, delightfully.
- dulcedo**, *inis. f.* Sweetness.
- dulcesco**, *is*, no *perf. v. n.* To be sweet.
- †dulciarius**, *i. m.* A confectioner, a pastry-cook.
- †dulcifer**, *ēra, ōrum. adj.* Having sweetness, sweet.
- dulcis**, *a*, with (rare) *dim. dulcissimus*, *a, um. adj.* 1. Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful (to any one of the senses). 2. Dear, beloved.
- dulcītudo**, *inis. f.* Sweetness, pleasantness.
- †dūlice**. *adv.* [δουλικῶς.] In a servile manner, like a slave.
- dum** *conj.* of time. 1. While, as long as (*c. indic.*, more rarely *c. subj.*). 2. Provided that (in this sense often joined with *modo*), so long as, on condition that (*c. subj.*). 3. Until (*c. subj.*, more rarely *c. indic.*). 4. When added to an imperative (nearly confined to comedy, but found also in *Liv.* and *Cic.*), come; as, *dicdum*, come tell me, *Ter.* 5. With some adverbs it has scarcely any additional force, but seems only put in to answer to another *conj.* of time: *vixdum epistolam tuam legeram, cum...* I had scarcely read your letter when, *Cic.* 6. (When preceded by a negative) Yet: *Alpes nullā dum viā superatæ*, the Alps not yet surmounted by any road, *Liv.*
- dūmētum**, *i. n.* A thicket of briars, of brushwood.
- dummōdō**. See *dum*, 2.
- §dūmōsus**, *a, um.* Full of briars, of brushwood.
- dumus**, *i. m.* (Scarcely found except in *pl.*). Briars, brushwood, bushes.
- duntaxat**. *adv.* 1. Only, solely. 2. At least (*duntaxat* is not joined with verbs).
- duō**, *se, o. pl. adj.* (acc. masc. sometimes *duo*, as if *indecl.*). [δύο.] Two.
- duōdēcies**. *adv.* Twelve times.
- duōdēcim**. *indecl.* Twelve.
- duōdēcimus**, *a, um. adj.* Twelfth.
- duōdēni**, *se, a. adj. pl.* 1. Twelve apiece. 2. Twelve.
- duōdēquādragēsīmus**, *a, um. adj.* The thirty-eighth.
- duodequadraginta**. *indecl.* Two less than forty, thirty-eight.
- duodetrīcies**. *adv.* Twenty-eight times.
- duodēvicēm**, *se, a. adj. pl.* Eighteen each.
- duodēviginti**. *indecl.* Eighteen.
- †duoetvicesimani**. *adj. m.* The soldiers of the twenty-second legion.
- dūplex**, *icis. adj.* 1. Twofold, double. 2. Consisting of two (of any thing). 3. Cloven, divided in two parts. 4. Doubled, *i. e.* thick, large. 5. §Double-faced, deceitful: *duplices palmarum* and *duplex palma*, both hands, *Virg., Ov.*
- dūplīciter**. *adv.* 1. Doubly. 2. On two accounts. 3. In a two-fold manner.
- dūplīco**, *as. v. a.* 1. To double. 2. To increase in a two-fold proportion. 3. To repeat. 4. §To double up (*esp. with pain*), to bend. *Faciliore ad duplicanda verba Græco sermone*, the Greek language being easier to form compound words in, *Liv.*
- dūplus**, *a, um. adj.* Double; (*n. as subst.*) double.
- dūpondium**, *i. n.* A corn worth two asses.
- dūrābilis**, *e. adj.* Durable, likely to last.
- †dūrācīnus**, *a, um. adj.* With hard berries, hard (of fruit).
- †§dūrāmen**, *inis. n.* Hardness.
- †§dūrāteus**, *a, um. adj.* [δουράτεος.] Made of wood.
- dūre** and **†duriter**. 1. With hardness. 2. With harshness. 3. Stiffly. 4. †Unfortunately (of events happening).
- dūresco**, *is*, *rui* (no *sup.*). *v. n.* To grow hard, become hard, be hard.
- †dūrēta**, *se. f.* A wooden bathing tub.
- dūritas**, *atis* (more usu. *dūrītia*, *se*, and *dūrītēs*, *ei.*). *f.* 1. Hardness. 2. Harshness, rigour, severity. 3. Hardness of heart, cruelty.

dūrinseŭlus, a, um. adj. Rather hard, rather harsh.

dūro, as. v. a. and v. n. 1. (v. a.) To make hard, to harden. 2. To make callous, to inure (c. ad and acc. of the labour, etc., to which). 3. To endure, to bear. 4. (v. n.) To endure, i. e. to last, to continue. 5. To be callous to (c. in and acc.): *durant colles, the hills extend in an unbroken line, Tac.*

dūrus, a, um. adj. 1. Hard (in every sense), unyielding to the touch. 2. Harsh (in taste). 3. Harsh, rigorous, severe, inflexible, unyielding. 4. Morose, unpolished. 5. Hardy, vigorous. 6. Hard, cruel (of persons, or of fate). 7. Unpleasant, disagreeable. 8. Difficult.

+dūumvīrātus, ūs. m. The office of a duumvir.

duumvīri, ūrum. Duumviri, the names of several officers elected in pairs at Rome: *duumviri perduellionis*, a bench of two judges appointed to try a case of murder; *d. sacrorum*, the keepers of the Sibylline books; *d. navales*, a couple of officers appointed to superintend the equipping of a fleet. It was also the title of the chief magistrates in a municipal town.

dux, dūcia. m. f. 1. A guide, a conductor. 2. A leader, a commander, a chief, a general.

+dŭnāmia, ia. f. [δύναμις.] A quantity.

dŭnastes, es. m. [δυναστής.] A prince, a ruler.

E.

E. prep.—See ex.

eātenus. adv. So far, to such an extent, to such a degree.

ebēnus, i. m. f. Ebony.

ebībo, ia, bībi, bībītum. v. a. 1. To drink up, to drink. 2. To absorb. 3. To squander in gluttony: *qui Nestoris ebibat annos*, who will drink as many glasses of wine as Nestor lived years, *Ov.*

+ēbīto, as. v. n. To go out.

eblandior, iris. v. dep. 1. To gain by coaxing. 2. To coax. (*perf. part. in pass. sense*): *eblandita suffragia*, votes gained by flattery, *Cic.*

ēbrietas, ūtia. f. Drunkenness, intoxication.

ēbrietas, ūtia. f. A habit of intoxication.

ēbrietas, a, um. adj. 1. Apt to get drunk; (*m. as subst.*) a drunkard. 2. Likely to make drunk.

ēbrius, a, um. once +dim. ēbriolus. Drunk, (lit. and metaph.) intoxicated.

ebullio, ia. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To boil up, to bubble up. 2. (v. a.) To boast of.

ēbŭlum, i. n. Wallwort, dwarf elder.

ēbur, ōris. n. 1. Ivory. 2. Anything made of ivory, a statue, etc. 3. (*Juv.*) §An elephant.

+ēbūrātus, a, um. adj. Inlaid with ivory.

ēburneus, a, um, and §ēburnus, and dim. ēburneolus, a, um. adj. 1. Of ivory, made of ivory. 2. White as ivory, white.

ecce. adv. Lo, behold (sometimes c. dat.): *as, ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus!* behold, Italy is before you! *Virg.* In Latin comedy it is combined with a pronoun; *as, ecce, ecce illa!* lo! here she is; *ecceum, ecce illum!* behold him, here he is! etc.

+ecceŕe. adv. by Ceres.

ecŕionis, i. m. [ἐκϋριος.] A syndic, a local agent of a community.

ēchēnēia, iŕia. f. [ἐχένη ραῖς.] The sucking fish, the remora.

ēchinus, i. m. 1. A hedgehog. 2. The sea urchin. 3. A copper vessel to wash out or rinse the cups in.

Ēchionina, a, um. adj. Of Echion, one of the heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, Theban.

Ēcho, ūs. f. [Ἠχώ.] Echo.

ēclipsis, *is. f.* [ἐκλειψις.] An eclipse.

ēclōgārii, *orum. pl. n.* [ἐκλέγω.] Select passages from a work.

ecquando, *adv. interrog.* When? At what time? Is there any time? When?

ecquis, *qua, quod. interrog. pron.* Is there any? Will any? Who at any time? used also in indirect questions, whether any, if any; sometimes *nam* is added: *audire a te cupio ecquid audieris, ecquisnam tibi dixerit* I wish to hear from you whether you have heard anything; whether any one has told you, Cic.

equo, *interr. adv.* Whither? To what point?

ēdāctas, *atis. f.* Gluttony.

ēdax, *ācis. adj.* 1. Devouring, voracious. 2. Consuming all things, destructive.

ēdento, *as. v. a.* To knock out the teeth.

ēdentulus, *a, um. adj.* Toothless.

ēdēpol, *adv.* By Pollux (an oath).

ēdico, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.*, and **ēdicto**, *as. v. a.* To declare, issue as a decree, pronounce an edict, to ordain, to command, to appoint.

ēdictum, *i. n.*, and **ēdictio**, *onis. f.* An edict, a proclamation, an order publicly issued.

ēdisco, *is, didici, no sup. v. a.* 1. To learn thoroughly, to learn. 2. Study as a learner, as a student.

ēdissero, *is, ui, sertum; and (more rare) ēdisserto*, *as. v. a.* To relate, to explain.

ēditiculi iudices. The judges chosen by the plaintiff in the *causa sodaliciorum*—(See Smith, *Dict. Ant.* 531. a.).

ēditio, *onis. f.* 1. A statement. 2. ‡A publishing, a putting forth, an edition. 3. A declaration, a statement of the form of action.

ēditōr, *ōris. m.* A producer, he who or that which produces.

ēditus, *a, um. part. fr. edo, q. v.; as adj.* 1. Born of (c. *de* or *ab* and *abl.*). 2. High, elevated, lofty: *viribus editior*, the superior in strength, Hor.

ēdo, **ēdis** or **es**, **ēdi**, **ēsum. v. a.** 1. To eat (lit. and metaph.). 2. To devour, to destroy. 3. To corrode (metaph. as *care*, etc.). 4. †To squander.

ēdo, *is, didi, ditum. v. a.* 1. To put forth, to bring forth, to produce. 2. To pour forth. 3. To utter. 4. §To be the parent of (either father or mother), to produce, to cause. 5. To publish (a book). 6. To give notice, declare, publish (i. e. state in a public manner), to give public notice of, to proclaim. 7. To spread abroad (a report), to divulge. 8. §To relate in verse, to celebrate, to speak of. 9. To exhibit (a public spectacle). 10. To perform, put in execution, bring to pass: *ingentem ediderunt cædem*, they made a great slaughter, Liv.; *ipse militare aliquod edidi facinus*, I myself have performed some military exploit, Liv.; *sæpe et contemptus hostis cruentum certamen edidit*, often even a despised enemy has fought a bloody battle, Liv.

ēdōceo, *es, ui, ctum. v. a.* To teach thoroughly, to teach.

ēdōlo, *as. v. a.* To hew out, to cut smooth; (metaph.) to finish, to complete.

ēdōmo, *as, ui, itum. v. a.* To tame completely, to subdue.

ēdōnus, *a, um. adj.*, also **ēdōnis īdis. f.** Of *Edōnus*, a mountain range in Thrace, (therefore) Thracian.

ēdormio, *is*, and **ēdormisco**, *is. v. n.* To sleep off (the effects of intoxication, etc.); *cum Thonam edormit*, when he sleeps as if he were acting the part of Thona (who was introduced asleep on the stage), Hor.

ēdūctio, *ōnis. f.* A rearing, bringing up, education.

ēdūctor, *ōris. m., arix, iois.* 1. A rearer, a bringer up. 2. †A tutor.

ēdūco, *as. v. a.* 1. To bring up, to rear. 2. To educate, to train.

3. To nourish, to produce (as the rain nourishes or the earth produces flowers).

ēdūco, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* 1. To lead forth (esp. an army, etc.), to draw out, to bring away, to take out (as a companion, etc.). 2. To bring, to summon (in *jus*, before the court, Cic.). 3. (*Exercitum* being understood) To march out. 4. To bring out (a chicken from the egg), to hatch. 5. To bring up, to rear, to educate. 6. To raise up, to erect (a building, an altar, etc.): *caeloque educere jussit*, and he bade them raise it to the sky. 7. *§*To pass, to spend time.

ēdūlis, *a. adj.* Eatable.

ēdūro, *as. v. a.* To last, to endure.

ēdurus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Very hard. 2. Very harsh.

effarcio or **fercio**, *is, si, tum. v. a.* To cram, to fill.

effatum, *i. n.* An axiom: *vatum effata*, the predictions of soothsayers, Cic.

effatus, *a, um. part. pass.* of *effor*. 1. (Used in *act. sense*) Saying. 2. (In *pass. sense*) Uttered.

effectio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A doing, a performing. 2. The efficient cause.

effectivus, *a, um. adj.* Practical, producing an effect.

effector, *ōris. m., f. -trix, tricia.* A maker, a causer, an author.

effectus, *ūs. m., effectum, i. n.* 1. An effect. 2. Execution, performance. 3. Effect, result: *quarum [herbarum, sc.] vim et effectum videres*, of which you saw the power and operation, Cic.

effectus, *a, um. part. pass.* for *efficio*, *q. v.*

effemināta, *adv.* Effeminately.

effeminātus, *a, um. part.* of *seq.*; used also as *adj.* Effeminate.

effemino, *as. v. a.* To make a woman of, to make effeminate, to enervate, to weaken.

effrātus, *a, um. part. pass.* of *effero*, *as, q. v.*; used also as *adj.* Fierce, savage.

effrītās, *atīa. f.* Savageness, a savage way of living.

effro, *as. v. a.* To render wild, fierce, or savage.

effero, *fers, extūli, ōlātum. v. a.* 1. To bring out, to carry out, to bring forth out of. 2. To carry out for burial, to bury. 3. To bear, to produce (as land bears crops, etc.). 4. To raise up, to raise, to exalt. 5. To utter, to pronounce, to declare, to publish, to make known. 6. To extol. 7. *†§*To bear, to endure. 8. *effero me*, to raise oneself, to, show oneself. 9. *effero me*, and in *pass.* *efferror*, to be elated, puffed up, to be proud. 10. (In *pass.*) To be carried away (by feelings, joy, passion, etc.), to be transported.

efferrus, *a, um. adj.* Very fierce, very savage.

effervesco, *is, ferui, and §effervo, is. no sup. v. a.* To boil up, to boil over (lit. and metaph.): *ruptis effervere costis*, to swarm out of the burst sides (of the slain ox), Virg.

effetus, *a, um. adj.* 1. That has brought forth. 2. Exhausted, worn out: *veri effeta senectus*, an old age incapable of truth, Virg.

efficacitas, *ātis. f.* Efficacy, efficiency, power.

efficax, *ācis. adj.* 1. Efficacious, effectual. 2. Able (to produce such and such an effect). 3. Strong, powerful (of a man).

efficiens, *entis. part.* of *efficio*; used also as *adj.* 1. Efficient. 2. Productive (c. gen.).

efficienter, *adv.* Efficiently.

efficientia, *se. f.* Power, efficacious influence.

efficio, *is, feci, factum. v. a.* 1. To do, to make, to bring to pass, to perform, to execute, to render (of such and such a character). 2. To bear, to produce (as land produces crops). 3. To produce, to amount to (as a sum). 4. To prove (as a fact proves, more rarely of the person arguing)—(In *pass.*) *ex quo efficitur*, from which it follows; or, by which it is proved, Cic.; *quod a Curione efficeram*, which (object) I had obtained from Curio, Cic.; *efficiam posthac ne quenquam voce lacescas*, I will prevent your hereafter provoking any one with your tongue, Virg.

effotia, onia. f. A representing, a portraying.

effigies, ei. f. [effingo.] 1. A copy, a likeness, an image, an effigy. 2. An imitation. 3. A statue, a portrait: *effigies, imae umbras hominum*, the mere ghosts and shadows of men, Liv.

effingo, is, inxi, lectum. v. a. 1. To form, to fashion. 2. To represent, to portray. 3. §To rub gently. 4. (very rare) To wipe out.

efflagitatio, ōnia. f. An earnest request.

efflagite, as. v. a. To request earnestly, to ask for, to demand.

†efflictim. adv. To death, desperately (to love).

†efflicite, as. v. a. To strike dead.

†effligo, is, xi, ctum. v. a. To strike dead, to kill.

efflo, as. v. a. 1. To blow out, to breathe forth: *e. animam*, to expire, Cic. 2. §To get rid of, to lose (colour, etc.). 3. (u. a.) †§To pour forth (as flame, etc.).

effloresce, is, rui, no imp. v. a. To flourish, (only metaph.) to spring up.

effluo, is, xi, xum. v. a. 1. To flow forth, to flow out of. 2. To fall. 3. §To escape, to disappear, to pass away. 4. To proceed. 5. To get abroad, to become known: *ex animo tuo effluo*, I slip from your mind, i. e. I am forgotten, Cic.

†effluvium, i. n. A flowing forth, an outlet.

effodio, is, fodi, fossum. v. a. 1. To dig out, to dig up. 2. To tear out, to thrust out (an eye, etc.).

effor, aris, atus sum. v. dep. 1. To speak, to utter. 2. To state (as a proposition).

effrenate. adv. In an unbridled, violent manner.

effrenatio, ōnia. f. Unbridled impetuosity.

effrenatus, a, um. part. of effreno (inus.); used as adj. (c. compar., etc.). Unbridled, (lit. and more usu. metaph.) violent, impetuous, unrestrained unruly.

effrenus, a, um. adj. Unbridled, unrestrained, violent.

effringo, is, fregi, fractum. v. a. To break to pieces, to break open.

effugio, is, fugi, fugitum. v. a. and n. 1. (u. a.) To flee, to escape. 2. (v. a.) To flee from, to escape from, to avoid, to shun: *nihil te effugiet*, nothing will escape you, i. e. escape your notice.

effugium, i. n. 1. Escape, flight. 2. A means of escape.

effulgeo, es, si, no imp.; infn. -ere (Virg.). To gleam forth, to shine, to glitter.

effultus, a, um. part. from effulcie (inus.). Propped up, supported.

effundo, is, fudi, fusum. v. a. 1. To pour forth, to pour out. 2. To send forth. 3. To shoot (arrows, etc.). 4. To throw off (as a horse throws a rider). 5. To produce (as the ground produces crops).

To squander, to lavish, to dissipate. 7. To utter, to say, to pour forth (words, feelings, etc.). 8. To cast away, to resign, to lose. 9. *effundit me*, and in pass. *effundor* (of a crowd, a number of people), to rush forth to spread abroad. Also, 10. To give way to, indulge in (c. in and ab or c. in, and acc.): *milites in licentiam effusi*, the soldiers abandoned licentiousness, Liv.; *nos contra effusi lacrimis*, we, on the other hand, abandoning ourselves to tears, Virg.; *in meo suavissime effusus*, treating me with the greatest cordiality, Cic.

effuse. adv. 1. In every direction, far and wide (to go, to spread, etc.). 2. profusely, lavishly. 3. Extravagantly, at random.

effusio, ōnia. f. 1. A pouring forth (lit. and metaph.). 2. Profuse prodigality: *effusio animi in lætitiâ*, the mind abandoning itself to joy, Cic.

effusus, a, um. part. pass. fr. effundo; also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). Spread or spread far and wide, extensive. 2. Profuse, prodigal, extravagant immoderate: *effusus currens*, a headlong charge (of soldiers), Liv.; *cum effuso agmine essent*, when they had marched with great speed, Liv.

effutio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. To prate, to babble out.

egilidus, a, um. adj. Cool.

ēgens, entia. part. of egeo (q. v.); used also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). In need of (often c. gen.), destitute of, devoid of, poor.

ēgēna, a, um. adj. 1. In want of, destitute of (c. gen., sometimes c. abl.).
2. Poor, needy: res egeuae, misfortune, Virg.

ēgeo, ea, ui (no sup.). v. a. 1. To be needy, poor, in want. 2. To be destitute of, in want of, to want, to require (c. abl., § more rarely c. gen.).

ēgēre, is, gessi, gestum. v. a. To carry out, to bear out, to bring out.
2. To vomit forth, to discharge, to get rid of. 3. § To carry out for burial. 4. To pour forth (complaints, etc.).

ēgestas, ātia. f. Want, need, indulgence, poverty.

ēgestio, ōnis. f. A carrying out, a bearing off.

ēgo, mei. I.

egemet. I myself.

ēgrēdior, āris, gressus sum. v. dep. 1. To go forth, to come forth, to go out, to come out, to march out, to go, to come. 2. To digress. 3. (c. acc.) To go forth from, to leave. 4. †To surpass: vetus familia, neque tamen praeturae egressa, an old family, but one which had never risen above the praetorship, Tac.

ēgrēgia. adv. Excellently, admirably, beautifully.

ēgrēgius, a, um. adj. [e grex.] 1. Distinct from the common herd, excellent, admirable, very good, very beautiful, egregious. 2. †Very honourable.

ēgressio, ōnis. f., and ēgressus, ūs. m. 1. A going out, a going forth, a departure. 2. Escape. 3. § The mouth of a river. 4. Digression.

ēgurgito, as. v. a. To pour forth, to lavish.

ehem, †ebe. interj. Ha!

ēheu. interj. Alas!

eia. interj. (of encouragement). Forward, come on.

ējāctōr, āris. v. dep. To throw forth, to spout forth.

ējectāmentum, i. n. What is cast out, refuse.

ējectio, ōnis. f. A casting out, banishment.

ējecto, as. v. a. To pour forth, to cast out, to vomit forth.

ējectus, ūs. m. A casting forth, a breathing out.

ejuro.—See ejuro.

ējicio, is, jeci, jectum. v. a. 1. To cast forth, to eject, to expel. 2. To reject, to hiss off. 3. To banish. 4. To hurl, to shoot (an arrow, etc.). 5. To throw off (as a horse throws a rider): eo, naves ejicere, to bring ships to land there, Cæs.; more fully, in terram navem ejicere, Cic.; more usu., to run a ship ashore so as to wreck it; classis ad Balearis insulas ejicitur, the fleet is wrecked on the Balearic isles, Liv.; ejicio me, to burst forth, to sally forth out of; si se ejecerit, secumque suos eduxerit, if he takes himself from the city, and leads his gang with him, Cic.; linguā ejectā, with his tongue out, Cic.

ējūlatiō, ōnis. f. and ejūlātus, ūs. m. Wailing, lamentation.

ējūlo, as. v. a. To lament, to bewail.

ējuratio, ōnis. f. A resigning, a laying down, a laying aside.

ējūro, and ējūro, as. 1. To refuse, to reject an oath. 2. To lay down or resign an office, swearing at the same time that one has faithfully fulfilled it. 3. To disown (anything): ejuro bonam copiam, to swear that one has not means, to take an oath of insolvency, Cic.

ejus.—See Is.

ēlābor, āris, lapsus sum. v. dep. 1. To slip away, slip from, to fall out, fall from, to escape. 2. To glide. 3. To vanish, to disappear. 4. (c. acc.) †To escape from: elabi memoriā, to slip from the memory, i. e. be forgotten, Cic.; paulatim elapsus est Bacchidī, he has gradually become estranged from Bacchis; in servitutem elapsi, having gradually fallen into slavery, Liv.; elapsi in pravam artus, limbs disabled or crippled, Tac.

ēlābōrātiō, ōnis. f. Careful labour, careful polish.

ēlābōro, as. v. a. and a. 1. To labour, to exert oneself. 2. To labour

- at, to finish, work up, polish with great labour or care, to elaborate: elaborata concinnitas, elaborate elegance, i. e. the result of labour, Cic.
- ēlāmentābilis, e. adj.** Very lamentable.
- ēlanguesco, is, gui, no sup. v. a.** To grow faint, languid, to relax.
- ēlargior, Iris, Itus sum. v. dep.** To bestow lavishly, to give.
- ēlate. adv.** 1. In a lofty, proud style. 2. Boastfully, with exaggeration.
- ēlatio, onis. f.** 1. A being transported by (any feeling). 2. Elevation, loftiness (of mind).
- ēlātro, as. v. a.** To bark out, utter loudly.
- ēlātus, a, um. part. pass. of offero, q. v.; also as adj.** 1. Proud, haughty. 2. Elated. 3. Elevated, lofty (of a disposition). 4. Transported (with a feeling), carried away by, wholly abandoned to (c. abl.).
- ēlavō, as, lāvi, lōtum. v. a.** 1. To wash out. 2. To strip oneself of, lose (c. abl.).
- ēlēōēbra, s. f.** An enticer, an allurer.
- ēlecte. adv.** With careful choice, with discrimination, with taste.
- ēlectilis, e. adj.** Choice.
- ēlectio, ōnis. f.** Choice, selection, election.
- ēlecto, as. v. a.** 1. To worm out (a secret). 2. To choose, to select.
- ēlector, ōris. m.** A chooser, an elector.
- ēlectrum, i. n.** 1. Amber. 2. An amber ball, carried by ladies in their hands to keep them cool, anything made of amber. 3. A mixed metal of amber colour.
- ēlectus, ūs. m.** Choice, selection.
- ēlectus, a, um. part. pass. of eligo, q. v. (also as adj., c. compar., etc.).** Choice, select, picked out, exquisite, excellent.
- ēlēgans, antis. adj.** 1. †Luxurious, fastidious. 2. Elegant, of good taste, becoming, neat, beautiful.
- ēlēganter. adv.** Elegantly, becomingly, neatly, with good taste.
- ēlēgantis, s. f.** 1. †Fastidiousness. 2. Elegance, neatness, good taste.
- ēlēgia and ēlēgia, s. f.** Elegy, elegiac verse.
- ēlēgus, i. m. (only in pl.).** An elegy, an elegiac poem.
- ēlēlōides, um. pl. f. [ἐλελεῦ.]** Bacchanalian women.
- ēlēmentum, i. n. (usu. in pl.).** 1. Elements, first principles. 2. The beginning (of anything). 3. †The categories of Aristotle. 4. An element (as fire, water, etc.).
- ēlēnchus, i. m.** 1. An earring. 2. An index to a book.
- ēlēphantus, i. m., and elephas, antis. m.** 1. An elephant. 2. Ivory.
- ēlēus, a, um. adj., also ēlēiās, ādis. f.** Of Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated: Elea palma, the victory gained at the Olympic games, Hor.
- ēleutheria, s. [ελευθερία.]** Liberty.
- ēlēvo, as. v. a.** 1. To lift up, to raise. 2. To lighten, to alleviate. 3. To carry away, scatter. 4. To disparage, to depreciate.
- ēlēvatio, onis. f.** Depreciation.
- ēlēcio, is, cui, Itum. v. a.** 1. To draw out, allure out, bring out, to elicit. 2. To summon, to conjure up (spirits from below, etc.): quis elicere causas praesensationum potest? who can ascertain the causes of presentiments? Cic.
- ēlido, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To knock out, beat out, press out, force out. 2. To expel, to remove. 3. To break, to shatter, to crush, to destroy. 4. To strangle. 5. †To reflect (an image).
- ēligo, is, lēgi, lectum. v. a.** To pick out, to choose, to elect.
- ēlimino, as. v. a. [limen.]** 1. †To turn out of doors. 2. To utter out of doors.
- ēlimo, as. [lima.]** 1. To polish. 2. To give the last polish to, to complete.
- ēlinguis, e. adj.** 1. Speechless. 2. Destitute of eloquence.

- †*ēlinguo*, *as. v. a.* To deprive of the tongue.
- †*ēliquo*, *as. v. a.* To strain off, to clarify; (metaph.) to pronounce in a mincing manner.
- elixus*, *a, um. adj.* Boiled.
- ēlōco*, *as. v. a.* To let out for hire.
- ēlōcūtio*, *onis. f.* Elocution, delivery.
- ēlōgium*, *i. n.* 1. A saying, a maxim. 2. An inscription, esp. on a tombstone. 3. A clause in. or codicil to a will, esp. one which disinherits some one. 4. †An abstract (in criminal cases).
- ēlōquens*, *entia. part.* of *eloquor*, but used as *adj.* Eloquent.
- †*eloquenter*, *adv.* Eloquently.
- ēlōquentia*, *sa. f.*, and *ēlōquium*, *i. n.* Eloquence.
- ēlōquor*, *ēris*, *ēlōcūtus sum. v. dep.* 1. To speak, to utter, to declare, esp. to speak as an orator, to make a speech.
- ēlūceo*, *es*, *luxi*, *no sup. v. n.* 1. To shine out, to shine. 2. To be apparent, conspicuous.
- ēluctor*, *āris. v. dep.* To struggle out, to force a way out (sometimes *c. acc.* of that out of or through which the way is forced): *cum tot ac tam validae eluctandae manus essent*, when so many vigorous hands had to be escaped from, *Liv.*
- ēlūcūbro*, *as*; more usu. *-or*, *aris. v. dep.* To finish by candlelight, i. e. to finish, or elaborate carefully; *part. perf.* sometimes in *pass. sense.*
- ēlūdo*, *is*, *si*, *sum. v. a.* 1. †To cease playing. 2. †To win (a prize) at a game. 3. To get the better of at a game, to beat. 4. To parry, to elude. 5. To deceive. 6. To make game of, to ridicule, to mock.
- ēlūgeo*, *es*, *xi*, *no sup. v. a.* To mourn for, to lament.
- †*elumbis*, *e. adj.* Enervated, weak.
- ēlūo*, *is*, *ui*, *ūtum. v. a.* 1. To wash out, to wash, to cleanse. 2. To wash out, to efface, to get rid of. 3. †To squander: *elutus* (*c. compar. elutior*), insipid, with all the strength washed out, weak, useless.
- ēlūvio*, *onis. f.*, and *ēlūvies*, *ei. f.* 1. A washing away, a discharge. 2. An overflowing, an inundation. 3. †A ravine.
- ēlysus*, *a, um. adj.* Of Elysium, Elysian.
- †*ēmancipatio*, *onis. f.* The emancipation of a son from his father's power.
- ēmancipo*, *as. v. a.* 1. To emancipate, to free a son from his father's power. 2. To part with, to surrender, to give up, to sell.
- ēmāno*, *as. v. n.* 1. To flow out. 2. To spring from, proceed from, emanate from. 3. To get abroad, become known: *emanare* in *vulgaris*, to become commonly known, *Cic.*
- ēmāthius*, *a, um. adj.* Of Macedonia or Thessaly.
- ēmātūresco*, *is*, *rui*, *no sup.* To become ripe, to become softened.
- ēmax*, *ācis. adj.* Fond of buying.
- emblēma*, *ātis. gen.* (also *abl. pl. ātis*). *n.* [ἐμβάλλω.] 1. Work in relief on vessels, cups, etc. 2. Mosaic work.
- embōlium*, *i. n.* An interlude.
- ēmendābilis*, *e. adj.* Capable of being amended, or corrected.
- ēmendāte*, *adv.* Correctly.
- ēmendatio*, *onis. f.* Emendation, correction.
- ēmendator*, *ōris. m.*, and *f. -ātrix*, *icla.* An amender, a corrector, a reformer.
- ēmendātus*, *a, um. part.* of *emendo*; also as *adj.* Correct, faultless.
- †*emendico*, *as.* To obtain by begging.
- ēmendo*, *as. v. a.* To amend, correct, reform.
- ēmensus*, *a, um. part.* from *emetior*, *q. v.*
- ementior*, *iris*, *itus sum. v. dep.* To say falsely, to allege falsely, to forge, to tell lies about (*perf. part.*, sometimes in *pass. sense*).
- †*ēmereor*, *āris. v. dep.* †To buy with money, to bribe.
- ēmēreo*, *es*, *ui*, *ūtum.* 1. To deserve, to earn. 2. To gain the goodwill of: *emereor stipendia*, to complete one's term of military service, *Cic., Lic.*;

(used also of other service): *annuum tempus prope jam emeritum habebamus*, our year's service was by this time nearly completed, Cic.

ēmergo, *is, si, sum. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To raise up, to cause to emerge, to extricate oneself (usu. in *pass. voice*, almost as *dep.*): *emerans e palude*, having emerged from the marsh, Liv.; *cernis et emerans in lucem tendere noctes*, you see that the nights, when they have emerged from darkness, become (or tend towards) light, Ov.; *velut emerso ab admiratione animo*, as if his mind had just recovered from its astonishment, Liv. 2. (More usu. *v. n.*) To emerge, arise, come forth. 3. To escape, to extricate oneself, to arise out of (a worse condition to a better). 4. To arise (as wars, with reference to their cause): *ex quo magis emergit*, from which it is more manifest, Cic.

ēmeritus, *a, um. part. pass. from emerere, q. v.*; (also with the esp. meaning) 1. Having served out one's time. 2. Worn out, invalided. 3. Which has been fully served out (as a period of duty): *emeritus rogas*, an extinct funeral pile, Prop.

ēmētior, *iris, mensus sum. v. dep.* 1. To measure out. 2. To traverse, to pass over or through. 3. To measure out to, i. e. bestow on;—(*perf. part.* sometimes in *pass. sense*): *Galba quinque principes emensos*, Galba having measured out, i. e. survived five emperors, Tac.

ēmētō, *is, messui, messum. v. a.* To mow, to reap.

ēmīco, *as, ui, no sup.* 1. To spring forth quickly, to appear quickly. 2. To shine, to sparkle, to glitter.

ēmīgre, *as. v. n.* To emigrate from, depart from (*c. abl. or c. ex and abl.*).

+ēmīnātio, *onis. f.* A threatening.

ēmīnens, *entis. part. from emineo*; used also as *adj.* (*c. compar., etc.*) 1. Rising above other things, eminent, lofty. 2. Conspicuous, distinguished.

ēmīnentia, *ae. f.* Prominence: *in umbris et in eminentiā*, in light and shade (of painting), Cic.

ēmīneo, *es, ui, no sup. v. n.* 1. To be raised up above, to project; to be prominent. 2. To be eminent, conspicuous, to excel. 3. To be evident.

+ēmīnor, *āris. v. dep.* To be threatening, to threaten.

ēmīnus, *adv. [e manus.]* Not within reach of the hand, from afar, at a distance.

ēmīror, *āris. v. dep.* To wander at, to admire.

ēmīssārium, *i. n.* An outlet, a floodgate.

ēmīssārius, *i. m.* An emissary, a scout, a spy.

+ēmīssācius, *a, um. adj.* Sent out, spying.

ēmīssio, *onis. f.*, and **+ēmīssus**, *ūs. m.* 1. A sending out or forth. 2. A shooting, a hunting.

ēmītto, *is, mīsi, missum. v. a.* 1. To send out, to send forth. 2. To shoot, to hurl. 3. To let off, to let escape (water, etc.). 4. To utter, to emit. 5. †To produce, to lay (an egg, etc.). 6. To put forth, to publish. 7. To release. 8. To let slip, to lose.

ēmītto me. To burst forth, Cic.: *emitto animam*, to expire, Nep.

ēmō, *is, ēmi, emtum. v. a.* To buy, to purchase.

ēmōdēror, *āris. v. dep.* To moderate.

ēmōdūlor, *āris. v. dep.* To sing.

+ēmōlior, *iris, itus sum. v. dep.* To complete, to finish.

ēmollio, *is. v. a.* 1. To soften, to make gentle. 2. To enervate.

†ēmōlo, *is. no perf.* To grind to pieces, to consume by grinding.

ēmōlumentum, *i. n.* 1. Exertion, labour. 2. Advantage, gain.

ēmōrior, *ēris, mortuus sum. v. dep.* To die (lit. and metaph.).

ēmōveo, *es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a.* To move away, to remove, to banish.

ēmpricus, *i. m. [ἐμπρικός.]* A physician whose system is founded solely on experience.

ēmporium, *i. n. [ἐμπόριον.]* A mart, an emporium.

emptio, *onis. f.* A buying, a purchasing.

- ‡emptō, *as. v. a.* To be in the habit of buying, to buy.
 emptor, *ōris. m.* A buyer, a purchaser.
 §ēmulgeo, *ea, si, no sup. v. a.* To milk dry, to drain.
 ēmungo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* To blow the nose : emunctus naris, keen-nosed, i. e. sharp-sighted, sagacious : emunctus, cheated, Hor. ; ut oculos emungere ex capiti, that you may have your eyes punched out, Plaut.
 ēmūnio, *is, lvi, itum. v. a.* 1. To fortify. 2. ‡To make passable, to make a road through.
 En. *interj.* Lo! behold.
 ēnarratilis, *e. adj.* That may be related, describable.
 ēnarro, *as. v. a.* To relate, to set forth.
 ēnascor, *ēris, ēnatus sum. v. dep.* To be born of, to issue forth from, to spring from, to originate from.
 ēnāto, *as. v. a.* 1. To escape by swimming. 2. To escape, to extricate oneself.
 ēnāvigo, *as. v. a.* 1. To sail out of, to escape from. 2. To sail over.
 †endogredior. An old form of ingredior, *q. v.*, so endoperator, an old form of imperator, etc.
 †endrōmis, *īdos. f. [ἐν δρόμος.]* 1. A coarse shaggy cloak, in which the athletes wrapped themselves after exercise. 2. A cloak.
 ēnēco, *as, ui (avi also Plaut.), nectus. v. a.* 1. To kill. 2. To tire to death, to exhaust. 3. To torture to death, to torment.
 †ēnervia, *e. adj.* Enervated, weak.
 ēnerve, *as. v. a.* To render effeminate, to enervate, to weaken.
 enim *conj.*, usu. the second word in a sentence, never the first. 1. For. 2. (In replies, and after the pronoun is) Indeed, really. 3. (With neque or ut, explaining a previous statement) For instance.
 ēnimvēro. *adv.* In truth, of a truth, really, certainly.
 ēniteo, *ea and ēntesco, is, tui, no sup. v. a.* To shine forth, to be eminent, conspicuous.
 ēnitor, *eris, nisus and nixus sum. v. dep.* 1. To strive, to struggle, to make great exertions. 2. To force one's way. 3. ‡To climb, to ascend, to surmount. 4. To bring forth (*perf. enixa sum*).
 ēnixa. *adv.* Earnestly, laboriously, energetically.
 ēnixus, *a, um. part. pass. of enitor, q. v.*, also as *adj.* Earnest, laborious, energetic.
 †ēnixus, *ūs.* A bringing forth.
 †Enōsigeus, *i. m. [Ἐννοσίγαιος.]* The shaker of the earth, Neptune.
 ēno, *as. v. a.* 1. To swim away, to escape by swimming. 2. §To fly away.
 ēnōdāte. *adv.* Without obscurity, plainly, clearly.
 ēnōdātio, *onis. f.* A disentangling, explanation.
 ēnōdis, *e. adj.* Without parts.
 ēnōdo, *as. v. a.* 1. ‡To cut the knots off (trees). 2. (metaph.) To explain.
 †ēnormis, *e. adj. [e norma.]* 1. Out of rule, irregular. 2. Immoderate, extremely great.
 †ēnormitas, *atis. f.* 1. Irregularity. 2. Excessive size.
 †ēnōtesco, *is, tui. no sup. v. a.* To become known.
 †ēnōto, *as. v. a.* To note down, to take a note of.
 §ensifer, *ēra, ērum. adj.* Bearing a sword, armed with a sword.
 ensis, *is. m.*, dim. also †ensiculus, *i. m.* 1. A sword. 2. ‡Orion (the constellation).
 †entēroekē, *ea. f.* Rapture.
 †entheatus, *a, um.* and †entheus, *a, um. adj. [ἐνθεος.]* Inspired.
 enthymēma, *ātis. n. [ἐνθύμημα.]* 1. A thought, a reflection. 2. An enthymem. 3. A conclusion drawn from contraries.
 ēnūbo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To marry out of one's rank, *c. ex* and *abl.* 2. To marry.
 ēnūcleate. *adv.* Plainly, clearly.

- ēnūleo**, *as. v. a.* To take out the kernel; (*metaph.*) to explain clearly.
- ēnūdo**, *as. v. a.* To lay bare, to explain.
- ēnūmērātio**, *onia. f.* An enumeration, a reckoning up, a recounting.
- ēnūmēro**, *as. v. a.* To enumerate, reckon up, recount.
- ēnuntiātiō**, *onia. f.* 1. A proposition, an axiom. 2. A declaration, an assertion (of a fact, principle, etc.) 3. †An explanation.
- †**ēnuntiatrix**, *leia. f.* One who declares, or asserts.
- ēnuntiātum**, *i. n.* An assertion.
- ēnuntio**, *as. v. a.* 1. To enuntiate, to assert. 2. To publish, to disclose, to make known.
- ēnuptio**, *ōnia. f.* A right of marrying out of one's own rank, *c. gen.*
- ēnūtrio**, *ia, ivi, itum.* To nourish, to bring up, to rear.
- †**Enyo**, *as. f.* [*Ἔνυά.*] 1. Bellona. 2. War.
- eo**, *ia, ivi, itum. gen. eundi, etc. v. n.* 1. To go (in any sense or way), to march. 2. †To give way, to sink (of beams). 3. To pass away, to pass, to disappear. 4. To go on (of events). 5. To go, to do, i. e. prepare to do a thing: *Cum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent*, when all voted for his proposal, *Liv.*; *so ibatur in eam sententiam*, they voted for that opinion, *Cic.*; (*pass. often used as impera.*): *Itum est in viscera terrae*, men plunged into the bowels of the earth, *Or.*
- eo. adv.** 1. To that place, to that point. 2. To that state, to that pass, to that pitch (often *c. gen.*); *as, eo impudentiae ventum est*, they have arrived at such a pitch of impudence. 3. To that degree, to that extent. 4. When followed by *dum*, or *donec* (in which case it is often joined with *usque*), up to that time, till then: *eo usque me vivere vultis, donec...* Do you wish me to live till...? *Cic.* 5. With that object, to that end. 6. On that account, by those means, therefore. 7. (Answering *quo* in comparative sentences) By so much: *eo gravior est dolor quo culpa major* the greater the fault is, the greater the pain, *Cic.*
- eodem. adv.** To the same place, to the same thing, on the same person.
- Eoa. f.** (only found in *nom. sing.*) [*Ἠώς.*] Aurora, the morning.
- ēōna**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of Aurora, of morning. 2. Eastern. (*m. as subst.*) 1. The East. 2. Lucifer, the Morning Star.
- ēpastus**, *a, um. part. for epasco, m.* Eaten up.
- ēphēbus**, *i. m.* [*ἔφηβος.*] A youth from 18 to 20 years old: *postquam excessit ex ephebis*, when he had become a man, *Ter.*
- ēphēmēris**, *idia. f.* [*ἐπὶ ἡμέρα.*] A journal, a daybook.
- ēphippiātus**, *a, um. adj.* Equipped with proper horsetrappings.
- ēphippia**, *ōrum. pl. n.* [*ἐπὶ ἵππος.*] Horsetrappings, housings, a saddle, etc.
- ēphōrus**, *i. m.* [*ἑφορος.*] usu. in *pl.* The name of the chief magistrates at Sparta.
- ēphyrēius**, *a, um. adj.* [*ἐφύρα.*] Corinthian.
- ēplāta**, *as. m.* [*ἐπιτάτης.*] A marine.
- ēplōpus**, *a, um. adj.* [*ἐπὶ κάρπη.*] Furnished with oars.
- ēplous**, *a, um. adj.* [*ἑπός.*] Epic.
- ēpligramma**, *ātis.* [*ἐπίγραμμα.*] 1. An inscription. 2. An epigram.
- ēplōgus**, *i. m.* [*ἐπιλόγος.*] A peroration, an epilogue.
- †**ēplimēnia**, *orum. pl. n.* [*ἐπὶ μῆν.*] A month's rations.
- †**ēplrhēdium**, *i. n.* A thong by which a horse was attached to a cart.
- ēpistōla**, *as. f.*, and dim. **ēpistōlium**, *i. n.* A letter.
- ēpitāphium**, *i. n.* [*ἐπὶ τάφος.*] A funeral oration.
- †**ēpithēca**, *as. f.* [*ἐπιθήκη.*] An addition.
- †**ēpithēton**, *i. n.* An epithet.
- ēpitōma**, *as, or e, as. f.* [*ἐπὶ τέμνω.*] An epitome, an abridgment.
- †**ēpitūrum**, *i. n.* A dish of preserved olives.
- ēpōdes**, *um. m. f.* A kind of fish.
- †**ēpōna**, *as. f.* The patron goddess of horses and grooms.
- ēpops**, *ōpis. m.* A hoopoe.
- ēpōs**, only *nom.* and *acc. sing. n.* An epic poem.
- ēpōto**, *as, āvi, pōtum. v. a.* 1. To drink up the whole of, to drink up.

2. To suck up, to suck in (like a whirlpool). 3. To imbibe: *epoto Sarmata pastus equo*, the Sarmatian who feeds upon horses' blood, which he drinks, *Ov.*
- ēpŭlā, arum. pl. f., also epulum, i. n.* 1. Luxurious food. 2. A feast, a banquet.
- ēpŭlāria, e. adj.* Of a feast, or banquet.
- ēpŭlo, ōnis. m.* *Triumviri epulones*, a body of three, afterwards of seven, officers who superintended the sacrificial banquets of the gods.
- ēqua, ae. f.* A mare.
- ēques, itia. m.* 1. A horseman. 2. A cavalry soldier. 3. A knight (*usu. in pl.*).—See *Smith, Dict. Ant.*, in *voc. Eques*, the equestrian order, *Suet.*
- ēquester, tris, tre, also equestris, tre. adj.* 1. Equestrian, of a horseman. 2. Of a cavalry soldier. 3. Of a knight.
- ēquidem. adv.* [*ego quidem.*] Indeed, certainly; (with reference to the speaker) I indeed, I at all events.
- †ēquille, ia. n.* A stable for horses.
- ēquŭnus, a, um. adj.* Of a horse, of horses.
- ēquŭria, orum. pl. n.* The annual horse race held in the *Campus Martius* in honour of Mars, on 27th February and 14th March.
- ēquŭtatus, ūs. m.* 1. †Riding. 2. Cavalry.
- ēquŭto, as. v. n.* To ride.
- ēquŭleus, i. n., and ēquŭlus, i. m.* 1. A young colt. 2. A wooden rack in the shape of a horse.
- ēquus, i. m.* A horse: *equis viris*, or *equis virisque*, with horse and foot, i. e. by all possible means; *tum equis*, *tum quadrigis poeticis*, with prose and poetry, *Cic.*; *equis bipes*, a sea-horse, *Virg.*
- †ērādleo, as. v. a.* To root out, to eradicate, to destroy.
- ērādo, is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To scrape off. 2. To erase, to efface, to efface the recollection of. 3. To shave.
- Ērecthēus, a, um. adj.* Of *Erectheus*, an ancient king of Athens, Athenian.
- ērectus, a, um. part. fr. erigo*; used also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.). 1. Upright, elevated, lofty (lit. and metaph.). 2. Noble (in character). 3. Proud (rare). 4. Attentive, intent on an object (c. ad and acc). 5. Animated, encouraged, resolute.
- ērēpo, is, psi, ptum. v. n. and a.* 1. To creep out. 2. To crawl over, to traverse.
- ēreptio, ōnis. f.* A taking away by force.
- ēreptor, ōris. m.* A taker away by force, a plunderer, a stealer.
- ēreptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. eripio, q. v.*
- erga. prep.* (c. acc.), 1. †Looking towards, opposite to. 2. Towards (esp. of a friendly disposition towards a person; very rare of an unfriendly one). 3. †About, concerning, with reference to (persons).
- ergastŭlum, i. n.* 1. A house of correction for slaves. 2. (*In pl.*) The inmates of such a house of correction, convicts.
- ergō* (once *ō* in *Ov.*). *adv.* 1. For the sake of, on account of (c. gen.). 2. Therefore, then (not of time).
- ērīcius, i. m.* 1. A hedgehog. 2. A chevaux-de-frise.
- †Ēriethōnius, a, um.* Of *Erichthonius*, an old king of Athens; also of *Dardanus*, king of Troy; therefore 1. Athenian. 2. Trojan.
- Ērīdānus, i. m.* The river Po, in the north of Italy.
- ērigo, is, rexi, rectum. v. a.* 1. To raise up, to set upright. 2. To raise, to build. 3. To arouse, to excite. 4. To cheer, to encourage: *in clivum Capitolinum aciem erigunt*, they ascend the Capitoline Hill in line of battle, *Liv.*
- Ērianys, yos. f.* [*Εριγύς.*] A Fury.
- ēripio, is, ui, reptum. v. a.* To snatch away from, to bear from, to force from. 2. to carry off (esp. as death does). 3. To deliver from: *eripui fateor leto me*, I saved myself, I confess, from death, *Virg.*; *eripe te morae*, rouse yourself from dawdling, *Hor.*; *per eos ne causam diceret se*

eripuit, by their means he escaped being brought to trial, Cæsar.; eripe nate fugam, take to flight, my son, Virg.; illis eriperes verbis mihi sidera celo Lucere, by those words you would force from me the belief that the stars shine in heaven, Tib.

ērōdo, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To gnaw off, to gnaw away, to consume.

ērōgatio, *ōnis. f.* A paying, a distributing.

†ērōgite, *as. v. a.* To ask.

ērōgo, *as. v. a.* 1. To pay, to expend, to appropriate money (to a purpose). 2. To extort. 3. †To bequeath (c. *in* and *acc. pess.*).

errābundus, *a, um. adj.* Wandering, wandering about.

errātione, *a, um. adj.* Wandering, reving, erratic, (of plants) wild.

erratio, *ōnis. f.*, and erratus, *ūs, m.* A wandering.

erratum, *i. n.* An error.

erro, *as. v. a.* 1. To wander, to stray. 2. To spread over (c. *abl* or c. *in* and *abl.*). 3. To go wrong, to be mistaken, to err.—*Pass.* only as *impers.*, and in *part. erratus*). Wandered over, traversed.

erro, *ōnis. m.* A wanderer, one apt or inclined to stray, a vagabond.

error, *ōris. m.* 1. A wandering. 2. Any uncertain or indirect motion, the winding of a river, etc. 3. Uncertainty, wavering. 4. Deception. 5. Mistake, error, fault.

erubescō, *is, bui, no sup. v. a.* 1. To grow red. 2. To blush, to feel ashamed: jura supplicis erubuit, he respected the rights of his suppliant, Virg.; non erubescendis adurit ignibus, she is inflaming you with a love you need not be ashamed of, Hor.

eruca, *m. f.* A sort of cabbage or colewort.

eructo, *as. v. a.* 1. To belch up, to vomit up, (lit. and metaph.) to throw up. 2. To exhale. 3. In convivii eructant sermonibus suis cædem bonorum, at their banquets they hiocough threats of the slaughter of good citizens, Cic.

erūdīo, *is, iui, itum. v. a.* [e rudia.] To polish, educate, instruct, to train: quæ me erudiant de omni republicâ, which may keep me informed of the state of public affairs, Cic.

erūdite, *adv.* Learnedly.

erūditiō, *ōnis. f.* 1. Instruction. 2. Learning, erudition.

erūdītus, *a, um. part. pass.* of erudio; used also as *adj.* (c. *compar.*, etc.). Learned, well versed in, skilful in.

§erūdītūlus, *a, um. dim.* of *prec. adj.* Skilled in.

erumpo, *is, rūpi. ruptum. v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To cause to break forth. 2. (*a. n.*) To break out, to burst forth, to sally forth: portæ se foras erumpunt, they sally forth from the gates, Cæsar.

eruo, *is, ui, itum. v. a.* 1. To tear out, to dig out, to throw out. 2. To root out, to destroy. 3. To bring forth out of, extract from: remis eruta aqua, the water ploughed by the oars, Ov.; mi, sicunde potes, erues qui decem legati fuerint, find out for me, if you can in any quarter, who the ten deputies were, Cic.; neque hoc mihi erui potest, nor can I be persuaded out of this, Cic.

eruptio, *ōnis. f.* A bursting forth, a sally.

ervum, *i. n.* A vetch.

ērȳcinus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of M. Eryx, in Sicily, where Venus was worshipped. 2. Of Venus. 3. (*f. as subst.*) Venus.

ērȳthinus, *i. m.* A red sea-fish.

ērȳthræus, *a, um.* [ἐρυθρός.] *adj.* Of the Red Sea, of the Persian Gulf, Indian: Erythræus dens, ivory, Mart.

esca, *m. f.* 1. Food. 2. A bait.

†escārius, *a, um. adj.* Belonging to food or bait; (*n. pl. as subst.*) plates, Juv.

escendo, *is, di, sum. v. a. and a.* 1. To climb, to mount up to (c. *in* and *acc.*). 2. To disembark at (c. *acc.* of the name of the place). 3. †(*v. a.*) to ascend, to mount.

- esulentus, a, um. adj.** Eatable, good to eat.
- †ēsto, as. v. a.** To be always eating, to eat.
- Esquilina, a, um. adj.** Of the Esquiline Hill, or Esquiline Gate, outside which the bodies of the poor were burnt or buried : *Esquilinae alites*, vultures which follow corpses, Hor.; *Esquilinum veneficium*, witchcraft practised (or such as is practised) outside the Esquiline Gate, Hor.
- essēdārius, i. m.** A fighter in a British war-chariot.
- essēdum, i. n.** 1. A two-wheel war-chariot used by the Gauls and Britons.
2. A chariot (esp. one used at Rome in processions, etc.).
- †essentia, ae. f.** Essence.
- †estrix, idia. f.** A glutton.
- †esuriāles feriae.** Hunger-holidays, i. e. a fast.
- esuries, ed. f., esuritio, onis. f.** (both rare). Hunger.
- ēsurio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. and n.** 1. (†v. a. To wish to eat. 2. (More usu. v. n.) To be hungry : *quod nobis esuriatur*, which is desired by us, Ov.
- †ēsurio, ōnis. m., and †ēsūrītor, ōris. m.** A hungry person.
- et. conj.** 1. And. 2. Also. 3. et....et, both....and. 4. (And even, after *seque*, *pariter*, etc., where *atque*, q. v. is more usu.) As, with, then.
- ētēnim. conj.** Indeed, and indeed.
- Etēsias, arum. pl. m. [ἐτησίαι.]** Etesian winds, prevailing during the dog-days : *Etesia flabris Aquilonum*, the annual north wind, Lucr.
- ēthōlōgus, i. m. [ἠθὼς λέγω.]** One who mimics the manners of another, a mimic.
- etiam. conj.** 1. Also, likewise. 2. Even, and even, moreover. 3. Certainly, yea. 4. Yet, still, as yet : *etiam atque etiam*, again and again, over and over, repeatedly ; *etiam atque etiam desperationa*, getting more desperate every day, Cic.
- etiamnum, and more usu. etiamnumque. conj.** Even now, still, even then (with a verb in the past tense).
- etiāmsi. conj.** Even if.
- etiamtum. conj.** Even then, till then, still.
- Etruscus, a, um. adj.** Of Etruria, Etruscan : *Etruscae literae*, Etruscan literature, esp. the art of divination, Liv.; *Etruscum aurum*, a golden amulet worn by noble boys at Rome, Juv.
- etiam. conj.** 1. Though, although. 2. And yet (qualifying a preceding assertion).
- etymōlōgia, ae. f. [ἐτυμολογία.]** Etymology.
- †eu, †euge. interj. [εὖ.]** Well! well done!
- Euboicus, a, um. adj.** Of Eubœa, of Cumæ,—being a colony from Eubœa : *Euboicum carmen*, the oracle or book of the Cumæan Sibyl, Ov.
- eunuchus, i. m. [εὐνὴ ἐχῶ.]** A eunuch.
- Euripus, i. m.** The narrow channel between the island Eubœa and the mainland, any narrow strait or channel. 2. †The trench that ran round the Roman circus.
- Eurus, a, um. adj.** Of the East-wind, Eastern.
- Eurus, i. m.** The East or South-east wind. 2. The East. 3. The wind.
- †euschēme. adv. [εὐσχημένως.]** Gracefully, elegantly.
- Euxinus, a, um. adj.** Of the Euxine, or Black Sea.
- evāde, is, si, sum. v. a. and v. a.** 1. (v. a.) To go out, to go forth. 2. To escape (usu. c. ex and adv.) 3. To turn out (of affairs, etc.). 4. To come to pass. 5. (v. a.) To traverse, to pass over. 6. To climb, to ascend. 7. To escape from (c. acc.).
- evāgor, ōris. v. dep.** 1. To wander forth, to wander, to rove, to roam, to spread (of a disease). 2. To stray beyond, to overstep (c. acc.). 3. †To digress.
- evālesco, is, lui, no sup. v. a.** 1. To grow strong. 2. To be strong. to be able. 3. †To prevail, become prevalent or common.

Evans, tis. adj. Crying Evan, a name of Bacchus, a Bacchanalian.

ēvānesco, is, nui, no sup. v. a. 1. To disappear, to vanish. 2. To sink into oblivion, to be forgotten. 3. To become weak, insipid.

ḡēvānīdus, a, um. adj. Vanishing, passing away.

ēvastō, as. v. a. To devastate, to lay waste.

ēvehō, is, xi, ctum. v. a. To carry out, to carry forth, to convey out. 2. To bear, to carry, to convey (upwards, c. ad and acc., as, ad Deos, Hor.): incante se evehentes, rushing forth incautiously, Liv. 3. (In pass.) evehor, to move forward, to advance (not walking, but on horse-back, or on a ship): in ancoras evehuntur, they run foul of their anchors, Liv.; spe vana evectus, carried away by a groundless hope, Liv.

ēvello, is, li, vulsum. v. a. 1. To pluck out, to tear out. 2. To efface.

ēvēnio, is, vēni, ventum. v. a. 1. To come out, to come forth. 2. To come to pass, to happen (often as *impers.* in this sense). 3. To turn out (as an event, not of a person): ubi pax evenerat, when peace had been concluded, Sall.; vereor ne idem eveniat in meas literas, I am afraid the same thing may happen to my letters.

ēventum, i. n. and ēventus, ūs. m. 1. An event, an occurrence. 2. The event, the result.

ēverbēro, as. v. a. To beat, to flap.

ēvergo, is, no perf. v. a. To send forth.

ēverricūlum, i. n. A dragnet (lit. and metaph.), a plunderer.

ēverro, is, ri, sum. v. a. 1. To sweep out. 2. To sweep clean, strip, plunder.

ēversio, onis. f. [everto.] An overthrowing, subversion, destruction.

ēversor, oris. m. An overthrower, subverter, destroyer.

ēverto, is, ti, sum. v. a. 1. To turn, to twist. 2. To upturn, to agitate (as the winds do the sea). 3. To overturn, to throw down. 4. To drive out, to expel. 5. To overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy.

ēvestigo, as. v. a. (only in pass. part.) To seek out, to discover.

ḡēviās, ādis. f. A Bacchanalian woman.

ēvidens, entis. adj. Evident, manifest, plain, clear.

ēvidenter. adv. Evidently, manifestly, plainly.

ēvidentia, ae. f. Clearness, distinctness (in expression).

ēvigīlo, as. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To be awake (metaph. to be wakeful, vigilant). 2. (v. a.) To pass in wakefulness (in pass.). 3. To compose or contrive carefully: etsi nobis evigilatum fere est, although we have almost done taking care of ourselves, Cic.

ēvīlesco, is, lui, no sup. To become contemptible, valueless.

ḡēvincio, is, nxi, notum. v. a. 1. To bind. 2. To crown.

ēvinco, is, ici, ictum. v. a. 1. To conquer, overcome, defeat. 2. To prevail (by argument, etc.). 3. ḡTo supplant. 4. ḡTo pass through, to go beyond. 5. ḡTo prove: in gaudium evicta, prevailed upon to exhibit, or transported so as to feel joy, Tac.

ēvīro, as. v. a. To castrate, to emasculate.

ēviscēro, as. v. a. To disembowel, to tear open, to tear to pieces.

ēvitābilis, e. adj. That can be avoided.

ēvīto, as. v. a. To avoid, to shun.

†ēvīto, as. v. a. To deprive of life.

Ēvius, i. m. [ēvoī.] Bacchus.

ēvocātio, onis. f. A calling forth, a summoning (esp. to arms).

ēvocātor, ōris. m. One who calls to arms.

ēvoco, as. v. a. 1. To call forth, to call out, to summon forth (esp. to arms, or military service, or of invoking a Deity to leave a besieged town. 2. To challenge. 3. To call forth, call into operation, produce (such and such a feeling).

Ēvo. interj. [ēvoī.] A shout in honour of Bacchus.

ēvōlo, as. v. a. 1. To fly forth, to fly out. 2. To rush or spring forth. 3. To rise upwards.

vōlūtio, ōnis. f. An unrolling (of a book; therefore) a reading.

- ēvolvo, is, vi, vōlūtum. v. a.** 1. To roll out, unroll, unfold. 2. To open (a book, or a garment). 3. To roll forth, pour forth (as a river does its waters). 4. To unroll (a book, i. e.) to read. 5. To spin out, spin to an end, exhaust, finish. 6. To strip of (c. abl. or c. ex and abl.). 7. To explain, to relate.
- ēvōmo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.** 1. To vomit forth. 2. To disgorge. 3. To expel. 4. To utter with coarseness or bitterness.
- evulgo, as. v. a.** To make known, to divulge, to publish.
- evulsio, ōnis. f.** A pulling out.
- ex, and before a cons. sometimes e. prep. c. abl.** 1. From (of place, time, persons, etc.) 2. Out of: is non est ex istis, he is not one of them, Cic. 3. Off from: Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi, Castor and Pollux were seen to fight on horseback, Cic.; ex beato miser, wretched from having been happy, Cic. 4. According to: statues ex nostrā dignitate, you will decide in a manner suited to my dignity, Cic.: ex meā sententiā rempublicam gessimus, we have managed the affairs of state as I wished, Cic.; ex aequo, on equal terms, Cic.; bene et e republicā fecit, he acted well and to the advantage of the republic, Cic. 5. After: ex consulatu, immediately after his consulship, Cic., Liv.; diem ex die expectabam, I was expecting from day to day, Cic. 6. On (of time), during; as, ex itinere, while on a journey, Cic.; ex fugā, during the flight, Cæsar. 7. From, on account of, by reason of: ex renibus laborare, to be in pain in the kidneys, Cic.; cum esset ex alieno sere commota civitas, when the state was in commotion through debt, Cic.: (with many words it has an adverbial force, as) ex improviso, suddenly; e regione, opposite; ex facili, easily
- exacerbo, as. v. a.** To embitter, to exasperate.
- exactio, ōnis. f.** 1. A driving out, expulsion. 2. A calling in (of debts), a collecting. 3. The exaction of a tax: exactio capitem atque ostiorum, a poll and house-tax.
- exactor, ōris. m.** 1. A driver out, an expeller. 2. A collector of taxes, etc. 3. Exactor supplicii, an exactor or inflictor of punishment, Liv.
- exactus, a, um. part. pass. fr. exigo, q. v. ; also as adj. (c. compar. etc.)**
1. Exact, precise. 2. Accurate, skilful in, precise in (c. gen.)
- exācno, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.** 1. To sharpen, to make sharp or pointed. 2. To sharpen, (metaph.) to quicken, to excite, to stimulate.
- exadversum, and us. adv. or prep. c. acc.** Over against, opposite to.
- exedificatio, ōnis. f.** A building to an end, a finishing.
- exedifico, as. v. a.** To finish building, to build, to finish.
- exæquatio, ōnis. f.** A levelling, an equality.
- exæquo, as. v. a.** 1. To equalise, to make equal, to balance. 2. To regard as equal, to place on a level, on an equality. 3. To equal, to be equal to: quod facta dictis exæquanda sunt, because the deeds done must be corresponded to by the description, Sall.
- exæstuo, as. v. a.** 1. To boil up, to be in a state of fermentation, of boiling, of rage: mens exæstuat Irā, his mind is boiling over with rage, fury. 2.† (as v. a.) To make to boil, to cause to swell.
- exaggratio, ōnis. f.** Elevation, loftiness (of mind).
- exaggero, as. v. a.** 1. To heap up. 2. To enlarge, to increase (prop. by heaping up). 3. To amplify, to exalt, (by description) to heighten, To exaggerate.
- exagitatōr, ōris. m.** One who reproves severely.
- exagito, as. v. a.** 1. To drive out. 2. To stir up, disturb, harass, disquiet, torment. 3. To attack, (with words) satirise, criticise. 4. To irritate, to exasperate, to excite.
- +exāgōga, as. f. [ἐξαγωγή].** Exportation, export.
- exalbesco, is, no perf. v. a.** To become white, to turn pale.
- exāmen, inis. n.** 1. A swarm (of bees). 2. A multitude, a crowd. 3. The tongue of a balance. 4. A consideration, an examination.
- exāmīno, as. v. a.** To weigh, to consider, to examine.

examplexer, āris. v. dep. To embrace.

+exāmuanim. adv. Exactly, accurately, precisely.

exantlo, as. v. a. [ἐξαντλέω]. 1. +To draw out. 2. +To shed (blood). 3. To go through, i. e. suffer, come to an end of (labours, etc.).

+exānīmālia, e. adj. Deadly.

exānīmātio, ōnis. f. A depriving of breath (esp. by fear).

exānīmīs, e, and us, a, um. Dead, lifeless (lit. and metaph., with terror, etc.).

exānīmo, as. v. a. 1. To kill. 2. To wear out with fatigue, to exhaust. 3. To dishearten, to frighten to death.

exardesco, is, arsi, arsum. v. a. 1. To be kindled, to take fire (lit. and metaph. with anger, etc.). 2. To be excited, exasperated, to break out with violence.

exāresco, is, rui, no sup. v. a. 1. To dry up, to become dry. 2. (Metaph.) To go out of fashion, to fall into oblivion.

+exarme, as. v. a. To disarm, to dismantle.

exāro, as. v. a. 1. To plough, to plough up. 2. To raise (crops) by ploughing, by cultivation. 3. To write.

exaspēro, as. v. a. 1. To roughen. 2. To exasperate, to make angry.

exautōro, as. v. a. To discharge, to disband.

exaudio, is, iui, itum. v. a. 1. To hear at a distance, to hear. 2. To listen to (prayers, advice, etc.), to regard.

+exaugeo, es, xi, ctum. v. a. To increase.

exaugūrātio, onis. f. Desecration, a converting to common uses.

exaugūro, as. v. a. To convert to common uses, to desecrate.

+exauspicio, as. v. a. To take an augury.

+exballisto, as. v. a. To subdue with the ballista, to conquer.

excæco, as. v. a. 1. To blind. 2. § To stop up (a spring, a channel, etc.).

+excalceo, as. v. a. To take the shoes off from, (in pass.) to take off one's shoes.

excalceātus. Shoeless, barefoot.

excandescētia, æ. f. An inclination to, or a beginning to feel anger.

excandesco, is, dui, no sup. v. a. 1. To be kindled, to take fire (lit. and metaph. of anger, etc.). 2. To be angry, to be furious.

excanto, as. v. a. To bring out, to charm out of its place by incantation, to charm, to bewitch.

excarniflco, as. v. a. To cut to pieces, to torture.

excāvo, as. v. a. To hollow out, to excavate.

excedo, is, cessi, cessum. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To go out, to go away, to retire, to depart: *excessit e vitā*, he departed this life, he died, Cic. 2. To go beyond, to be beyond, to project above (sine c. or c. ex and abl.): *ut primum ex pueris excessit*, as soon as he passed the age of childhood, Cic. 3. To proceed, to advance. 4. To exceed, to be excessive. 5. To depart, to disappear. 6. (v. a.) To leave, to quit (c. acc.). 7. To surpass, to go beyond, to rise above.

excellens, entis. part. fr. excello; used also as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). Excellent, very good, very distinguished.

excellenter. adv. Excellently, very well.

excellētia, æ. f. Excellence, superiority.

excello, is, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To excel, to surpass (sometimes as a. a. c. dat., sometimes c. prep. super. and acc.), to be excellent, eminent, distinguished.

excolse. adv. Loftily, in a lofty style, with a lofty spirit.

excolātas, ātis. f. Loftiness (of spirit).

excolsus, a, um. adj. High, lofty (lit. and metaph. of spirit, genius, etc.). 2. Distinguished, eminent; (n. as subst.) high ground, a high place.

exceptio, ōnis. f. Exception, limitation, restriction.

excepto, as. v. a. 1. To take out, to catch: *exceptantque levis auras*, and they snuff the light breezes, Virg.

+excepter, ēris. m. A shorthand writer.

exceptus, a, um. *part. fr.* **excipio**, q. v.

exceruo, is, crēvi, cretum. v. a. To separate, to select.

excerpo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To pick out, to take out, to select. 2.

To except.

excessus, ūs. m. 1. Departure. 2. ‡Death. 3. ‡Digression.

excētra, es. f. A snake, a viper; used also as a term of reproach.

excēdium, i. n., and †**excēdio**, onis, f. Demolition, destruction (esp. of cities and buildings, but applied also to a nation).

excēdo, is, cidi, no sup. v. n. [cado.] 1. To fall out, down from, from.

2. To slip out of, to escape from, to escape (as a word from the mouth, etc.).

3. To be drawn (of a lot, because the lots were taken out of an urn). 4.

To pass away, perish, disappear, be lost, be forgotten: *excidit ut peterem*, it escaped my recollection to ask, I forgot to ask, Ov. 5. To be deprived of, to lose (c. ex and abl.). 6. To fail.

excēdo, is, cidi, cēsum. v. a. [cado.] 1. To cut off, cut out, cut down.

2. To castrate. 3. To raze, demolish, destroy. 4. To lay waste.

5. To banish (a feeling from one's mind), to discard.

excito and **leo**, is, ivi, -ire, and iere, -cītus. v. a. 1. To call out, to call

forth, to summon forth, to bring forth, or out of. 2. To rouse, to excite,

to awaken, (lit. and metaph. of feelings, tears, etc.).

excipio, is, -cēpi, ceptum. v. a. 1. To take out, draw out. 2. To

withdraw, to exempt. 3. To rescue (c. abl. of that from which). 4.

To except, to make an exception of. 5. ‡To make express mention of.

6. To catch, to receive (esp. anything falling), to take up. 7. To sur-

prise, to come upon unawares. 8. To intercept. 9. To come next to,

follow immediately next to, succeed. 10. To receive, to obtain, to ac-

quire (esp. as glory, goodwill, etc.). 11. To hear, to overhear, to catch at

(reports, news, etc.). 12. ‡To take down, take down notes of, a report

of: *opacam porticus excipiebat Arcton*, the colonnade lay exposed to, so as to catch, the air of the cool north, Hor.

†**excipūla**, ōrum. pl. n. A receptacle, a vessel to catch anything.

excisio, onis. f. A demolishing, destruction.

excitatus, a, um. *part. fr.* **excito**; used also as *adj.* (c. compar., etc.). Excited, violent, vigorous (esp. of a shout, etc.).

excito, as. v. a. 1. To rouse up, wake up, stimulate, excite, call up.

2. To raise up, to erect, to build. 3. To kindle, to inflame (feelings, etc.).

exclāmatio, ōnis. f. A calling out, an exclamation.

exclāmo, as. v. n. and a. 1. To call out, to cry aloud, to exclaim, to make a noise. 2. To call to, to call upon, invoke.

excludo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To shut out, to exclude. 2. ‡To beat

out. 3. To separate. 4. To hatch. 5. To except, to remove.

6. To shut out (from doing a thing, i. e.) to hinder.

†**exclusio**, ōnis. f. A shutting out, exclusion.

excoctus, a, um. *part. fr.* **excoquo**, q. v.

excogitatio, ōnis. f. A thinking out, a contriving, a devising.

excogito, as. v. a. 1. To think out, to contrive, to devise. 2. ‡To select.

excōlo, is, ui, cultum. v. a. 1. To cultivate, improve by cultivation.

2. To improve, polish, bring to perfection. 3. §To honour. *Lanas excoluere rudes*, to work up the rough wool.

excōquo, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To boil up. 2. Purify. 3. To dry

up. 4. To harden. 5. To ripen. 6. ‡To devise.

excors, dis. *adj.* Heartless, i. e. senseless, silly, stupid.

†**excrementum**, i. n. Refuse, excrement of any kind.

†**excreasco**, is, ēvi, tum. v. n. To grow up, to rise up, to grow large.

excrētus, a, um. 1. (*part. of excreasco*.) ‡Grown larger, grown up (of young animals). 2. (*part. of excerno*.) Selected.

†**excruciābilis**, e. *adj.* Deserving torture.

- excrucio**, *as. v. a.* 1. To torture. 2. To torment, to vex, to annoy severely.
- excubiae**, *arum. pl. f.* 1. †A lying abroad all night. 2. Watching as a sentinel, etc. (prop. by night, but also by day). 3. The sentinels.
- excubitor**, *oris. m.* A sentinel, a guard, a watchman.
- excubo**, *as, ui, itum. v. a.* 1. To sleep out of doors. 2. To watch, keep watch, as a sentinel or guard. 3. To be on the alert, to be vigilant: (Cupido) Chiae excubat in genis, is always reposing in (or on the watch in) the cheeks of the Chian damsel.
- excudo**, *is, di, sum. v. a.* 1. To strike out (sparks from flint, etc.). 2. To make by beating (statues, etc.), to forge. 3. To form, to shape, to mould into shape. 4. To compose.
- exculco**, *as. v. a.* To trample down, so as to make firm and hard.
- excultus**, *a, um. part. fr. excolo, q. v.*
- †excusatus**, *a, um. part. of excuro. (inus.)* Attended to, delicate.
- excurro**, *is, ri, rsum. v. a.* 1. To run out, run forth, to hasten forward. 2. To sally out, to make a sally, to make an excursion. 3. To project, to extend. 4. To move freely, so as to display oneself. 5. (In *pass. part.*) To traverse: cum sententia pariter excurrere, to keep pace with the meaning, Cic.; ne oratio longius excurrat, that the speech be not too prolix.
- excursio**, *onis. f.*, and **excursus**, *us. m.* 1. A moving forward, a running forward, or forth. 2. A sally. 3. An incursion, an inroad. 4. †A digression: prima orationis excursio, the first commencement (or sally) of the speech, Cic.
- excursor**, *oris. m.* 1. A scout, a spy. 2. A skirmisher.
- excusabilis**, *e. adj.* Excusable, pardonable.
- †excusate**, *adv.* In an excusable manner.
- excusatio**, *onis. f.* An excuse, an excusing of oneself, a plea.
- excuso**, *as. v. a.* 1. To excuse a person to another, i. e. allege an excuse for, allege in excuse of, to apologise for. 2. To plead in excuse. 3. (In *pass.*) To be excused (of a person).
- excutio**, *is, cussi, cussum. v. a.* 1. To shake out, to shake off, to shake down, to throw off (as a horse throws his rider, etc.). 2. To drive out, force out, beat out, to drive away. 3. To send forth, to hurl, to throw, to toss about. 4. To shake off, discard, to put away: excussus patria, banished from my country, Virg. 5. (To shake so as) to examine thoroughly, sift, inspect: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, id restat, it only remains for me to take myself off and quit the house, Ter.; excusso lacerto, with one's arm stretched out, Ov.
- †exdorsuo**, *as. v. a.* To take out the backbone.
- exedo**, *edis and ea, edi, esum. v. a.* 1. To eat up, devour, consume, destroy. 2. To corrode (metaph., as care, sorrow, etc.).
- exedra**, *ae. f.* [ἐξέδρα.] A hall furnished with seats for discussion.
- exedrium**, *i. n.* A sitting-room.
- exemplar**, *aris, and †exemplare. n.* 1. A pattern, model, example. 2. A copy, a transcript. 3. An image, a likeness.
- exemplum**, *i. n.* 1. A sample. 2. A pattern, model. 3. A copy, a representation, a likeness. 4. A copy, a transcript. 5. An example, (often esp. a warning example: more et exemplo populi Romani, according to established custom and precedent among the Romans, Cæsar; scribere his uno exemplo, to write two letters of the same purport, Cic.
- exemptus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. eximo, q. v.*
- †exentéro**, *as. v. a.* [ἐξεντερόω.] 1. To empty. 2. To torture.
- exeo**, *is, ivi, itum. v. a.* 1. To go out, to go forth, to go away from, to depart from, to leave (a place, not a person); c. abl., or c. ex or ab and abl. 2. To come out (as a lot out of a balloting urn, etc.), to march out. 3. To flow out (as a river flows or falls into the sea). 4. To escape from, to escape. 5. To end, to result, to turn out (of an event, or of anything made). 6. To end, to expire (of time, a period of office, etc.).

7. §(As v. a.) To go beyond, pass over (c. acc.), to exceed. 8. §To avoid, evade, ward off: qui se dixerit exisse in terram, who said he had landed, Cic.; (*pass. impers.*) argumentum sumebant loco non posse clam exiri, they derived an argument from the nature of their position, that it was impossible to quit it unperceived, Cæs.
- exerceo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** 1. To make to work, to employ, to occupy. 2. To train, to exercise. 3. To put in motion, make to move. 4. To practise (an occupation), to indulge in (a feeling, etc.): exercere iudicium, to be a judge, to administer judgment, Cic. 5. To celebrate, to solemnise. 6. To harass, to disquiet. 7. §To cultivate, to till.
- exercitatio, ōnis. f.** Exercise, practice.
- +exercitium, i. n.** Exercise.
- exercito, as. v. a.** 1. To exercise, to practise (another), to train. 2. To harass, to disquiet, to trouble.
- +exercitor, ōris. m.** A trainer.
- exercitus, a, um. part. pass. fr. exerceo, q. v.:** finem tam exercitæ militiæ orabant, they requested a termination of such a laborious service, Tac.
- exercitus, ūs. m.** 1. +Exercise. 2. An army, sometimes a land army (as opp. to a fleet); also infantry (as opp. to cavalry). 3. A flock, a crowd.
- +exesor, ōris. m.** An underminer.
- exesus, a, um. part. fr. exedo, q. v.**
- exhalatio, ōnis. f.** Exhalation, vapour.
- exhalo, as. v. a.** 1. To exhale, to breathe forth. 2. To get rid of. 3. (As v. n.) To steam, to smoke: animam, or vitam exhalo, to die, Virg. Ov.
- exhaurio, is, si, stum. v. a.** 1. To draw out. 2. To empty by drawing out, to exhaust. 3. To drink up. 4. To drain, to impoverish. 5. To take away, to carry off (as plunder). 6. To bring to an end, to exhaust; to discuss thoroughly. 7. To endure to the end. 8. To accomplish, to execute fully. Exhaustis deinde tectis ignem iniecit, then he set fire to the houses when they were completely pillaged, Liv.
- +exheredatio, ōnis. f.** A disinheriting.
- exheredo, as. v. a.** To disinherit.
- exheres, edis. m. f.** A disinherited person.
- exhibeo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** 1. To hold out, to present, to tender. 2. (more usu.) To exhibit, to show, to display, often to show oneself (such an one). 3. To render. 4. To cause, to occasion. 5. §To utter: in non exhibitis toris, in unlawful beds, Ov.
- exhilāro, as. v. a.** To gladden, to render joyful.
- exhorresco, is, rui, no sup. v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To tremble, to shudder, (esp. with fear). 2. (v. a.) To tremble at, to dread.
- exhortatio, ōnis. f.** An exhortation, a speech of encouragement.
- exhortor, āris. v. dep.** To exhort, to encourage.
- exigo, is, ōgi, actum. v. a.** 1. To drive out, to thrust out, to expel, to drive. 2. §To pour out (as a river pours its waters into the sea). 3. To drive, to force (a sword into a person, &c.). 4. To hiss off. 5. To demand, to require, to exact. 6. To examine, to measure (c. ad and acc. of the standard), to consider, to meditate on. 7. To sell, esp. to export. 8. To spend, to pass (time, life, etc.). 9. To conclude, complete, bring to an end or completion.
- exigua. adv.** In a narrow, scanty manner, briefly.
- exiguitas, atia. f.** Littleness, shortness, smallness.
- exiguus, a, um. adj.** Small, little (lit. and metaph.), mean.
- exilis, e.** 1. Small, thin, meagre, feeble. 2. Short. Domus exilis Phytia, the shadowy abode of Pluto (i. e. full of shades, of ghosts), Hor.
- exilitas, ātis. f.** Meagreness, feebleness (esp. of style, etc.), weakness.
- exiliter. adv.** In a feeble, meagre manner.
- eximia. adv.** 1. Excellently. 2. In a singular degree. 3. With great cordiality or eagerness (to promise).

- eximius, a, um. adj.** [eximo.] 1. Especial, particular. 2. (More usu.) Excellent, unusually good, brave, or skilful, very distinguished.
- eximo, is, ĕmi, emptum. v. a.** 1. To take out, take away, remove. 2. To deliver, to rescue, to save (c. ex and abl. or c. abl.). 3. (Of time) To consume, to waste, to spend the whole of (in unprofitable employment).
- exin, exinde. adv.** Next (rarely of place, more usu. of time), then, after that.
- exinānio, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** To empty, to make empty, to strip (by plundering, etc.).
- existimātio, ōnis. f.** 1. Judgment, opinion. 2. Reputation, credit.
- existimātor, ōris. m.** A judge, a critic.
- existimo, as. v. a.** 1. To think, esteem, judge, consider (c. acc.). 2. To form an opinion, come to a decision about, to arrive at an estimate, at a correct appreciation of (c. de and abl.). 3. To believe (that such is the fact).
- exitiābilis, e, and exitiālis, e, and exitiōsus, a, um.** Fatal, deadly, destructive.
- †exitio, ōnis. f.** A going out, a departure.
- exitium, i. n.** Destruction, ruin.
- exitus, ūs. m.** 1. A going out, a departure. 2. A passage by which to go out, egress, outlet. 3. End, termination, result: *humanus exitus*, death, Cic.
- exlex, ĕgis. adj.** Out of the pale of the law, regardless of the law.
- †exoculo, as. v. a.** To knock the eyes out of.
- exodium, i. n.** A comic after-piece, a farce.
- exolesco, is, ĕvi, ĕtum. v. n.** 1. To grow up. 2. To become obsolete, to be out of fashion, to be forgotten.
- exōnĕro, as. v. a.** 1. To release from a burden, to unload. 2. To empty. 3. To relieve (esp. by emptying or removing).
- exopto, as. v. a.** To wish for, to desire eagerly, to long for.
- exōrābilis, e. adj.** To be moved by entreaties, capable of being persuaded.
- †exōrābŭla, ōrum. n. pl.** Allurements.
- †exōrātor, ōris. m.** One who gains the object of his prayer, a successful suppliant.
- exordior, iris, orsus sum. v. dep.** 1. To begin (lit. a piece of weaving), to commence.
- exordium, i. n.** 1. A beginning. 2. An introduction to a speech.
- exōrior, ĕris, ortus sum. v. dep.** 1. To arise, to rise. 2. To spring up, to start up. 3. To proceed from, arise from (as an effect from a cause).
- exornātio, ōnis. f.** 1. An adorning. 2. Embellishment, ornament.
- exornātor, ōris. m.** One who adorns, who embellishes.
- exorno, as. v. a.** 1. To adorn, to embellish, to decorate. 2. To equip, to furnish.
- exōro, as. v. a.** 1. To prevail upon, persuade, appease or propitiate by entreaty. 2. §To obtain by entreaty (sometimes c. dupl. acc.).
- exorsus, ūs. m., and exorsum, i. n.** A beginning, a preface.
- exorsus, a, um. perf. part.** from *exordior*, q. v. (used also in *pass. senso*).
- exortus, ūs. m.** A rising.
- exortus, a, um. part.** from *exorior*, q. v. Having arisen.
- †exos, ossis. adj.** Without bones.
- †exoscŭlor, āris. v. dep.** To kiss.
- ††exosso, as.** 1. To deprive of the bones, to bone, to deprive of strength. 2. To clear of stones (land, etc.).
- exostra, æ. f.** [ἐξόστρα.] A machine in the theatre, by which the interior is exhibited to the spectators: in *exostrā*, in public, Cic.
- exōsus, a, um. adj.** [odi.] 1. Hating greatly. 2. †Hated.
- †exōtĭcus, a, um. adj.** [ἐξω.] Foreign, exotic.
- expalleco, is, lui, no sup. v. n.** 1. To grow pale (esp. with fear). 2. (As if v. a.) To grow pale at, to fear.
- †expalliātus, a, um. part.** of *inus*. Robbed of one's cloak.

†**expalpo**, *as. v. a.* To obtain by coaxing or flattery.

expando, *is, di, passum. v. a.* 1. To spread out, to expand. 2. To open. 3. †To unfold, to explain.

†**expāpillātus**, *a, um. adj.* Bared to the breast.

expatro, *as. v. a.* To squander in debauchery.

expāvesco, *is, pāvi, no sup. v. a.* To fear, to dread, to tremble.

expectūro, *as. v. a.* To drive from the breast (*esp. ex animo*).

expēciliātus, *a, um. adj.* Stripped of one's property.

expēdio, *is, ivi, itum. v. a. [ex pes.]* 1. To extricate, disengage, set free: (*in pass.*) *expedior*, I get clear off, *Virg.* 2. To make easy, facilitate, make passable. 3. To prepare, to get in readiness, to have ready. 4. To arrange, to put in order, to set right, to put in train. 5. To explain, to relate. 6. §To hurl.—(*As impera.*) *expedit*. It is becoming, it is proper, it is serviceable.

expēdite, *adv.* Without hinderance, readily, quickly.

expēditio, *ōnis. f.* An expedition (*esp. military*), an enterprise against enemies.

expēditus, *a, um. part.* from *expedio*, *q. v.*; used also as *adj.* (*c. compar.*).

1. Disengaged, ready, prompt.
2. Without baggage (of an army, etc.).
3. Lightly clothed, with garments tucked up.
4. Convenient, suitable (of a position, place, etc.): *in expedito habere*, to have ready for action, *Liv.*

expello, *is, pūli, pulsum. v. a.* 1. To drive out, to expel, to eject, to banish. 2. To turn out of one's house, to put away, to repudiate. 3. To shoot (an arrow, etc.).

expendo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* 1. To weigh out, to measure out. 2. To pay. 3. To lay out, to expend. 4. To consider, to estimate, to meditate on: *poenam expendere*, to suffer punishment, *Virg.*; *scelus expendisse*, to have atoned for his wickedness, *Virg.*; *expensum*, or *pecuniam expensam fero*, to set down in account as paid, to charge as due: *hæc pecunia necesse est aut data, aut expensa lata sit*, this money must either have been given, or set down as expended, *Cic.*; *quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulissent*, to whom they had lent money without interest, *Liv.*—The phrase is metaph. applied to other things: *legio quam expensam tulit C. Cæsari Pompeius*, the legion which Pompey transferred to Cæsar, *Cic.*

†**expenso**, *as. v. a.* To pay.

expērgēfacio, *is, fēci, factum. v. a.* 1. To awaken, to arouse, to stir up. 2. †To commit (a crime).

expērgisor, *ōria, -perrectus sum. v. dep.* To awake (*lit. and metaph.*), to be awake, to move oneself.

†**expērgo**, *is, gi, gītum. v. a.* To awaken.

expēriens, *entia. part.* of *experior*; used also as *adj.* (*c. compar. etc.*). 1. Experienced, skilful. 2. §Experienced in (*c. gen.*). 3. Energetic.

expērientia, *se. f.* 1. A trial, an experiment. 2. Experience.

expērimentum, *i. n.* Trial, experiment.

expērior, *iris, pertus sum. v. dep.* 1. To try, to prove, to put to the test, to make trial of. 2. To experience (*i. e.* find out by trial that a thing is such) (*esp. in perf.*). 3. To try, to attempt. 4. To try or test by law, to go to law.

expers, *artis. adj.* 1. Not sharing in, not privy to, ignorant of. 2. Devoid of, destitute of, free from (*usu. c. gen. rarely c. abl.*).

expertus, *a, um. part.* of *experior*. 1. Knowing, or having learnt, by experience. 2. (*in pass. sense*) Proved, ascertained by experience, tried.

†**expētisso**, *is, no perf. v. a.* To long for.

expēto, *is, ivi, itum. v. a.* 1. To long for, wish for, desire eagerly, to seek to procure: *expetere vitam*, to seek a person's life, *Cic.* 2. To require, demand. 3. †To last all the time of. 4. (*As v. n.*) To fall upon (*as a misfortune falls on one*) (*c. in and acc.*), to happen.

- **expiatio, ōnis. f.** Expiation, atonement.
- expilatio, ōnis. f.** A plundering, a pillaging.
- expilator, ōris. m.** A plunderer, a pillager.
- expilo, as. v. a. [pilus.]** To pillage, to plunder, to rob.
- expingo, is, inxi, ictum.** 1. To paint, to depict. 2. To describe.
- expio, as. v. a.** 1. To expiate, to atone for, make atonement for. 2. To appease. *Tua scelera Dii immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt*, the immortal Gods have exacted atonement for your crimes from our soldiers (i. e. have avenged your crimes on our soldiers), Cic.
- expiscor, āris. v. dep.** To fish out (lit. and metaph.), to find out.
- explānāte. adv.** Plainly, distinctly.
- explānatio, ōnis. f.** 1. An explanation. 2. ‡Distinctness of articulation.
- explānator, ōris. m.** One who explains, an interpreter.
- explāno, as. v. a.** 1. To make plain, to explain. 2. ‡To make level or flat.
- †**explēmentum, i. n.** That which fills up, stuffing.
- expleo, es, ēvi, ētum. v. a.** 1. To fill, fill up, fill full, to occupy completely. 2. To complete, make complete, make good. 3. To satisfy, satiate. 4. To fulfil (a duty, commission, etc.), discharge, perform. 5. To complete, end, bring to a close. 6. ‡To unload (rare). *Can ceteri centurias non explēssent*, as the others had not obtained the requisite number of votes in the centuries, Liv.
- explētio, ōnis. f.** A filling, a satisfying.
- explētus, a, um. part. of expleo; also as adj.** Complete.
- explicāte. adv.** Plainly, intelligibly.
- explicatio, ōnis. f.** 1. An unfolding, an unrolling. 2. Explanation.
- explicator, ōris. m.; and f. -ātrix, icis.** One who explains.
- explicatus, ūs. m.** An explanation.
- explicātus, a, um. part. of seq.; also as adj.** 1. Regular. 2. Plain.
- explicītus, a, um. part. of seq.; also as adj.** 1. Easy. 2. ‡Finished.
- explīco, as, ēvi and vi, ātum and itum. v. a.** 1. To unfold, to unroll, to spread out, to open. 2. (In milit. lang.) To deploy, to extend, to form in line. 3. To loosen, to smooth. 4. To extricate, to release, to deliver. 5. To disentangle, to arrange, to regulate, to settle: *a Faberius nobis nomen illud explicat*, if Faberius settles that account of ours (i. e. pays that debt), Cic. 6. To explain, to detail, to develop (plans, etc.): *nihilo plus explicet*, he will do no more good, make no more of it (his endeavour), Hor.
- explōdo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To hiss off. 2. To drive out, away. 3. To disapprove of.
- explōrāte. adv.** To a certainty, certainly, surely.
- explōratio, ōnis. f.** An examination, a spying, reconnaissance.
- explōrator, ōris. m.** One who explores, a spy, a scout.
- †**explōrātorius, a, um. adj.** Belonging to, given to a spy, or scout.
- explōrātus, a, um. part. of seq.; as adj.** Ascertained, certain, sure: *pro explorato habebat*, he felt sure, Cæs.
- explōro, as. v. a.** 1. To explore, to examine, to search into, to search out, to seek out. 2. To spy out, to reconnoitre. 3. To try, to test, to put to the proof. (In *pass. impera.*) *Mihi exploratum est*, I am quite convinced.
- explōsio, ōnis. f.** A hissing off, a driving off.
- expōlio, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** 1. To polish (lit. and metaph.) 2. To give the last polish to, to finish. 3. To render accomplished.
- expōlitio, ōnis. f.** 1. A polishing. 2. A plastering. 3. Polish, ornament.
- expōno, is, pōsi, itum. v. a.** 1. To put out, to set out. 2. To expose. 3. To set on shore (men), to land, to disembark. 4. To unload and land (merchandise). 5. To offer, to be ready to pay. 6. To expose, i. e. leave unprotected. 7. To set forth, to detail, to explain.

- †exporrigo, ia, rexi, rectum. v. a.** To stretch out, to put out.
- exportatio, ōnis. f.** Exportation.
- exporto, as. v. a.** To carry out, convey out or away, to export.
- exposco, ia, pōposci, no sup. v. a.** To beg earnestly, to request, to solicit, to entreat (c. ab and acc. of the pers. or c. dupl. accus.). 2. To demand, to demand to have (prisoners, etc.) surrendered to one.
- †expōsiticius, a, um. adj.** Exposed (as a foundling).
- expōitio, ōnis. f.** A setting forth, an explanation, a narration.
- expōitus, a, um. part. fr. expono, q. v.; also as †adj.** 1. Accessible. 2. Common, vulgar.
- expostulatio, ōnis. f.** Expostulation, complaint.
- expostulo, as. v. a.** 1. To require or demand earnestly, to demand to have given up to one. 2. To expostulate with, to complain of (c. cum and abl. pers. acc. rei, or de and abl.
- expresse. adv.** Expressly, distinctly.
- expressus, a, um. part. of seq.; but also as adj. c. compar., etc.** Distinct, clearly marked, evident. 2. Distinctly articulated.
- exprimo, is, pressi, pressum. v. a.** 1. To press out, squeeze out, to force out. 2. To extort, to elicit. 3. To compel. 4. To raise. 5. To represent, to portray, to make a likeness of. 6. To describe, to express, to depict.
- exprōbratio, ōnis. f.** A reproaching, upbraiding, reproach.
- exprōbro, as. v. a.** To upbraid, to reproach, to say in terms of reproach, to urge as a reproach to (c. dat. pers. acc. of the thing with which he is reproached): ingrato meritum exprōbrare, to reproach an ungrateful man with one's services to him, Ov.
- exprōmo, is, mpsi, mptum. v. a.** 1. To bring out, forward, or forth. 2. To exhibit, to display (conduct, talents, etc.). 3. To declare, to say, to announce.
- expugnābilis, e. adj.** That can be taken or stormed (of a fort, etc.).
- expugnatio, ōnis. f.** The taking, taking by storm, etc. (of a town, etc.).
- expugnator, ōris. m.** A taker (of towns, etc.), a subduer.
- ‡expugnax, ācis. adj.** Efficacious to remove disease.
- expugno, as. v. a.** 1. To take by assault, to storm, to take. 2. To conquer (even of persons, or of dispositions), to subdue. 3. To extort (rare). Cœpta expugnare, to accomplish what one has begun, Ov.
- expulsio, ōnis. f.** A driving out, expulsion.
- †expulso, as. v. a.** To expel, to drive out, to drive back.
- expulsor, ōris, m.; and f. -pultrix, icis.** One who expels, who drives away.
- †‡expungo, is, xi, notum. v. a.** 1. To erase, to expunge, to expunge the name of. 2. To discharge, remove from office, disband. 3. To reckon up.
- †expurgatio, ōnis. f.** Justification, excuse.
- expurgo, as. v. a.** 1. To cleanse, to purify. 2. To expurgate. 3. To vindicate, to justify, to exculpate.
- †expūtesco, is, tui, no sup. v. a.** To rot.
- expūto, as. v. a.** 1. To prune. 2. To consider, to imagine. 3. To comprehend.
- exquiro, is, quisiui, itum. v. a.** 1. To search for, seek for. 2. To inquire, to ask. 3. To ask of, i. e. expect from. 4. To seek out, investigate, inquire into.
- exquisita. adv.** 1. Carefully. 2. Exquisitely, admirably.
- exquisitus, a, um. part. pass. of exquiro, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar. etc.).** Carefully considered, choice, exquisite, excellent, refined, elegant.
- ‡exsacrifico, as. v. a.** To sacrifice.
- exsorio, is, iui, itum. v. a.** To cease to rage.
- exsanguis, e. adj.** 1. Deprived of blood, bloodless. 2. Pale. 3. Making pale. 4. Lifeless, (metaph., i. e.) weak, spiritless, feeble.
- exsarcio, is, si, tum. v. a.** To patch up, to repair to mend.
- exsatio, as. v. a.** To satisfy, to satiate, to glut.

- ſexſātūrābilis, e. adj.** That can be ſatisfied, that can be appeaſed.
- ſexſātūro, as. v. a.** 1. To ſatiate, to ſatisfy. 2. To appeaſe.
- exceſſio, ōnis. f.** A landing, a diſembarkation.—See *exſcindo*.
- exſcindo, is, ſcidi, ſciſſum. v. a.** To cut out, to cut to pieces, to deſtroy.
- exſpereo, as. v. a.** To hawk up, to ſpit.
- exſcribo, is, ſcri. ptum. v. a.** To write, to write out, to copy, to tranſcribe.
- exſculpo, is, pul. ptum. v. a.** 1. To dig out, to ſcratch out. 2. To cut out, to carve. 3. To erase. 4. To extort.
- exſeco, as, ui, cūtum. v. a.** 1. To cut out, to cut away. 2. To caſtrate. 3. To deduct.
- exſecrābilis, e. adj.** 1. Execrable, deteſtable. 2. Full of curſes.
- exſecrātiō, ōnis. f.** An execrating, a curſe.
- exſecror, ariſ. v. dep.; perf. paſſ. in act. and paſſ. ſenſe.** 1. To curſe, to execrate. 2. To take a ſolemn oath.
- exſectio, ōnis. f.** A cutting out.
- ſexſecutiō, ōnis. f.** 1. Execution, performance. 2. A diſcuſſion.
- ſexſecutor, ōriſ. m.** 1. A performer, one who accompliſhes. 2. A proſecutor.
- exſequiſ, ſrum. pl. f.** A funeral proceſſion, funeral obſequies, a funeral.
- exſequiālis, e.** Belonging to, at a funeral.
- exſequor, ſriſ, ſecūtus ſum. v. dep.** 1. To follow, eſp. to follow to the grave, to purſue. 2. To accompany, to attend. 3. To purſue (as an object). 4. To purſue with vengeance, to puniſh, to avenge. 5. To execute, perform, accompliſh. 6. To go through, fully deſcribe, detail, relate: *jus ſuum exſequi*, to maintain their rights, *Cæſ.*; *quem locum ipſe capturus eſſet cogitando ant quaerendo exſequabatur*, he came to a deciſion, as to what part he ſhould occupy himſelf, only after much conſideration and enquiry. *Liv.*
- exſero, is, ui, rtum. v. a.** 1. To put forth, to thruſt out. 2. †To ſhove. 3. †To put forth, exert (a right etc.).
- ſexſerto, as. v. a.** To put forth, ſtretch out.
- exſibilo, as. v. a.** To hiſſe off.
- exſiccō, as. v. a.** 1. To dry up, to make dry. 2. To drain, to empty (a bottle). 3. †To drink up: to drink; *part. paſſ. exſiccatus*, dry (in ſtyle), meagre.
- exſigno, as. v. a.** To write down, to record.
- exſilio, is, ui, ſultum. v. a.** To leap out, leap forward, ſpring forth, ſtart up.
- exſilium, i. n.** 1. Exile, baniſhment. 2. A place of exile. 3. †(In *pl.*) Baniſhed perſons, perſons in exile.
- ſexſinoerātus, a, um. adj.** Corrupted, beaten.
- exſiſto, is, ſtiti, no ſup. v. a.** 1. To ſtep forth, come forth, emerge. 2. To ariſe, to ſpring (as from a cauſe, etc.). 3. To exiſt, to be.
- exſolvo, is, vi, ſōlūtum. v. a.** 1. To looſe, to unlooſe, to untie, unbind, ungird. 2. To open. 3. To diſſolve, to melt. 4. To ſet free, to release, to deliver. 5. To pay (a debt), to repay (an obligation), to ſuffer (punishment). 6. To fulfil (a duty, a promiſe, etc.). 7. †To lay aſide, to diſclaim. 8. †To explain, to ſolve.
- exſomnis, e. adj.** Sleepleſs, awake, wakeful.
- exſorbeo, es, ui, ptum. v. a.** To ſuck up, to drink, to ſwallow up, to drain to the dregs.
- exſors, tiſ. adj.** 1. †Without caſting lots. 2. Not won by caſting lots, ſelected, choice. 2. Having no ſhare in, deprived of, deſtitute of, without, free from (c. gen.).
- exſpātor, ſriſ. v. dep.** To wander at large, to ſtray or rove freely, or over a wide extent of ground.
- ſexſpectābilis, e.** That may be expected.
- ſexſpectātiō, ōnis. f.** An expecting, expectation.
- ſpecto, as. v. a.** 1. To look out for, to expect, to await. 2. To anticipate, to look forward to (with deſire). 3. To wait. 4. †To

have need of (*pass. impera.*): *expectari diutius non oportere quin ad castra iretur*, [saying] that they ought not to delay any longer before going to attack the camp, *Cæsa*; *non expectandum sibi statuit dum pervenirent*, he thought he ought not to wait till they arrived, *Cæsa*; *quid hostes consilii caperent expectabat*, he waited to see what plan the enemy would adopt, *Cæsa*.

expectatus, *a, um. part. of seq.*; also as *adj.* (*c. compar., etc.*). Longed for, looked for, welcome: *expectati ad amplissimam dignitatem fratres tui*, your brothers who were expected to arrive at the highest dignity, *Cic.*; *ante expectatum*, before it is expected, *Virg.*

exspargo, *is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To sprinkle. 2. †To disperse, to spread.

exspes, *adj. only in nom. sing. m. f.* Without hope (sometimes *c. gen.*).

expiratio, *ōnis. f.* Exhalation.

expiro, *as. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To breathe out, breathe forth, exhale. 2. To send forth: *ammam expiro*, to die, *Ov.* 3. (*v. n.*) To rush forth, pour forth (as flames, etc.). 4. To expire, to die, to become extinct.

expōlio, *as. v. a.* To spoil, to pillage, to plunder.

expuo, *is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* To spit out, to spit, (*metaph.*) to eject, to expel.

exsterno, *as. v. a.* To drive beside oneself, to terrify.

exstillo, *as. v. n.* To drop, to drip, to trickle out.

extimulātor, *ōris. m.* An instigator, an exciter.

extimūlo, *as. v. a.* 1. To spur on, to stimulate, to excite. 2. To hasten.

extinctio, *ōnis. f.* Extinction, annihilation.

extinctor, *ōris. m.* An extinguisher, a destroyer.

extinguo, *is, xī, netum. v. a.* 1. To put out, extinguish, quench. 2. To kill, to destroy, to annihilate, eradicate, get rid of, put an end to. 3. To undo, to ruin.

extirpo, *as. v. a.* To pluck up by the roots, to root out, to extirpate, to eradicate.

exsto, *as, stīti, no sup. v. n.* 1. To stand out, or forth, to project, to be prominent: *cum capiti solo ex aquā exstarent*, when they had only their heads above water, *Cæsa*. 2. To be extant, to appear, to exist, to be;—(*as impera. exstat*), it is certain, it is notorious.

extractio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A building up. 2. A structure.

extruo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To heap up, to pile up. 2. To load (tables), to fill (baskets, etc.). 3. To raise up, to build, to erect. 4. To fill with buildings. 5. To put together, to construct.

exsūdo, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To exude. 2. (*v. a.*) To sweat out, to discharge by sweating. 3. To perform with labour: *dignum certamine quod ingens ex sudandum foret*, worthy of the great struggle which would have to be undergone, *Liv.*

exsūgo, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* To suck out.

exsul, *ŭlis. m. f.* 1. An exile, a banished person. 2. §(*As adj.*) Deprived of.

exsulo, *as. v. n.* To be banished, to live in exile.

exsultatio, *ōnis. f.* Exultation, excessive joy.

exsultim, *adv.* Frisking about.

exulto, *as. v. n.* 1. To leap, to leap up, leap about (*esp. in play, or with joy*). 2. §To rise high (*of inanimate objects, of bubbling water, the waves in a storm, etc.*). 3. To gambol, to dance about, to move freely, to run riot. 4. To exult, to rejoice greatly.

exsuperābilis, *e. adj.* That may be overcome, or surmounted.

exsuperantia, *m. f.* Great eminence, superiority.

exsuperatio, *ōnis. f.* Exaggeration.

exsupero, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n., rare*) To mount up, to appear high

- up. 2. (v. a.) To rise above, to overtop. 3. To surpass, to excel, to exceed. 4. To overcome, to overpower.
- exsurdo**, *as. v. a.* To deafen, (metaph.) to blunt the acuteness of.
- exsurgō**, *is, surrexi, no sup. v. a.* To rise, to rise up, to stand up, to raise oneself.
- exsuscitatio**, *ōnis. f.* An awakening, an arousing.
- exsuscito**, *as. v. a.* 1. To awaken, to arouse. 2. To stir up, to excite. 3. To kindle (lit. and metaph.).
- exta**, *drum. pl. n.* The entrails of slain animals.
- extābesco**, *is, bui, no sup. v. a.* To waste away, to decay, (metaph.) to become obsolete, to disappear.
- +extaria**, *e. adj.* Belonging to the cooking of entrails.
- extemplo**, *adv.* Immediately, straightway, at once: *quum extemplo*, = *extemplo quum*, immediately that, as soon as, Plant.
- +extemporālis**, *e. adj.* Extemporary, extemporaneous.
- +extemporālitas**, *ātis. f.* The faculty of extemporising.
- extendo**, *is, di, tum. v. a.* 1. To stretch out, spread out, extend. 2. To extend, to increase, enlarge. 3. To prolong, to continue (c. in or ad and acc. of the time till when): *totoque extenditur antro*, and he stretches himself over the whole cave, Virg.; *ut pauperes supra vires se extendant*, that the poor may exert themselves beyond their power, Liv.
- +extento**, *as. v. a.* 1. To extend. 2. To exert.
- extentus**, *a, um. part. pass.* from *extendo* (used also as *adj.* c. compar. etc.). 1. Wide, extensive. 2. Tight.
- extēnuatio**, *ōnis. f.* A lessening, a diminution, extenuation.
- extēnuo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To make thin, to lessen, to diminish, to reduce. 2. To lessen in speaking of, to depreciate, to extenuate.
- extērus**, *a, um.* (very rare in nom., comp. *extērior*, superl. *extrēmus*, q. v. and *extīmus*.) 1. What is outside (esp. compar. outer, and in superl. outermost). 2. Foreign, strange.
- extērebō**, *as. v. a.* 1. To extract by boring. 2. To extort.
- extergeo**, *es, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To wipe clean. 2. To strip, to pillage.
- extermino**, *as. v. a.* [ex terminus.] 1. To drive away, to banish, to expel. 2. To put aside, to remove.
- externus**, *a, um. adj.* no compar. 1. Outward, external. 2. Foreign, strange. 3. †Hostile.
- extēro**, *is, trīvi, trītum. v. a.* 1. To rub out, to rub away or off, to remove by rubbing. 2. To crush.
- exterreo**, *es, ui, itum. v. a.* 1. To frighten, to terrify. 2. To make fierce.
- +extexo**, *is, ui, xtum. v. a.* To cheat.
- extīmesco**, *is, mui, no sup. v. a.* To fear greatly, to dread (*pass. impera.*); [they thought] *posse extimesci, si . . .*, that there was room for fear, if . . ., Tac.
- extispex**, *icis. m.* [exta specio.] A soothsayer who divines from the inspection of entrails, a diviner.
- +extispiciūm**, *i. n.* An inspection of entrails for the purpose of divination.
- extollo**, *is.* (for perf. *see effero.*) *v. a.* 1. To lift up, to raise up, to elevate, to raise. 2. To exalt. 3. †To erect, to build. 4. †To defer.
- extorqueo**, *es, rei, rtum. v. a.* 1. To wrest from, to force from. 2. To wrench, to dislocate. 3. To torture, to break with torture. 4. To extort, to obtain by force, to force from or out of.
- extorris**, *e. adj.* Driven out of the country, banished.
- +extortor**, *ōris. m.* An extorter.
- extra**, *adv.* and *prep.* (c. acc.) 1. (*adv.*) Outside, on the outside, without. 2. *Extra quā.* Besides that, except that. 1. (*prep.*) Outside of, beyond. 2. Beside, besides, in addition to.
- extraho**, *his, xi, ctum. v. a.* 1. To draw out, to drag out. 2. To draw forward, to drag forth, to draw, to drag. 3. To extricate, to release. 4. To remove, to take out from. 5. To protract, to prolong.

- extrāneus, a, um. adj.** 1. External, extraneous. 2. Strange, i. e. not related to.
- extraordinārius, a, um. adj.** Extraordinary, out of the usual course.
- extrārius, a, um. adj.** 1. Extrinsic, external, extraneous. 2. Strange, not bound by any relationship.
- extrēmītas, ātis. f.** Extremity, end, circumference.
- extrēmus, a, um. superl.** of *exterus*, but used in independent sense. 1. Outermost, furthest, most distant, most remote. 2. Utmost, extreme. 3. Latest, last. 4. Highest, greatest, most excessive. 5. Lowest, meanest: *extrema fames*, the extremity of famine, *Cæs.*; *in extremis suis rebus*, in the greatest extremity of his affairs, *Cæs.*; *ad extremum*, to the end, to the last, at last. — *§extremum*. (as *adv.*) 1. For the last time. 2. At last.
- extrico, as. v. a.** 1. To disentangle, to release. 2. To clear up, to unravel: *nummos unde unde extricat*, he hunts up money where he can, *Hor.*
- extrinsecus. adv.** 1. From without. 2. On the outside.
- extritus, a, um. pass. part.** from *extero*, *q. v.*
- extrūdo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To thrust forth, to drive out or away, to keep out. 2. To put off (i. e. to sell). 3. †§To push aside, to supplant.
- †extūneo, es, ui, no sup. v. a.** To swell up.
- extundo, is, tūdi, tūsum. v. a.** 1. To beat out, strike out. 2. To strike out (i. e. to devise, to invent, to contrive). 3. To drive away, expel. 4. ††To extort.
- exturbo, as. v. a.** 1. To drive away, to banish. 2. To disturb.
- exūbēro, as. v. a.** To be abundant, to abound in, to be full, to overflow.
- exulcēro, as. v. a.** 1. To ulcerate. 2. To aggravate, to make worse.
- §exūlūlo, as. v. a. and a.** 1. To howl, to shout. 2. (esp. in *pass.*) To invoke with wild howlings or shouts.
- exundo, as. v. a.** To overflow, to abound, to be abundant.
- †exungo, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** To anoint.
- exuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.** 1. To put off (clothes, arms, etc.), to lay aside, to shave off. 2. To strip, uncover, lay bare, to bare. 3. To strip off, deprive, despoil of. 4. To discard, throw off, divest oneself of (habits, feelings, etc., *v. exutus*).
- †exurgeo, es, si, no sup. v. a.** To squeeze out.
- extūro, is, ussi, ustum. v. a.** 1. To destroy with fire, to burn. 2. To scorch, to dry up. 3. To burn out, so as to remove (a disease, etc.).
- exustio, ōnis. f.** A burning, scorching.
- exūtus, a, um. part. fr. exuo.** 1. Stripped off (of the clothes, etc.). 2. Stripped of (of the person undressed): *unum exuta pedem vinclia*, with one foot unshod (lit. as to one foot bare of the things which bound it), *Virg.*
- exūvīa, ārum. pl. f.** Anything stripped off (as clothes, arms, etc.), spoils: *positis novus exuviis (coluber)*, (the snake) renewed by the shedding of his skin, *Virg.*

F.

- Fāba, ae. f.** A bean: *istæc in me cudetur faba*—(a proverb), I shall suffer for that, *Ter.*
- fābālis, e. adj.** Of or belonging to a bean.
- fābella, ae. f.** 1. A short story, a short narrative, a fable. 2. A short play.
- fāber, bri. m.** A worker in any hard material (stone, wood, metal, but esp.

- ex. 2 (v. a.) To rise above, to overtop.
 to exceed. 4. To overcome, to overpower.
 exsurdo, *as. v. a.* To deafen, (metaph.) to bludgeon.
 exsurgo, *is, surrexi, no sup. v. a.* To rise, oneself.
 exsuscitatio, *ōis. f.* An awakening, or
 exsusulto, *as. v. a.* 1. To awaken, rouse.
 2. To kindle (lit. and metaph.).
 exta, *ōrum. pl. n.* The entrails of.
 extabesco, *is, fui, no sup. v. a.*
 becomes obsolete, to disappear.
 extensis, *e. adj.* Belonging to.
 extemplo, *adv.* Immediately.
 templo quum, immediately.
 extemporālis, *e. adj.*
 extemporālitās, *ās. f.*
 extendo, *is, di, tum.*
 To extend, to increase.
 ad and acc. of v.
 stretches himself.
 extendant, *tha*
 +extento, *as.*
 extensus, *a, r*
 1. Wide.
 extenuatio, *a* we were talking of Varro; talk of the devil, for in his case.
 extenuo,
 To le.
 exterrē, *ōis. m.* A teller of stories.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 1. To say, to converse. 2. To talk idly or
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 1. Celebrated in story. 2. Fabulous.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 1. To do, to perform, to execute. 2. To
 do, to occasion. 3. (as v. a.) To depart, retire.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 1. Neatly. 2. Wittily, facetiously.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* Wit, witty or clever conduct, witty sayings, pleasantry,
 stiousness, humour; — (in sing.) haec facetia est, that is a good joke.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 1. +Elegant. 2. § (rare) Courteous, well-mannered.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 1. The general appearance, shape, figure. 2. Face, countenance.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 3. §A beautiful face, beauty. 4. External form, aspect, appearance, condition (of inanimate things). 5. §A pretext: senatus
 em legatus secum attulerat, for the ambassador bore with him the character of (or, represented) the senate, Cic.; verte omnes tela in facies, every expedient, Virg.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 1. Easily, without difficulty or danger; facile doctissimus,
 ly (i. e. without any rival), by far the most learned man, Cic. 2. Idly, willingly.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 1. Easy (in every sense), not difficult. 2. Well
 fitted, suited to, (or of persons) inclined to (c. dat.). 3. Ready,
 sk (of natural talents). 4. Easy tempered, affable, courteous, kind,
 durable (of persons, rarely of events): facili in mea vota Deos, the
 is favourable to my vows, Ov.; cum exitus hard in facili esset, the
 arture was not easy, Liv.; facili aevitia, an asperity easily changed
 good humour, placable, Hor.; facile lutum, clay easy to work, Lucr.;
 facile jugum, a yoke easy to bear, Prop.
 extor, *ōis. v. dep.* 1. Ease, facility. 2. Inclination, tendency (towards
 thing), capability (of doing something). 3. Courteousness, affability,
 kindness, readiness to oblige, good nature. 4. §Fluency, facility of
 version.

us, a, um. adj. Capable of, guilty of great crimes, wicked, vil-

a. A deed, an action, (when used by itself) a bad, atrocious
city, a crime; sometimes (more rarely) daring or splendid
his sense always joined with an epithet to show its cha-
excussit ab ore, and she dashed the instrument of crime
p) from her mouth, Ov.

imper. fāo and fāce; pass. fio, fis, factus sum,
do, to cause, to bring to pass, to effect, to pro-
prepare, to build, to construct. 3. To render

4. To value, to regard; chiefly in such
facio, I esteem you more every day, Cic.
rites, sacrifices, etc.) (c. acc. of the rites or
book, etc.): in eo libro ubi se exeuntem

he represents (or introduces) himself as
7. To pretend (rare). 8. To suppose,

p. in imper.): fac animos non remanere post mor-
does not exist after death. Cic. 9. To practise

c, etc.). 10. To acquire, to procure (for oneself).

ad and acc.). 12. (c. cum and abl.) To agree with,

with, to be on the side of: cum de te Minos fecerit arbitria,

Minos has pronounced his decision on your case, Hor.; praetores con-

arbitrium fecerunt, the praetors left the decision to the consuls,

Liv.; facio certum (see certus): oramus ut nobis pugnandi copiam facias,

we entreat you to give us an opportunity of fighting, Liv.; cum modum irae

nullum faceret, as he set no bounds to his anger, Liv.; multi naufragia

fecerunt, many suffered shipwreck, Cic.; so, damnum facio, to suffer loss,

Cic.; id ei loco nomen factum, that name was given to that spot, Liv.;

antequam verbum facerem, before I said a word, Cic.; in hoc foro vesti-

gium facere, to walk in this forum, Cic.; cui nova consilia fortuna sua

possit facere, to whom his fortune might suggest new plans, Liv.; quid hoc

homine facias? what can you do with this man? Cic.; ut fit, as is com-

monly the case, Cic.; si quid eo factum esset, if anything had happened to

him (i. e. if he had been killed, or died), Cic.; factius nihilo facit, he is no

nearer bringing it to pass, Plaut.

facteon. A verbal coined by Cicero in imitation of the Greek verbals: istos
consulatus non flocci facteon, one must not regard those consulships a rush,
Cic.

factio, ōnis. f. 1. †A doing. 2. A making, a right to make (esp. to
make a will). 3. A faction, a party, a side in politics.

factiosus, a, um. Factious, seditious: linguā factiosi, mighty talkers,
Plaut.

factito, as. v. a. 1. To be in the habit of doing, to do. 2. To practise
(a trade, etc.): quem palam heredem semper factitarat, whom he had
always publicly declared his heir, Cic.

†facto, as. v. a. To do, to perform.

†factor, oris. m. (in playing ball) The person who strikes the ball.

factum, i. n. A deed, an action, an act: non video facta boum, I see not
any works of oxen (i. e. marks of their work), Ov.

factus, a, um. part. pass. of facio, fio, q. v.

†fācula, as. f. A little torch.

facultas, ātis. f. [facilis.] 1. Capability, means, possibility, opportunity
(that by which anything to be done is made easy, or without which it
cannot be done, Cic.). 2. Sufficiency, abundance. 3. (In pl.) Goods,
riches, property, resources.

facunde. adv. Eloquently.

facundia, as. f. Eloquence.

facundus, a, um. adj. Eloquent, fluent, eloquently written.

fax, cis. f., and dim.

A T — F A B
of the usual sense.
2. Strong, i. e.

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- foetila**, *m. f.* 1. The lees of wine; sediment, dregs (of anything); (*metaph.*) the dregs of the people. 2. The brine of pickles.
- fāginus**, *a, um*, and **fāginus**, *a, um. adj.* Beechen, of the beech-tree.
- fāgus**, *i. f.* [*φρυγος.*] The beech-tree.
- †fāla**, *m. f.* 1. A scaffolding. 2. A pillar or tower erected at the end of the Circus when sham fights were represented in it.
- fālārica**, *m. f.* A missile shot from a catapult.
- falcārius**, *i. m.* A sickle or scythe-maker.
- falcātus**, *a, um. adv.* 1. Furnished with a scythe. 2. Shaped like a sickle, curved.
- §falcifer**, *ēra, ērum. adj.* Bearing a scythe or sickle.
- Fālernus**, *a, um. adj.* Of the Falernian district, celebrated for its wine; (*n. as subst.*) Falernian wine.
- fallācia**, *m. f.* Deceit, artifice, trick, deception.
- fallāciter**, *adv.* Deceitfully, fallaciously.
- fallax**, *ācis. adj.* Deceitful, false, fallacious, deceptive: [*homines*] *amicitiæ fallaces*, men deceiving the claims of friendship, Tac.
- fallo**, *is, fēfelli* (no *sup.* or *fut.* in *rus*, *perf. pass.* very rare, and *pass. part.* very rare except as *adj.*) 1. To deceive, to dupe, to cheat. 2. To disappoint. 3. To beguile (time, sorrow, etc.) 4. To escape the notice of, to escape notice, be concealed: *fidem jurata fefellit*, though she was bound by an oath she has broken her promise, Ov.; *tu faciem illius . . . falle dolo*, do you falsely assume his appearance, Virg.; *sua nocturne fallere terga lupo*, to conceal her own form under the hide of a nightly prowling wolf, Prop.; *cineris matris fallere*, to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother, Hor.; *neque ea res falsum me habuit*, nor did that circumstance deceive me, Sall.; (*as impera.*) *non me fallebat*, it did not escape my notice, I was not unaware, Liv.
- †falsidicus**, *a, um*, and **†falsilōquus**, *a, um. adj.* Speaking falsely.
- †falsificus**, *a, um. adj.* Acting falsely.
- §falsipārens**, *entis. adj.* Having a pretended father, a nominal father who is not the real one.
- falso**, *adv.* Falsely, deceitfully.
- falsus**, *a, um.* (*part. pass.* of *fallo*, but scarcely ever used except as *adj. c. compar. etc.*) 1. False, fictitious, spurious, counterfeit. 2. Deceitful: *opprobria falsa*, undeserved reproaches, Hor.; (*n. as subst.*), falsehood.
- falx**, *cis. f.* A sickle, a scythe, a pruning knife.
- fāma**, *m. f.* 1. Common talk, common report, rumour: *contra opinionem militum famamque omnium*, contrary to the opinion of the soldiers, and the expectation of every one (the general belief, founded on rumour), Cass. 2. Fame, reputation, credit (in a good sense; in a bad sense only in Ter.): *neque enim specie famæ movetur*, nor is she influenced by any regard to appearance or reputation, Virg.
- fāmātus**, *a, um. adj.* Of ill fame, notorious, disreputable.
- †fāmēlicus**, *a, um. adj.* Famished, starving, hungry.
- fāmes**, *is. f.* 1. Hunger, (lit. and *metaph.*) eager desire for anything. 2. Famine. 3. Poverty of style, of expression.
- †fāmīgērātor**, *ōris. m.* A spreader of reports, a talebearer.
- fāmilia**, *m. f.* 1. (very rare.) Family property, a house and all belonging to it, a family estate. 2. A household, an establishment (*esp. the whole body of slaves in a house.*) 3. A family. 4. A sect, a company, a school of philosophy: *decem dierum vix mihi familia est*, I have scarcely means of support for ten days, Ter.; *vestra sententia quæ familiam ducit*, your opinion, which takes the lead, is of most importance, Cic.
- familias**. In the words *paterfamilias*, *gen. patrisfamilias*, *materfamilias*, *filius* and *filiafamilias*, etc., the respective members of a family, the master, the mistress, etc. of a house: *sicut unus paterfamilias*, as an individual citizen, Cic.
- fāmiliāria**, *e. adj.* 1. Of a household or family. 2. Domestic, private (of affairs, etc.): *res familiaris*, a man's property, Cic. 3. Fa-

miliar with, intimate with (c. dat.); (*m.* as *subst.*), an intimate friend: familiarissimus meus, my most intimate friend, Cic. In an animal slain for divination, a part was looked upon as that which referred to the enemy (*hostilis*), part was supposed to concern the nation or party sacrificing; this latter was familiaris, Liv. Cic.

familiaritas, *ātis. f.* 1. Familiarity, intimacy, close friendship. 2.

‡(in *pl.*) Intimate friends.

familiariter, *adv.* Familiarly, intimately, in a friendly manner.

famōsus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Notorious, generally known, or spoken of. 2.

Disreputable, infamous. 3. Defamatory, libellous.

famulāris, *e. adj.* Belonging to servants: famularia jura, laws such as a master may impose on his servants, Ov.

famulātus, *ūs. m.* Servitude, slavery.

famulus, *āris. v. dep.* To be a servant, to serve.

famulus, *i. m., f. famula, æ.* A servant, a slave, an attendant.

§famulus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of a slave, servile. 2. Useful, serviceable.

fanaticus, *a, um. adj.* Inspired, fanatical, enthusiastic, frantic.

§fandus, *a, um. gerundive* from *for, q. v.* What may be spoken, right: sperate Deos memores fandi atque nefandi, expect that the Gods will have a regard to right and wrong, Virg.

fanum, *i. n.* A temple, a shrine, a sanctuary.

far, *farris. n.* 1. Spelt, a kind of grain. 2. §Corn.

farcio, *is, si, tum. v. a.* To stuff, to cram, to fill full: fartum facere ex hostibus, to make mincemeat of the enemy, Plaut.; farta Ceres, heaped up, abundant corn, Mart.

farina, *æ. f.* 1. Ground corn, flour, meal. 2. Powder, dust: cum fueris nostræ paullo ante farinæ, though a little while ago, you were one of our sort, Pers.

farrago, *inis. f.* 1. Mixed fodder for cattle, a mash: nostri farrago libelli, the matter with which our book is filled, Juv.

farratus, *a, um. adj.* Filled with or made of corn; *v. far.*

fartor, *ōris. m.* 1. A sausage-maker. 2. A crammer of fowls, a poulterer.

fas, *indecl.* 1. Divine law, what is right according to the unwritten law of nature. 2. (As *n. adj.*) What is right, allowable, possible: ubi fas verum atque nefas, where right and wrong are confounded, Virg.; fas omne est, it is altogether right, Virg.; fas omne abrumpit, he breaks through all principles of right, Virg.

fascia, *æ. f.* 1. A bandage, a band, a fillet, a girth. 2. ‡A streak of cloud in the sky.

fasciulus, *i. m.* A small packet.

§fascino, *as. v. a.* To fascinate, to bewitch, to enchant.

fasciola, *æ. f.* A small bandage.

fascis, *is. m.* 1. A bundle, a packet. 2. A load, a burden. 3.

(In *pl.*) A bundle of rods with an axe in the centre carried before the consuls or chief magistrate for the time at Rome: populi fasces, the consulship conferred by the people, Virg.; cum tibi ætas nostra jam cederet fascesque submitteret, when our youth yielded to and lowered the fasces before you, i. e. acknowledged your superiority, Cic.

fasti, *orum. pl. m.* A calendar, chronicles, annals.

fastidio, *is, ivi, itum. v. a.* 1. To feel disgust at, to loathe, to dislike.

2. To despise, to scorn: in recte factis sæpe fastidiunt, they often take offence at their proper actions, Cic.

fastidiosè, *adv.* Fastidiously, disdainfully, scornfully.

fastidiosus, *a, um.* 1. Fastidious, disdainful, scornful, squeamish. 2.

§Making a person scornful (as riches, etc.).

fastidium, *i. n.* 1. Squeamishness, loathing, distaste for food. 2. Dis-

like, aversion, disgust. 3. Fastidiousness, pride, scornful demeanour.

fastigatus, *a, um. part.* from *fastigo, inns.* 1. Sloping. 2. Pointed, sharpened to a point.

- fastigium**, *i. n.* 1. A slope, a declivity. 2. A gable, a roof of a house.
 3. A top, a summit, a height. 4. The height of rank or dignity, rank, dignity. 5. §Depth—(in *pl.*): *summa sequar fastigia rerum*, I will touch upon the leading events, the heads or chief points of the history, Virg.
- †fastosus**, *a, um. adj.* Proud, scornful.
- fastus**, *a, um. adj.*; *sing. only once in Ov.* A day on which the courts of law were open, on which judgment could be pronounced.
- fastus**, *ſa. m.* Pride, arrogance, disdainful demeanour.
- fātālis**, *e. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to fate, ordained by fate, fated. 2. Fatal, deadly, destructive.
- fātālīter**, *adv.* According to fate.
- fāteor**, *ſis, fassus sum. v. dep.* 1. To confess, to own, to acknowledge, to admit. 2. To betray (one's own feelings by one's countenance, etc.), to show. 3. (Once in *pass. sense.*) To be allowed (to be so and so).
- §fātīcānus**, *a, um. adj.*, and **fātīcīnus**, *a, um.* Predicting fate, prophetic.
- fātīdīnus**, *a, um. adj.* Prophetic; (*m. as subst.*) a prophet.
- §fātīfēr**, *ſra, ſrum. adj.* Dealing death, deadly.
- fātīgātīo**, *ōnis. f.* Fatigue, weariness (stronger than *lassitudo*).
- fātīgo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To tire, to fatigue, to weary. 2. To harass, to vex. 3. To importune: *verbis fatigare*, to reprove, Cic.; *remigio noctemque diemque fatigant*, they pass the day and night in rowing, Virg.
- fātīlōquus**, *a, um. adj.* Prophetic.
- fātīſco**, *is*; also **†fātīſoor**, *ſis*, *no perf. or sup., v. a.* 1. To split, to gape, to crack, or open in cracks. 2. ††To grow weak, be weak.
- fātūltas**, *ātis. f.* Silliness, fatuity.
- fātum**, *i. n.* [for.] 1. An answer given by an oracle, a prediction. 2. Fate, destiny. 3. (In *pl.*) The Fates. 4. Fate (*i. e.* a person's lot, fortune, esp. ill-fortune). 5. Death: *duo illa reipublicae pene fata*, those two men whom I almost call the destruction of the republic, Cic.
- fatus**, *a, um. part. from for, q. v.*
- fātūus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Silly, foolish. 2. †Tasteless.
- fauces**, *iūm. pl. f.*; *sing. only in abl. fauce.* 1. The upper part of the throat, the throat. 2. The jaws. 3. A narrow outlet, or entrance; a narrow pass, a defile.
- fauste**, *adv.* In a fortunate manner, luckily.
- Faustitas**, *ātis. f.* Good fortune.
- Faustus**, *a, um. adj.* Fortunate, lucky, successful (only of events, etc., never of persons), favourable.
- fautor**, *ſis. m.*; and *f. -trix, trīcis. f.* A favourer, a patron, a protector.
- fāveo**, *es, fāvi, fautum. v. a.* 1. To favour, to be favourable to, to promote the interests or wishes of, to be friendly to (*c. dat.*). 2. To show goodwill by applauding, to applaud: *favete linguis*, speak words of good omen, or, be silent, Hor. Cic.
- fāvilla**, *ſe. f.* 1. Ashes, embers. 2. The ashes of the dead. 3. §A spark (*i. e.* that which sets fire to), a cause, origin.
- Fāvōnius**, *i. m.* The west wind.
- fāvor**, *ſis. m.* 1. Favour, goodwill, partiality. 2. Applause.
- †fāvōrābīlis**, *e. adj.* Regarded with favour, popular.
- fāvus**, *i. m.* A honeycomb.
- fax**, *fācis. f.* 1. A torch, a flambeau (torches were carried both at weddings and funerals): *fax solennis*, marriage, Ov.; *inter utramque facem*, between our marriage and our death, Prop. 2. A firebrand. 3. The light of any heavenly body, sun, moon, or stars (esp. a meteor, a shooting star). 4. Anything that kindles, inflames, excites; a stimulus: *fax mutua*, the fire of mutual love, Hor.; *dicendi facies*, the fire of eloquence, Cic.; *studii causaque faxque mei*, the cause of, and stimulus to my study, Ov.; *fax huius belli*, the firebrand, the instigator of this war, Liv.; *cui non ad libidinem facem prastulisti?* whom have you not encouraged in debauchery? Cic.
- faxim**. An old form of *pres. subj.* of *facio*, *q. v.*

- †*fēbrīcīto*, *as. v. a.* To have a fever.
fēbrīcūlōsus, *a, um. adj.* Feverish.
fēbris, *is. f.*, and *dim. fēbrīcūla*, *se. f.* A fever.
Fēbruārius, *i. m.* February.
Februa, *orum. pl. n.* The festival of purification, the Lupercalia.
fēcunditas, *ātis. f.* 1. Fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity. 2. Exuberance (of style).
fēcundo, *as. v. a.* To fertilise, to make fruitful.
fēcundus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Fertile, fruitful, prolific (lit. and metaph.).
 2. Abundant, copious. 3. Making fruitful, making prolific.
fel, *fellis. n.* 1. The gall-bladder, gall. 2. §Poison. 3. §Bitterness, acrimony, bitter anger.
fēles, *is. f.* 1. A cat. 2. †A thief.
fēlicitas, *ātis. f.* 1. Happiness, good fortune, prosperity. 2. †Productiveness.
fēliciter. adv. 1. Happily, prosperously, with good fortune. 2. Auspiciously. 3. Abundantly.
fēlix, *icis. adj.* 1. Happy, fortunate, prosperous, successful (of persons and of circumstances). 2. Fruitful, productive, rich (of soil). 3. Propitious, of good omen, favourable.
fēmina, *se. and dim., §fēmella, se. f.* A woman, a female (of animals also).
fēminālia, *um. pl. n.* Drawers.
fēminātus, *a, um. adj.* Effeminate, womanish.
fēminens, *a, um. adj.* Feminine, womanly, of a woman, in any way concerning or relating to a woman: *f. amor*, love for a woman, *Ov.*; *f. poena*, punishment inflicted on a woman, *Virg.* 2. Effeminate.
fēmur, *ōris, or īnus. n.* A thigh.
fēnōbris, *e. adj.* Relating to usury, or to interest on money lent: *res fēnōbris*, the relations between debtor and creditor, *Liv.*; *pecunia fēnōbris*, money lent at interest, *Suet.*
fēnōrātio, *onis. f.* A lending on interest, usury.
fēnōrātor, *ōris. m.* A money lender, a usurer.
fēnōror, *āris. v. dep.*; also †*fēnōro*, *as. v. a.* To lend on interest. 2. (Esp. in *fut. pass. part.*) To drain by usury. 3. †To lend, to supply: *neque enim beneficium feneramur*, we do not seek to make a market (or to make money) of an act of kindness, *Cic.*; *feneratum beneficium*, an act of kindness amply requited, *Ter.*
†*fēnōrāto. adv.* With interest.
fēnostra, *se. f.* 1. A window. 2. A loophole (to shoot through). 3. An opening. 4. ††An opening, i. e. an opportunity.
fēnus, *a, um. adj.* Of hay, made of hay.
fēnalia, *ium. pl. n.* A hayloft.
†*fēnīsex*, *ōcis. m.*, and *f. fēnīsōca*, *se.* A mower, a rustic.
fēnum, *i. n.* Hay: *fenum habet in cornu*, he has hay on his horns (prov. for, he is dangerous,—because savage oxen used to have hay fastened to their horns), *Hor.*; *fenum alios aiebat esse oportere*, he said the rest must be as stupid as oxen (blockheads), *Cic.*
fēnus, *ōris. n.* 1. Interest on money lent. 2. Money lent at interest, capital (rare). 3. Interest, gain, profit.
†*fēnusculum*, *i. n.* Interest.
fēra, *se. f.* A wild beast.
fēriciter. adv. Fruitfully, richly.
fēralis, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to the dead: *ferales dies*, the days of the festival of the dead, *Ov.* 2. Funereal, mournful, dismal. 3. Fatal, deadly; (*n. pl.*) *feralia*, the festival in honour of the dead, celebrated on February 10.
fērax, *ācis. adj.* [fero.] Fertile, fruitful, productive (§ c. abl. or c. gen. of the crop).
fēretulum, *i. n.* 1. A litter or frame to carry spoils or images on. 2. A dish.

- fēre. adv.** 1. Almost, nearly, about (of number). 2. Usually.
- fērentārius, i. m.** 1. A sort of light-armed soldier who fought with missile weapons. 2. †An active partisan.
- Fērētrius, i. m.** 1. A surname of Jupiter, as the subduer of enemies and receiver of their spoils.
- fērētrum, i. n.** 1. A bier. 2. ‡A litter or frame for carrying spoils or images on.
- fēriæ, arum. pl. f.** Holidays, a festival : longæ feriæ, a long peace, Hor.
- fēriātus, a, um. adj.** 1. Keeping holiday. 2. Resting, idle : feriatis negotiis publicis, resting from public business.
- fērinus, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to wild beasts : pinguis ferina, fat venison, Virg.
- fērio, is, no perf or sup.** 1. To strike, to knock, to beat, to hit. 2. §To cut. 3. To touch, to affect. 4. To strike so as to kill, to kill, to slay. 5. §To cheat, to delude, to deceive. Quicum fœdus feriri in Capitolio viderat, with whom he had seen a treaty made in the Capitol (because on making a treaty a victim was slain), Cic.; cum balba feris annos verba palato, when you strike inarticulate words against your aged palate, i. e. speak indistinctly, Hor.
- fēritas, ātis. f.** Savageness, ferocity, wildness.
- fermō. adv.** 1. Almost, nearly, about (of numbers). 2. Scarcely, hardly. 3. Very : ferme dirum tempus, a very terrible time, Cic. 4. Usually, generally.
- ‡fermentesco, is, no perf. v. n.** To rise as in fermentation, to swell.
- ‡fermento, as. v. a.** To make to ferment.
- fermentum, i. n.** 1. Yeast, leaven. 2. A drink made of fermented barley, beer (Virg. G. 3. 380; but this interpretation is somewhat doubtful). 3. †Fermentation of mind (i. e. agitation, anger). 4. ‡A cause for agitation or anger.
- fēro, fers, tūli, and †tētūli, ferro, lātum. irr. v. a.** 1. To bear, to carry, to bring. 2. To move, to move forward, to advance : celo' supinus ai tuleris manus, if you shall raise your hands upward to heaven, Hor. 3. To carry off, to take away (esp. inanimate things, as plunder) : res sociorum ferri agique vidit, he saw the allies plundered of everything (where fero refers to the treasure, etc., carried off, ago to the cattle and prisoners), Liv.; alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, others are plundering and stripping the burning Troy, Virg. 4. To bear, to produce, to yield, to bring forth. 5. §To bring, to offer as an oblation. 6. To get, to obtain, to receive (esp. as a reward) : caraque mutatis oscula ferre genis, and to give and receive kisses alternately, Ov.; quæ vetustatem ferunt, those which arrive at old age, Cic. 7. To bear, suffer, endure. 8. To permit, to allow. 9. To say, relate, assert, report : ferunt, they say, Virg.; fertur, he is said, Hor.; non sat idoneus pugnae ferebaria, you were not reported, or considered to be, very fit for war, Hor. 10. (Fero me, or pass. feror) To go, to advance : cui mater sese tulit obvia, whom his mother met, Virg.; quo feror? whither am I going? Ov.; pedem si forte tulisset, if she by chance had gone thither, Virg. 11. (As v. n.) To incline ut opinio nostra fert, as my opinion inclines, Cic. (in reality probably me is understood); si occasio tulerit, if occasion offers, Cic.—Fero is also used in a great variety of phrases. 1. Fero legem, to propose a law, to make a law. 2. Fero suffragium, or sententiam, to give a vote, to pronounce a decision. 3. Fero ventrem, to be pregnant. 4. §Fert animus, I desire, I intend, I wish. 5. (With an adverb, to take, or bear a thing with such and such a temper) Ægre, moleste, or graviter fero, to be indignant at, to be hurt at; levissime, or facile fero, to make light of (all in Cic.). 6. Præ me fero, to make an open display or profession of: noli quæso præ te ferre nos plane expertes esse doctrinæ, do not, I pray you, state openly that we are altogether destitute of learning, Cic. 7. Expensum fero, to set down as paid (v. expendo). 8. Fero in oculis, to be attached to, Cic.

- fērōcia**, *se*, and **fērōcitas**, *atis. f.* 1. Fierceness, boldness (in either good or bad sense). 2. Ferocity. 3. Overbearing haughtiness.
- fērōciter**, *adv.* 1. Fiercely boldly (in either good or bad sense). 2. Ferociously. 3. Haughtily, insolently.
- fērox**, **ōcia**, *adj.* 1. Fierce, bold (in either good sense, i. e.), brave, warlike, (or in a bad sense, i. e.) savage, cruel. 2. Haughty, insolent (sometimes c. dat. of those toward whom): *linguae feroceae*, unbridled in speech, Tac.
- ferrāmentum**, *i. n.* (usu. in pl.). A tool or weapon of iron.
- ferrārius**, *a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to iron, or to working in iron; (*f.* as *subst.*) an iron mine.
- †ferrātilis**, *e. adj.* Furnished with iron, bound with iron fetters.
- ferratus**, *a, um. adj.* Covered with, armed with, or made of iron or steel: *ferrati*, men in complete armour, the heavy-armed soldiers, Tac.
- ferreus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of iron, made of iron: *ferreus hastis horret ager*, the iron field (i. e. the field full of armed men) bristles with spears, Virg. 2. Hard as iron, unyielding, fearless, pitiless, shameless, invincible: *ferreus somnus*, the unalterable sleep of death (in imitation of Homer's χαλκίος ὕπνος), Virg.
- †ferritōrium**, *i. n.* A prison, a place where people wear iron fetters.
- ferrūgineus**, *a, um. adj.* Of the colour of iron, or rust, dark, dusky, dark blue.
- ferrūga**, *infa. f.* 1. †Rust of iron. 2. §The colour of rust, a dark, sometimes a rich colour. 3. §Duskiness, darkness.
- ferrum**, *i* (no pl.). 1. Iron (lit. and metaph.). 2. §The iron age. 3. Anything made of iron—any weapon, a sword, a spear, an ax; any tool, a plough, a curling-iron: *ferro iter aperiendum est*, it is with the sword we must force our way, Sall.; *nec...ferro...haec regna lacescent*, nor shall they harass these kingdoms with war, Virg. 4. §Anything as hard as iron, an unyielding or unfeeling disposition.
- ††ferrūmīno**, *as. v. a.* To solder together, to cement.
- fertilis**, *e. adj.* 1. Fertile, fruitful, productive (sometimes c. gen. of the crop). 2. Making fertile.
- fertilitas**, *atis. f.* Fertility, productiveness, fruitfulness.
- §fertus**, *a, um. adj.* Fruitful, loaded with a heavy crop.
- fērūla**, *ae. f.* 1. The plant fennelgiant (in the pith of which Prometheus is said to have stolen the fire from heaven). 2. A rod, a whip.
- fērus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Wild, not tame, not domesticated, uncivilised. 2. Savage, cruel, fierce; (*§m.*, and much more usu. *f.* as *subst.*) a beast, a wild beast.
- fervēfācio**, *is, fēci, factum. v. a.* To heat, to boil, to melt.
- fervens**, *entis. part. fr. ferveo*; used also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Ardent, impetuous, eager.
- ferventer**, *adv.* Impetuously, hotly.
- ferveo**, *es, bul* and **†fervo**, *is. infra. fervēre, no sup. v. n.* 1. To be hot, to boil, to glow with heat. 2. §To be agitated like boiling water, to be in commotion. 3. To be heated with impetuosity or rage, to be agitated, to be warm.
- †fervescō**, *is, no perf.* To grow hot, to become hot.
- fervidus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Hot, fiery, glowing. 2. Fiery, warm, impetuous, vehement, eager.
- fervor**, *ōris. m.* 1. Heat, violent heat: *mediis fervoribus*, in the heat of midday, Virg. 2. Warmth (of temper or conduct), ardour, impetuosity, (in Hor.) the heat caused by wine: *cujus (maris sc.) fervore*, by the unquiet state of which (owing to pirates, etc.), Cic.
- fescenninus**, *a, um. adj.*, of Fescennia, a town of the Falisci, from which the doggerel verses in vogue at many of the Italian festivals derived their name, though some doubt this derivation: *Fescennina licentia*, the licence of the Fescennine verses, Hor.
- fessus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Weary, fatigued, tired (§ c. gen. of that by

- which\ 2. Indisposed, diseased: *imbellis sexus aut fessa ætas*, the weakness of sex (of women) or the infirmities of age, Tac.
- festinanter**, *adv.* Hastily, hurriedly.
- festinatio**, *ōnia. f.* Haste (in going or doing), speed.
- festino**, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To make haste, to haste, to go quickly. 2. (*v. a.*) To hurry, to execute in haste, to set quickly about (chiefly poet. till Tac., who often uses it in the *pass.*).
- §festinus**, *a, um. adj.* In haste, hastening, quick.
- festive**, and **†festiviter**. 1. Pleasantly, wittily, facetiously. 2. †With good humour, cheerfully, joyously.
- festivitas**, *ætia. f.* 1. Gentlemanlike wit, wit, humour, (in *pl.*) witticisms. 2. †Kindness, pleasantness of temper. 3. †(As a word of endearment) Darling.
- festivus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Pleasant, delightful (of persons or their conduct). 2. Agreeable, good-humoured, witty, facetious, humorous. 3. †Pretty. 4. †Lovely, merry, cheerful.
- †festuca**, *æ. f.* (lit. a stalk.) The rod with which alaves were touched at the ceremony of manumission, called also *Vindicta*.
- festum**, *i. n.* A festival.
- festus**, *a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to holidays, to a festival, festive, festal: *festæ luce*, days of festival, Hor.; *festæ corona*, a crown worn on holidays, Ov.; *festus pagus*, a village keeping holiday, therefore joyous, mirthful, Hor.
- fetiales**, *ium. pl. m.* A college of priests, one of whom sanctioned treaties, when concluded, and one of whom was sent to demand satisfaction previously to a declaration of war, and to declare war.
- fetialis**, *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the Fetiales.
- fetura**, *æ. f.* 1. A bringing forth, a bearing young. 2. Offspring, a brood.
- fetus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Pregnant, full of, likely to produce (as the earth is to produce crops, *c. abl.* of the offspring or crop). 2. Having brought forth.
- fetus**, *ūs. m.* 1. The bringing forth of young, the producing of crops. 2. An offspring, a brood, produce, a crop: *nec ullâ ætate uberius oratorum fetus fuit*, nor was there in any age a more abundant crop of orators, Cic.
- †fiber**, *brī. m.* A braver.
- fibra**, *æ. f.* 1. A fibre, a filament. 2. §Entrails (esp. of victims slain for purposes of divination).
- fibula**, *æ. f.* A clasp, a buckle, a pin to fasten robes, etc. 2. A band or brace in building, to keep beams together.
- †ficcūla**, *æ. f.* A beccafico, a figpecker.
- †ficcūlenses**, *ium. pl. n.* Figeaters, a comic name for soldiers, as gluttons.
- †ficcus**, *a, um. adj.* Afflicted with piles.
- ficta**, *adv.* Feigning, fictitiously, with pretence.
- fictilis**, *e. adj.* Made of clay, of earthenware, (*n. as subst.*) an earthenware vessel.
- †fictio**, *ōnia. f.* 1. Formation. 2. A feigning, disguising, pretending. 3. An imaginary supposition.
- fictor**, *ōria. m.; and f. -trix, trīcia.* One who fashions, who shapes; a statuary: *fandi fictor* Ulysses, Ulysses the utterer of falsehood, Virg.
- fictus**, *a, um. part. fr. fingo, q. v.; as adj.* 1. Fictitious, false, pretended. 2. §Dissembling (of a person).
- ficulneus**, *a, um, and ficulnus*, *a, um. adj.* Of a figtree or fig.
- ficus**, *i. (more rarely ūs), f.; and dim. †ficūla*, *æ.* 1. A fig-tree. 2. A fig. 3. The disease of the piles.
- fide**, *adv.* Faithfully.
- †fideicommissum**. A legacy bequeathed to one person in trust for another.
- fidelia**, *æ. f.* An earthen vessel: *duos parietes de eādē fidelīā dealbare*, to whitewash two walls from the same pot (prov., for ours—To kill two birds with one stone), Cic.

- fidēlis, e. adj.** 1. Faithful, trustworthy, constant, sincere. 2. Loyal.
 3. Trusty (as a sword, etc.), safe (of a ship).—(m. as *subst.*) A confident.
fidēlitas, ātis. f. Fidelity, trustworthiness, constancy, loyalty.
fidēliter, and †fidēle. adv. Faithfully, steadily, so that one can rely on (a thing or person), surely.
fidens, entis. part. fr. fido; also as adj. Confident: *fidens animi*, with a confident spirit, Virg.
fidenter. adv. Confidently, boldly, fearlessly.
fidētia, se. f. Self-confidence, boldness.
fides, ei. f. 1. Faith, trust, confidence, belief, credence. 2. Credit (in a mercantile sense): *segetis certa fides mea*, the sure returns of my farm, Hor. 3. Good faith, faithfulness, honesty, credibility, truth: *perjura fides*, perjured faith, i. e. perjury, dishonesty, Hor. 4. A promise, an engagement. 5. Loyalty, faithful allegiance. 6. The Goddess Faith. *Fides publica, fides populi Romani*, the protection of the state; *fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi*, by command of the senate I assured him of his own safety, Cic.; *Lusitanis contra interpositam fidem interfectis*, the Lusitanians having been put to death in violation of a safe conduct, Cic.
fides, ia. f. 1. A lyre. 2. The constellation Lyra.
fidicen, inia. m., and f. †fidicina, se. 1. A player on the lyre. 2. A lyric poet.
fidicula, se. 1. A lyre. 2. †A cord used as an instrument of torture.
Fidius.—See medius.
fido, is, fuis. sum. v. a. irr. To trust, to trust in (c. dat. or abl.).
fiducia, se. f. 1. Trust, confidence, an assured belief, assurance. 2. Boldness, courage, confidence. 3. A deposit, a pledge, a security, a mortgage.
fiduciarius, a, um. adj. Deposited as security, mortgaged, pledged.
fidus, a, um. adj. Faithful, trusty, trustworthy.
figillus, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a potter.
figo, is, xi, xum. v. a. 1. To fix, to fasten, to affix, to drive in. 2. To pierce, to transfix (lit. or metaph. with words).—See *fixus*.
†figulus, i. m. A potter, a maker of bricks, a bricklayer.
figura, se. f. 1. Form, figure, shape. 2. §A phantom. 3. Quality, kind, species: *parvæ figuræ*, minute bodies, i. e. atoms, Lucr.
†figuratio, ōnis. f. 1. A forming, form. 2. Imagination, fancy.
figuro. as. v. a. 1. To form, to fashion, to make. 2. †To adorn.
†filātim. adv. Thread by thread.
filia, se. f., dim. filiōla, se. f. A daughter.
filicatus, a, um. a. j. Adorned with figures of fern leaves.
filius, i. dim. filiolus, i. m. A son. *Terræ filius nescio quia*, some low fellow, Cic.; *fortunæ filius*, a child of fortune, a lucky fellow, Hor.
filix, icis. f. Fern.
filum, i. n. 1. A thread: *extremaque Lauso parvæ fila legunt*, and the Fates pick out the last thread of life for Lausus, Virg.; *sorum fila trium*, the thread of the three sisters, i. e. of Fate, Hor. 2. A fillet of wool wound round the cap of a priest, a priest's fillet. 3. A string (esp. of a lyre). 4. Texture, i. e. style. 5. †Outline, form.
finbria, se. f. A fringe, a fringelike end.
finns, i. m. Dung, manure. 2. §Dirt, mud.
findo, is, fidi, fissum. v. a. To cleave, to split, to divide.
ango, is, inxi, iotum. v. a. 1. To shape, to form, to fashion, to mould, to make. 2. Esp. to make a statue: *Alexander a Lysippo fingi volebat*, Alexander was willing to have a statue made of him by Lysippus, Cic. 3. §To put into proper shape, to arrange, to train (esp. in the right way). 4. To imagine, to conceive, to suppose. 5. To contrive, to devise, to invent. 6. To feign, to pretend: *vultum fingere*, to assume a countenance of feigned content, Cæsar.
finientes, ium. pl. m. (Orbes sc.) The horizon.
finio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To bound, to limit, to enclose within bound-

aries, to mark out the boundaries of, to define. 2. To set bounds to, to confine, to restrain. 3. To fix, to appoint, to assign. 4. To put an end to, to end, to finish, to terminate: *finerat*, he had done speaking, Ov. *Tiberius finivit*, Tiberius died, Tac.

finis, *is*. *m.* and *f.* 1. A boundary, a limit, a border (esp. of a country). 2. (In *pl.*) The territory (c. *gen.* or *possess. adj.* of the people whose). 3. An end, termination: *supremus finis*, death, Hor. 4. An end, object, design, purpose. 5. The highest point: *honorum populi finis est consulatus*, the consulship is the crowning honour of all those conferred by the people, Cic. 6. A definition: *quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia*, till what end will your unbridled audacity boast itself, i. e. when will it cease to do so? Cic.; *nullo fine*, or *dempto fine*, for ever, Ov.

finite. *adv.* To a certain extent, within certain limits.

finitimus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. On the borders of, bordering on, neighbouring. 2. Near to, like, connected with (c. *dat.*); *m. pl.* as *subst.*, neighbours.

†finitio, *onis*. *f.* A definition.

finitor, *oris*. *m.* 1. A land measurer, a land surveyor. 2. †One who ends.

finitus, *a*, *um*. *part. fr. finio*. Well rounded, rhythmical (of a sentence).

firmamentum, *i. n.*, and *§firmamen*, *inis*. *n.* 1. A support, a prop. 2.

The chief point (in an argument).

†firmator, *oris*. *m.* One who establishes, who makes firm.

firme and *firmiter*. *adv.* Firmly, steadily, securely.

firmitas, *ātis*, and *firmitudo*, *inis*. *f.* 1. Firmness, strength. 2. Firmness, constancy.

firmo, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To make firm, to make strong, to establish, to confirm, to render durable, or permanent. 2. To encourage, to strengthen in resolution. 3. To secure, to make sure of. 4. To assert strenuously, to prove.

firmus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Firm, steadfast, stable, strong, lasting, durable, permanent. 2. Resolute, who can be relied on, firm in allegiance, trustworthy: *firmior candidatus*, the candidate who is most likely to be elected, Cic.; *fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus*, a farm neither marketable nor sufficient to maintain its owner, Hor.

fiscālis, *e*. *adj.* Affecting the treasury: *fiscales calumniae*, informations, the fines levied in consequence of which would go to the treasury, Suet.

fiscella, *ae*, and *fiscina*, *ae*. *f.* A small basket of rushes.

fiscus, *i. m.* 1. A purse. 2. The public treasury, the public revenue. 3. †The emperor's privy purse, as opp. to *aerarium*, the public revenue.

§fissilis, *e*. *adj.* Easily split.

fissio, *onis*. *f.* The act of cleaving.

fissus, *a*, *um*. *part. fr. findo*, *q. v.*; *n.* as *subst.* A cleft or slit (in the liver of a victim slain for divination).

fistūca, *ae*. *f.* A paviour's rammer or beetle.

fistūla, *ae*. *f.* 1. A pipe, a waterpipe. 2. A pipe, a flute. 3. A pitch pipe for an orator to regulate his voice by. 4. †A pen (made of reed).

fistulātor, *ōris*. *m.* A player on the pipe.

fixus, *a*, *um*. *part. fr. figo*, *q. v.* (As *adj.*) Fixed, certain, unalterable.

flābellum, *i. n.* A fan.

flābilis, *e*. Airy.

§flabra, *orum*. *pl. n.* Breezes, winds, blasts.

flacceo, *es*, and *flaccesco*, *is*, no *perf.* or *sup.* *v. n.* 1. To be flabby. 2. To flag, to droop, to lose courage, to languish, to be feeble.

††flaccidus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Flabby. 2. Feeble.

flaccus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Flap-eared.

flagello, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To scourge, to lash, to beat. 2. †To keep locked up. *Si puteal multā cautus vibice flagellas*, if, though warned by many a wheel (on your back), you still haunt the puteal of Libe, i. e. practise usury

(for the Puteal Libonis was a spot in the forum where the usurers met), Pers.

flagellum, *i. n.* 1. A whip, a scourge. 2. A thong. 3. A young twig. 4. The arm of a polypus. 5. *Mens conscia adhibet stimulos, torretque flagellis*, conscience applies a goad, and scorches him with her sting, Lucr.

flagitatio, *ōnis. f.* An earnest demand.

flagitator, *oris. m.* 1. An earnest demander. 2. A dun.

flagitiose, *adv.* Flagitiously, infamously, wickedly.

flagitiosus, *a, um.* Flagitious, wicked, infamous.

flagitium, *i. n.* 1. A crime, an atrocity (esp. profligate debauchery). 2. Shame, disgrace: *flagitia Democriti*, the absurd ideas of Democritus, Cic.; *illa militum flagitia*, those shameful speeches of the soldiers, Tac.

flagito, *as. v. a.* 1. To ask earnestly, to solicit, to entreat, to request, to beg for (often *c. dupl. acc.*). 2. ‡To summon before a court, to impeach.

flagrans, *antis. part.* from *flagro*; also as *adj. c. compar.*, etc. 1. Hot, burning. 2. Glittering. 3. Ardent, vehement, impetuous.

‡**flagranter**, *adv.* Ardently, eagerly.

flagrantia, *ae. f.* Eagerness, ardour.

†**flagrītriba**, *ae. m.* One who wears out a whip by being flogged, a worthless slave.

flagro, *as. v. n.* 1. To burn, to blaze, to be in a flame. 2. (Metaph.) To be inflamed, to be ardent, impetuous, greatly excited. 3. To be branded by, notorious for (*c. abl.*).

flagrum, *i. n.* A whip, a scourge.

flamen, *inis. m.* A priest of one particular Deity.

flamen, *inis. n.* A blast, a breeze, a gale: *flamina tibiae*, the sound of the flute when blown into, Hor.

flaminica, *ae. f.* The wife of a priest.

flaminium, *i. n.* The office of priest.

flamma, *ae. f.* 1. A flame, a blaze, a blazing light. 2. (Metaph.) Violence. 3. §A blazing torch. 4. §A fiery appearance. 5. The flame of love, love.

†**flammeum**, *i*, and dim. **flammeolum**, *n.* A bridal veil: *flammea conterit*, she marries many times, Juv.

flammeus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Flaming, fiery. 2. Flame-coloured, red, glowing.

§**flammifer**, *era, erum. adj.* Flaming, fiery.

flammo, *as. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To burn. 2. To inflame (lit. or metaph. with anger): *flammato corde*, with angry heart, Virg. 3. (*v. n.*) To be on fire (esp. in *pres. part.* *flammans*).

flammula, *ae. f.* A little flame.

flatus, *ūs. m.* 1. A blowing, a breathing. 2. A breeze. 3. Pride.

flaveo, *es. and flavesco, is. no perf. or sup. v. n.* To be yellow.

flavus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Yellow, gold-coloured. 2. With golden hair.

flēbilis, *e. adj.* 1. To be wept for, to be mourned. 2. Lamentable, sad. 3. Shedding tears, sorrowful. 4. Plaintive (of a song, etc.).

flēbiliter, *adv.* Sadly, tearfully, in a plaintive manner.

flecto, *is, xi, xum. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To bend, to curve, to turn, to turn round. 2. To guide, to direct. 3. To bend, i. e. to prevail upon, to move, to persuade, to influence. 4. (*v. n.*) To turn, to go, to march, to direct one's course.

fleo, *es, ēvi, etum. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To weep, to shed tears. 2. (*v. a.*) To weep for, to lament.

flētus, *ūs. m.* Weeping, a shedding of tears, tears.

§**flexānimus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Moving the heart. 2. Moved, affected.

flexibilis, *e. and flexilis, e. adj.* Easily bent, flexible, pliable.

flexilōquus, *a, um. adj.* Expressed so that its meaning may be turned either way, ambiguous.

flexio, onis. f., and flexus, ūs. m. 1. A bending, a turning, a winding.

2. A change, a transition, a modulating of the voice.

§flexipes, ōdis. adj. With crooked feet, winding (of ivy).

flexuosus, a, um. adj. Full of windings, tortuous.

flexura, se. f. A winding, a turning.

§flictus, ūs. m. A striking, a collision.

flo, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To blow. 2. (v. a.) To breathe forth. 3.

To blow into (a flute so as to play upon it, etc.).

floccus, i. m. A flock of wool, scarcely found except in gen. in the phrase, non flocci facere, not to regard as worth a lock of wool, i. e. not to regard in the least, Cic.

Flōrālis, e. adj. Of, sacred to Flora, the goddess of flowers.

flōrens, entis. part. fr. floreo; but used also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Flourishing, vigorous, in the height of power, or prosperity, or beauty.

flōreo, es, ui, and flōresco, is. no sup. v. n. 1. To flourish (lit. and metaph.), to bloom, to flower. 2. To be in one's prime, to be at the height of power, prosperity or beauty, or reputation. 3. To froth up, to ferment. 4. To abound with, to be full of.

§flōreus, a, um. adj. Flowery, abounding in flowers, made of flowers.

flōridus, a, um. adj. 1. Flowery, abounding in flowers, made of flowers. 2. (Metaph.) Blooming, beautiful (of a girl, etc.) 3. Florid, flowery (of an orator, of style, etc.)

†flōrifēr, ēra, ērum. adj. Producing flowers.

§flōrīlēgus, a, um. adj. Gathering, or selecting flowers.

flos, ōris. m., dim. flosculus, i. m. 1. A flower (lit. and metaph.), a blossom. 2. §The juice of flowers (as extracted by the bee). 3. The prime, the best of anything, the crowning ornament of anything: flos vitæ, the prime of life, Cic.: flos civium, the flower of the citizens, Cic.; in ipso Græciæ flore, at the time of the most flourishing condition of Greece, Cic.; castus flos, the flower or grace of chastity, Cat. 4. Ornament, flowery embellishment (esp. of style). Tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juventas, then early youth was clothing my cheeks with a budding beard, Virg.

†§fluctīfrāgus, a, um. adj. Which breaks the waves.

§fluctīger, ēra, ērum. adj. Borne on the waves, or bearing the waves before it.

†flucto, as. v. n. To float, to wave, to flap.

fluctuatio, onis. f. Wavering, vacillation.

fluctuo, as. v. n.; also, more rare, fluctuor, āris. v. dep. 1. To toss or be tossed about, to move up and down (as a ship at sea). 2. To wave, to undulate. 3. To be restless, to waver, to vacillate, to fluctuate (in mind).

††fluctuosus, a, um. adj. 1. Billowy. 2. †Streaked.

fluctus, ūs. m. 1. †A flowing (rare). 2. A wave, a billow. 3.

§(Metaph.) A stream (of odours, etc.). 4. (Metaph. in pl.) (political)

Storms, commotions: excitabat fluctus in simpulo, ut dicitur, he was raising waves in a ladle, as the proverb is (making much ado about nothing), Cic.

††fluenter. adv. In a flowing manner, flowingly.

fluens, entis. part. fr. fluo, but with some peculiar meanings. 1. Fluent. 2. Diffuse, spreading without restraint. 3. Loose, lax, hanging loosely.

Res prosperæ et ad voluntatem nostram fluentes, affairs proceeding prosperously and going on according to our wishes, Cic.

§fluentissōnus, a, um. adj. Resounding with waves.

§fluentum, i. n. A stream.

fluidus, a, um. 1. Flowing, liquid, fluid. 2. Delicate, weak. 3.

§Melting, making weak.

fluito, as. v. n. 1. To float, to swim or sail about. 2. To wave, to move with an undulating motion. 3. To hang loose, to flow loosely, to be slack (of garments, sails, ropes, reins, etc.). 4. †To stagger.

- flumen, inis. n.** 1. A stream, a river. 2. A flow of anything (of tears, or words, etc.), fluency : *secundo flumine (ire)*, to go down stream ; *adverso flumine*, up stream, both in Cic.
- fluminosus, a, um. adj.** Of a river, belonging to, living on a river.
- fluo, is, xi, xum. v. n.** 1. To flow (lit. and metaph.). 2. To drip, to run down. 3. To fall away, to fall off, to vanish, to disappear. 4. To become liquefied, to melt. 5. To become softened, effeminate. 6. To flow on, to proceed, to flow forth (c. *ab* or *ex* and *abl*), to proceed from : *omnis turba fluit castris*, all the band pours forth from the camp, Virg.; *Pythagoræ doctrina cum longe lateque flueret*, as the doctrine of Pythagoras was spreading extensively, Cic.; *ne fluat oratio*, that the speech be not too diffuse or rambling, Cic.
- fluito, as. v. n.** To flow.
- fluvialis, e, and fluvialilis, e. adj.** Of a river, on a river.
- fluvius, a, um. adj.** Flowing, liquid.
- fluvius, i. m.** A river, a stream.
- fluvio, onis. f.** A flowing, a flow, an overflow.
- fluxus, us. m.** 1. A flow, a flux. 2. A passing away (of time).
- fluxus, a, um. part. pass. fr. fluo ; used as adj.** 1. Flowing, loose, hanging loosely (of garments, reins, etc.). 2. Lax, dissolute. 3. Weak. 4. Frail, perishable, not to be trusted, uncertain. 5. In disorder.
- focale, is. n. [saucis.]** A neckcloth.
- foculus, i. m., and dim. foculus, i. m.** 1. A fireplace, a hearth, any place in which a fire is placed, a funeral pile, an altar, etc. 2. A brazier, a chafing-dish. 3. A person's home : *unius cujusque vestrum sedes, aræ, foci, Dii penates*, the dwelling, and altar, and home, and household Gods of each individual among you, Cic.; *agellus habitatus quinque focis*, a little farm dwelt on by five families, Hor.
- fodico, as. v. a.** 1. To give a push to : *qui fodicet latus*, to jog my side, Hor. 2. To press upon, to irritate.
- fodio, is, fodi, fossum. v. a.** 1. To dig, to dig up (ground, or what is found in the ground), to dig out (a foundation, a hole, etc.). 2. To prick, to goad, to spur, to pierce. 3. To penetrate, or cut through (the waters, etc.).
- fodeo, adv.** 1. Foully, disgracefully. 2. Cruelly, wickedly.
- foderatus, a, um. adj.** Confederate, allied, leagued together.
- fodifragus, a, um. adj.** Breaking treaties, perfidious.
- foditas, atis. f.** 1. Foulness, vileness, horrid appearance or character. 2. Ugliness.
- fudo, as. v. a.** To foul, to befoul, to defile, to pollute, to disfigure.
- foedus, a, um. adj.** 1. Foul, filthy, vile, unseemly. 2. Abominable, disgraceful, shameful.
- foedus, oris. n.** 1. A league, a treaty. 2. A compact, an agreement, a covenant : *thalami quoque foedere jungit*, he joins them also in the contract of marriage, Ov.; *foedere certo*, according to fixed rules or laws, Virg.
- foetor, oris. m.** A stench, a stink, a bad smell.
- foetor, oris. m.** A stench, a stink, a bad smell.
- foliatum, i. n.** An oil or unguent made of spikenard.
- foliatus, a, um. and foliosus, a, um. adj.** With leaves, leafy.
- folium, i. n.** A leaf : *folium Sibyllæ*, an oracle of the Sibyl (because she wrote them on leaves), Juv.
- folliculus, i. m.** 1. A small bag or sack. 2. ‡ A ball to play with. 3. † A husk or shell (even an eggshell).
- folia, is. m.** 1. A pair of bellows. 2. A ball to play with. 3. ‡ A purse : *cavi folia*, cheeks puffed out like a football, Juv.
- foliitum, adv.** By moneybags.
- fomentum, i. n.** 1. A warm lotion, a fomentation. 2. A bandage. 3. A mitigation, an alleviation. 4. That which nourishes, nourishment.

fōmes, itis. m. [foveo]. Touchwood, tinder.

fons, tis. m. 1. A spring, a fountain. 2. §Springwater, water. 3. A fountainhead, source, or origin (of anything): *vinī fons*, a stream of wine, Hor.

fontānus, a, um. adj. Of or from a fountain or spring.

fonticūlus, i. m. A little spring or fountain.

for, fāris, fātus sum (only found in a few tenses and persons, — 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic., 2nd sing. imper., infin., and part. pres. in some of the oblique cases, perf. sing., and 1st sing. fut. indic., ger. in *di* and *do*). *v. dep.* 1. To speak. 2. To say. 3. To speak of, to celebrate: *fare age*, come tell me, Virg.; *fando*, by report, Cic., Virg.

§forābilis, e. adj. That may be pierced.

fōrāmen, inis. n. A hole, an opening.

fōras. adv. Out of doors (after a verb of motion): *efferrī hoc feras*, that this should be published, or made known, out of doors, Cic.

forceps, ipis. m. A pair of pincers, of tongs, a forceps.

fordus, a, um. adj. Pregnant.

fōre, and fōrem. fut. infin. and imperf. subj. fr. sum, q. v.

fōrensis, e. adj. 1. Of the forum, of the market. 2. Of, or suited to the courts of law, or to pleading, forensic: *forensis factio*, the mob of vagabonds who loiter about the market, Liv.; *vestitus forensis*, a dress fit to walk in the forum, an out-of-door dress, Liv.; *Mars forensis*, oratory, eloquence, Ov.

†forfex, leis. f. 1. A pair of scissors or shears. 2. A lobster's claw.

†forficūla, ae. f. A pair of scissors or shears.

†fōrica, ae. f. A storehouse, a warehouse, (according to others) a privy.

fōris, is. f., more common in *pl.* A door (lit. and metaph.).

fōris. adv. 1. Out of doors, without, outside (as opp. to *domi*, at home, or in one's own country), in public, abroad, in foreign countries. 2. From out of doors, from without. 3. From other sources (in opp. to one's own efforts).

forma, ae. f. 1. Form, shape, figure. (Esp.) 2. Fine form, beauty. 3. A mould, a stamp, an instrument by which, or according to which, to give form to a thing, even a shoemaker's last. 4. An outline, a sketch, a specimen. 5. Nature, character, species, or kind (of anything).

+formāmentum, i. n. 1. A shape, a form.

formātūra, ae. f. A fashioning, a giving form to.

formica, ae. f. An ant.

+formicinus, a, um. adj. Of ants, like ants: *formicinus gradus*, crawling, Plaut.

formidābilis, e. adj. Formidable, to be feared.

formido, as. v. a. To fear, to dread.

formido, inis. f. 1. Fear, terror, dread. 2. Awe. 3. That which causes fear, an object of fear; (in hunting) rows of feathers set round the coverts to terrify the animals in them and prevent them from breaking forth.

formidōlōse. adv. In a terrible manner, dreadfully.

formidōlōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Terrible, formidable. 2. ††Timid.

formo, as. v. a. 1. To shape, to form, to fashion, to make. 2. To regulate.

formōsitas, itis. f. Beauty.

formōsus, a, um. adj. Beautiful.

formūla, ae. f. 1. †Beauty. 2. A formula. 3. A rule, an established principle: [he added] *Acarnanas restitutum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis eorum*, that he would replace the Acarnanians in their ancient condition of being under their power and dominion, Liv.; *Paracheloida nullo jure Messalorum formulæ factam*, that the district bordering on the Achelous had no right to be annexed to the Messalians, Liv.; *Lampacenos in sociorum formulam referre*, to include the citizens of Lampacus in the list of the allies, Liv.

Fornacalis, a. *adj.* Of Fornax, the goddess of ovens.

fornax, ācis. *f.*, and dim. †**fornacula**, ae. 1. An oven, a furnace. 2.

§A crater.

fornicatus, a, um. *adj.* Arched, vaulted.

fornix, Icīs. *m.* 1. An arch, a vault. 2. A vaulted opening. 3. A brothel.

†**fōre**, as. a. a. To pierce, to make a hole in.

fors, only in *nom.* and *abl. sing.* **forte**. *f.* 1. Chance, accident. 2. The Goddess of chance; called also Fors Fortuna; in this sense found also in all the oblique cases.

§**fors**. *adv.* By chance, haply, perhaps.

foran, and **forātan** (once **forait**, Hor.) *adv.* Perhaps, perchance, haply.

fortasse. *adv.* Perhaps, perchance, possibly.

forte. *adv.* By chance, perchance, haply: nisi forte, unless perchance, unless indeed (ironically).

forticulus, a, um. *adj.* Bravish, brave.

fortis, e. *adj.* 1. Brave, bold, courageous, daring, valiant. 2. Resolute, full of fortitude, steadfast, firm. 3. Strong, powerful, stout, vigorous.

fortiter. *adv.* 1. Bravely, boldly. 2. Vigorously.

fortitudo, Inia. *f.* Courage, resolution, fortitude, firmness, bravery, boldness.

fortuito. *adv.* By chance, accidentally, fortuitously.

fortuitus, a, um. *adj.* Casual, accidental, fortuitous.

Fortuna, ae. *f.* 1. Chance, luck, fortune. 2. The Goddess Fortune.

3. Fortune, state, condition, circumstances. 4. (Esp.) Good fortune, prosperity. 5. (In *pl.*) Property, possessions.

fortunāte. *adv.* Fortunately, luckily.

fortunātus, a, um. *part. of seq.*; but used as *adj.* 1. Fortunate, happy, prosperous, successful. 2. Rich.

fortūno, as. v. a. To make fortunate, prosperous, successful.

†**fōrūli**, ōrum. *pl. m.* A bookcase.

forum, i. *n.* 1. (Very rare) The open space before a tomb, any open space. 2. The forum, where the market and also where the courts of law were held: forum attingo, to go to the bar, to become a lawyer. Cic.; in foro sum, in foro versor, to be engaged in public life, Nep., Cic.; forum ago, to hold a court, to hold an assize, Cic.; forum, with reference to the judges, or to the citizens in the country, is the district allotted to each; indicitque forum, and he proclaims the establishment of a court, Virg.; cedo foro, to quit the market-place, to become bankrupt, Juv.; Postumum in foro non haberemus, Postumus would be bankrupt, Cic.; scisti uti foro (proverb), you know how to go the right way to work, Ter.; in alieno foro litigo, to be engaged in a business one does not understand, Mart.; res vertitur in meo foro, the matter affects me nearly, Plaut.

fōrus, i. *m.*; usu in *pl.* 1. The gangway in a ship. 2. A row of seats in the circus. 3. A cell of bees. 4. †A gaming table.

fossa, ae. *f.* [fodio.] A ditch, a trench, a fosse.

†**fossilis**, e. *adj.* dug up, fossil.

fossio, ōnis. *f.* a digging.

fossor, ōria. *m.* A digger.

fōvea, ae. *f.* A pit, a pitfall.

fōveo, es, fōvi, fōtum. v. a. 1. To warm, to keep warm. 2. To foment. 3. To cherish, to nourish, to foster. 4. To caress, to favour, to cultivate the friendship of. 5. To encourage, to animate. 6. To prosper, to indulge.

††**frāces**, ūm. *pl. m.* Dregs of oil.

fractus, a, um. *part. fr.* frango. q. v.; and also as *adj.* c. compar. etc. 1. Weakened, weak, feeble. 2. Disheartened, dispirited.

frāga, ōrum. *a. pl.* Strawberries.

frāgilis, e. *adj.* Easily broken, fragile, brittle, frail, perishable: anni fragiles, the weakness of old age, Ov.

frāgilītas, atis. *f.* Fragility, brittleness, frailty, perishableness.

frāgmen, inis. *n.*, and **fragmentum**, i. *n.* A piece broken off, a fragment, a remnant.

frāgor, ōris. *m.* 1. †A breaking. 2. A noise as if something was broken, a crash, a loud noise, a din.

frāgōsus, a. um. *adj.* 1. †Fragile, apt to be broken. 2. Rough, uneven, craggy. 3. Making a crashing noise, noisy, roaring (as a torrent, etc.).

frāgro, as, esp. in *part. pres. v. n.* 1. To smell sweetly, to be fragrant, 2. To smell unpleasantly.

frāmea, ae. *f.* A sort of spear or javelin used by the Germans.

frango, is, frēgi, **frastum**. *v. a.* 1. To break, to break to pieces, to shiver, to break into small pieces, to crush, to tear to pieces (as a wild beast does). 2. To break down, to put down, to subdue, to lessen the strength or power of, to dispirit, to discourage, to shake the resolution of. 3. To bend the heart, to affect, to touch, to move (with pity, etc.). 4. To violate, to break (a promise, treaty, etc.). *Nec animus tantis se laboribus frangeret*, nor would my spirit be broken by such disasters, Cic.; *cum quo saepe diem mero fregi*, in company with whom I have often spent the greater part of the day (lit. broken it into small parts), Hor.; *laqueo gulam fregere*, they strangled him, Sall.

frāter, tris. *m.*, and dim. **frāterculus**, i. *m.* 1. A brother (used in *pl.* of brothers and sisters). 2. (Used loosely by Liv. for) A brother-in-law. *Frater patruelis*, a cousin, Cic.; so *frater* by itself, Ov., Tac.

frāterne. *adv.* In a brotherly manner, affectionately.

frāternitas, atis. *f.* Brotherhood, brotherly alliance.

frāternus, a. um. *adj.* 1. Of a brother, like a brother, fraternal. 2. §Belonging to a cousin. 3. Brotherly, affectionate.

frātrīcida, ae. *m.* [*frater caedo.*] A fratricide, the murderer of a brother.

fraudatio, onis. *f.* Cheating, deceiving, deceit, fraud.

fraudator, oris. *m.* A deceiver, a cheat, a defrauder.

fraudo, as. *v. a.* 1. To cheat, defraud, deceive (often *c. abl. rei*). 2. To embezzle, to keep back, to appropriate wrongfully.

frāudulētia, ae. *f.* Deceitfulness.

frādulēntus, a. um. *adj.* Fraudulent, cheating, deceitful.

fraus, dis. *f.* 1. Fraud, deceit, cheating. 2. A trick, a deceit. 3. Any bad or unlawful action, a crime. 4. Error, a mistake: *fraude loci et noctis*, mistake caused by ignorance of the ground and darkness, Virg.; *quae res nemini unquam fraudi fuit*, a thing which never injured any one, Cic.; [*ut qui civis Campanus ante certam diem transisset*] *sine fraude esset*, should be considered innocent, Liv.; *quod sine fraude mea populoque R. Quiritium fiat*, as far as may be done without injury to myself or to the Roman people, Liv.

fraxineus, a. um. and §**fraxinus**, a. um. *adj.* Made of ash, ashen.

fraxinus, i. *f.* 1. An ash tree. 2. A spear (with an ashen shaft).

frēmēbundus, a. um. *adj.* Roaring.

frēmītus, ūs. *m.* A roaring, a loud murmuring noise, a snorting (of horses), a humming (of bees).

frēmo, is, ūi, itum. *v. n.* To roar, to growl, to howl, to snort, to murmur (sometimes *c. acc.* of the sound uttered): *Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit*, Arrius growls, and says he has been robbed of the consulship, Cic.

§**frēmōr**, ōris. *m.* A roar, a murmur.

frendo, is, no perf.; sup. §**fresum**. *v. n.* To gnash the teeth.

frēno, as. *v. a.* 1. To harness with a bridle, to bridle. 2. To bridle, i. e. to curb, to restrain, to check, to govern.

frēnum, i. *n.*, *pl.* frēni and §**frēna**. A bridle, a bit, a curb: *dato frenos impotenti naturae*, give the rein to your headstrong disposition, Liv.; *si frenum momorderis peream*, if you take the bit between your teeth (resist), I may be undone, Cic.

frēquens, entis. *adj.* 1. That often takes place, that often does a thing,

- frequent, constant: erat ille Romæ frequens, he was constantly at Rome, Cic. 2. Frequent, continual. 3. Assembled in numbers, crowded (of a meeting), numerous. 4. Full, crowded (of a place of meeting, etc.), populous (of a district).
- frēquentātiō, ōnis. *f.* 1. A crowding together. 2. A condensed recapitulation.
- frēquentātus, a, um. *part. fr. frequento*; also as *adj.* Full of.
- frēquenter. *adv.* 1. Frequently. 2. In a crowd, in numbers.
- frēquentia, æ. *f.* A numerous assembly, a crowd, a multitude.
- frēquento, as. *v. a.* 1. To visit or resort to often, to frequent. 2. To repeat, to do, or say frequently. 3. To think over and over. 4. To fill with a crowd, to crowd, to people (cities, etc.), to stock: quos cum hic dies ad ærarium frēquentāset, and as this day had brought them in crowds to the treasury, Cic. 5. To celebrate in numbers, by crowded meetings. 6. To attend or escort in a crowd.
- frētensis, e. *adj.* Of a strait: Mare fretense, the straits of Messina, and the sea adjacent to those straits, Cic.
- frētum, i. *n.*, and (very rare) frētus, ūs. *m.* 1. A strait, a narrow channel (in the sea). 2. (Esp.) The strait of Messina between Italy and Sicily. 3. A separation, a line of demarcation. 4. The sea. Cœli fretum, the expanse of heaven, Ennius; ætatis freta, the impetuosity of manhood, Lucr.; fretus anni, the period of the transition from cold to heat, Lucr.
- frētus, a, um. *adj.* Relying on, depending on (c. abl.; once in Liv. c. dat.).
- frīcātiō, onis. *f.*, and frīcātus, ūs. *m.*, and frīctus, ūs. *m.* A rubbing.
- frīco, as, ui, catum, and ctum. To rub.
- frīctus, a, um. *part. pass. fr. frico*, q. v., and fr. frigo, q. v.
- frīgēfacto, as. *v. a.*, and frīgīdēfacto, as. *v. a.* To cool.
- frīgeo, es, frixi, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To be cool, cold. 2. To be frigid, inactive, languid, indolent, indifferent, frigid. 3. To be out of favour, to be disregarded.
- frīgesco, is, no perf. *v. n.* 1. To become cool, to grow cold, to be chilled. 2. To be frigid, inactive, indifferent, cold towards a person (c. dat.).
- frīgīdārius, a, um. *adj.* Calculated for cooling.
- frīgīde. *adv.* Coldly, indolently, languidly.
- frīgīdus, a, um. and dim. frīgīdūlus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Cool, cold (lit. or with fear, etc.). 2. Chilling, making cold (as a disease, an ague, fear, etc.). 3. Stiff (esp. stiffened in death). 4. Frigid, lukewarm, inactive, indifferent, indolent, void of energy, of vivacity. 5. Lifeless, trivial (of style, wit, etc.).—*f.* as *subst.*, Cold water, Cic. Aquam frigidam subdole suffundunt, they craftily throw cold water on us, i. e. disparage or slander us, Plaut.
- frīgo, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* To roast, to parch, to toast.
- frīgūlo, as. *v. n.* To croak as a jackdaw.
- frīgus, ōris, *n.* 1. Cold, coolness, chill. 2. §The cold of winter, winter, the chill of death, death, the chill of fear. 3. Lukewarmness, indifference, inactivity. 4. Coolness, disregard, abscue of favour.
- frīgūtio, is. *v. n.* To stammer, to stutter.
- frīngilla, æ. *f.* A robin redbreast, or chaffinch.
- frīo, as. *v. a.* To rub, to crumble to pieces.
- frītillus, i. *m.* A dice-box.
- frītinnio, is. *v. n.* To twitter.
- frīvōlus, a, um. *adj.* Frivolous, trivial, worthless.
- frondātor, ōris. *m.* A stripper off of leaves, a pruner, a woodman.
- frondeo, es, and frondesco, is, no perf. *v. n.* 1. To be in leaf, to be leafy. 2. To break out into leaf, to become leafy (the prop. meaning of frondesco, as in fact all words in esco are strictly speaking inceptives; but in practice they are nearly always used in the same sense as the verb in its ordinary form).
- frondens, a, um. *adj.* 1. Leafy. 2. Made of leaves. 3. ‡Made of a bough, branch, or twig.

+§frondifer, ěra, ěrum. *adj.* Leafy.

§frondōsus, a, um. *adj.* Leafy.

frons, dia. *f.* 1. A leaf, a leafy branch, a branch, a bough. 2. §A garland made of leaves, boughs, etc.

frons, tia. *f.* 1. The forehead, the brow. 2. The face. 3. The front of anything. 4. The expression of the countenance. 5. The outer end of a book or volume. Pompeius Scauro studet, sed utrum fronte an mente dubitatur, Pompey favours Scaurus, but whether he does so only in outward show, or in sincerity, is doubtful, Cic.; ut ne in foro quidem reliquiae pristinae frontis appareant, so that not even in the forum are there any traces of my former gravity visible, Cic.; homines fronte et oratione magis quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur, men are won more by kind words and civil speeches than by actual services and reality, Cic.; exclaimant . . . perisse frontem de rebus, they cry out that all modesty has disappeared from the conduct of affairs, Pers.

frontālia, ium. *pl. n.* A frontlet.

fronto, ōnis. *m.* One with a broad forehead.

fructuārius, a, um. *adj.* Fr. ager, land, the rent of which is paid in kind, Cic.

fructuōsus, a, um. *adj.* 1. fruitful, productive. 2. Profitable, advantageous.

fructus, ūs. *m.* 1. Enjoyment (rare). 2. Fruit, produce, proceeds. 3. Result of produce, i. e. revenue, income. 4. Fruit, i. e. result, consequence.

frūgālis, e. *adj.* (only in compar. and superl.). Frugal, thrifty, economical.

frūgālitās, ātia. *f.* Frugality, economy, moderation.

frūgāliter. *adv.* Frugally, economically, with moderation.

frūgi (apparently dat. fr. frux), used as *indecl. adj.* 1. Thrifty, economical, prudent, moderate. 2. †Useful, serviceable.

frūgifer, ěra, ěrum. *adj.* 1. Productive, fruitful, fertile. 2. Making fruitful (of Ceres, etc.). 3. Profitable, serviceable.

§frūgiferēns, entis. *adj.* Fruitful, productive, fertile.

§frūgillēgus, a, um. *adj.* Gathering the fruits of the earth.

§†frūgipārus, a, um. *adj.* Fruitful.

frūmentārius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to corn. 2. Abounding in, producing corn. Res frumentaria, supplies of corn, Cic.; navis frumentaria, a provision ship; lex fr., a law to regulate the distribution of corn at a low rate.—(*m.* as *subst.*). 1. A corn-dealer. 2. A purveyor, a commissary.

frūmentātio, onis. *f.* A providing of corn, foraging.

frūmentātor, oris. *m.* A forager.

frūmentor, oris. *v. dep.* To provide or fetch corn, to forage.

frumentum, i. *n.* 1. Corn, grain. 2. (In *pl.*) The crops of corn.

fruo, ěris, fructus (more usu. fructus) sum. also †frumiscor, ěris. no perf. 1. To enjoy, to delight in, to reap the fruits of. 2. To be in possession of.

†frustillātim. *adv.* In small pieces.

frustra. *adv.* 1. †In error (rare): ut illi frustra sint, that they may be deceived, Sall.; Corbulo frustra habitus, Corbulo being deceived, or disappointed, Tac. 2. In vain, to no purpose, without effect. 3. Groundlessly, without reason.

§†frustrāmen, inis. *n.* Deception, disappointment.

frustratio, onis. *f.* A deception, a disappointment, (sometimes esp.) delay caused by a person not keeping an appointment.

†frustrātus, ūs. *m.* Deceit, a deceiving.

frustror, āris. *v. dep.* 1. To deceive. 2. To disappoint (sometimes c. abl. of the expected object). 3. †To render useless.

frustum, i. *n.* A piece of food, a morsel, a crumb, †a piece.

frūtex, icis. *m.* 1. A shrub, a bush. 2. †A blockhead.

frūticētum, i. *n.* A place full of bushes, a spinney, a thicket.

fruticor, *āris. v. dep.* To be bushy, to sprout up in bushes.

fruticōsus, *a, um. adj.* Bushy, shrubby.

frux, **frūgia** *f.*; very rare in sing. 1. The fruits of the earth (esp. green fruit, or that which grows in pods, leguminous fruit). 2. Fruit, i. e. result, consequence (rare): *expertia frugia*, works without any stuff in them, worthless, Hor.; *fruge Cleantheā*, with the doctrine of Cleanthes, Pers.; *multos vidi ... qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent emer- sisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse*, I have seen many men, who had devoted their whole youth to dissipation, at last emerge, and come to bear a good crop, as the proverb is (i. e. reform), Cic.; *herus si tuus volet facere frugem*, if your master wishes to act with advantage, Plant. — See *frugi*.

fūctus, *a, um. part.* from *fūco*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.* Counterfeit, fictitious.

fūco, *as. v. a.* To paint, to die, to colour (esp. a face with rouge).

fūctus, *a, um. adj.* Counterfeit, spurious, deceptive.

fūcus, *i. m.* 1. †Rock lichen used for a red dye or for rouge. 2. A red colour, a red dye, rouge. 3. Any paint or colour. 4. Pretence, disguise, deceit. 5. Bee glue, with which bees stop up the entrance to the hive, propolis: *fucum facio* (*c. dat. pers.*), to deceive, Cic.

fūcus, *i. m.* A drone.

fūga, *m. f.* 1. Flight. 2. §A swift progress. 3. Banishment, exile. 4. Avoidance, desire to avoid, disinclination to. *Facio fugam*, both to put to flight and to take to flight: *cum fugam in regiam fecisset*, when he had made every one flee into the palace, Liv.; *consternatæ cohortes fugam fecerunt*, the squadrons in consternation took to flight, Liv.

fūgāciter, *adv.* By fleeing, by retiring.

fūgax, *ācis. adj.* 1. Inclined to flee, to run away. 2. Timid, coy (of a damsel). 3. Fleeing quickly, swift. 4. §Eager to avoid (*c. gen.*). 5. Fleeing, transitory.

fūgiens, *entis. part.* of *seq.*, used also as *adj.* 1. Growing flat, losing its strength (of urine). 2. Departing, dying. 3. Desirous to avoid (*c. gen.*).

fūgio, *is, fugi, fugitum. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*). To flee, to run away. 2. To pass away, to disappear. 3. (*v. a.*). To flee from, to avoid, to shun (*c. acc.*, very rarely *c. ab* and *abl.*). 4. To be banished from (*c. acc.*, once in Quint. *c. de* and *abl.*). 5. To escape from, to escape. 6. To escape the notice, or the memory of: *fugit me ad te antea scribere*, I forgot to write to you before, Cic.

fūgīvus, *a, um. adj.* Running away, fugitive. (Usu. in *m.*, as *subst.*). 1. A runaway, a runaway slave. 2. A deserter.

†**fūgīto**, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To flee. 2. (*v. a.*) To avoid, to shun.

†**fūgīter**, *oris. m.* A runaway.

fūgo, *as. v. a.* 1. To put to flight, to drive away, to rout. 2. To send into banishment, to be the cause of banishment to, to banish.

fūlcimen, *inis. n.* A prop, a support.

fūlcio, *is, si, tum. v. a.* 1. To prop up, to support. 2. To strengthen, to secure. 3. (Metaph.) To support, to sustain (a friend in distress, etc.), to be the stay of. *Antiopa scrumnis fulta*, Antiopa oppressed with sorrows, Prop.

fūlcrum, *i. n.* 1. A prop, a support (esp. the foot or pillar on which a bed stands). 2. A bed.

fūlgeo, *es, si, infin.* also *fūlgere*, *no sup., n. n.* To shine, to beam, to glitter, to glisten.

†**fūlgīdus**, *a, um. adj.* Shining, glittering, bright.

fūlgor, *ōris. m.* 1. Sheen, brightness, brilliancy. 2. Lightning. 3. Splendour, brilliancy (of reputation, etc.).

fūlgu, *ūris. n.* 1. Lightning. 2. §A thunderbolt. 3. †A thing struck by lightning. 4. †§Brightness, brilliancy.

fūlgūralis, *a.* Relating to lightning, or to the way of averting or interpreting omens given by lightning.

fulgurātor, ōris. m. An interpreter of omens from lightning.

+fulgurio, is. v. n. and a. 1. To lighten. 2. To strike with lightning.

fulguro, as. To lighten, to send forth lightnings; sometimes as impera.: fulgurat, it lightens.

fūlīca, ae. f. A coot, a water-fowl.

fuligo, inis. f. 1. Soot. 2. Black paint.

†fullo, ōnis. m. A fuller.

+fullōnica, ae. f. 1. The trade of a fuller. 2. A fuller's shop.

††fullōnius, a, um. Of a fuller.

fulmen, inis. n. 1. Lightning, a flash of lightning, lightning which strikes, a thunderbolt. 2. (Metaph.) Impetuous power, (esp.) destructive power.

fulmineus, a, um. adj. 1. Of lightning. 2. Like lightning, rapid, destructive.

fulmino, as. v. a. To lighten, to send forth lightning; sometimes as impera.: fulminat, it lightens, Virg.

fultura, ae. f. A prop, a support.

fultus, a, um. part. fr. fulcio, q. v.

fulvus, a, um. adj. Deep yellow, gold coloured, tawny.

†fūmārum, i. n. A smoke chamber to smoke or ripen things in.

fūmens, a, um, and fūmidus, a, um. adj. Smoky, smoking, full of smoke.

fūmifer, ōra, ōrum, and fūmificus, a, um, adj. Producing smoke, smoking.

fumifico, as. v. a. To raise a smoke, i. e. to burn incense.

fūmo, as. v. n. To smoke, to reek: fumantes pulvere campi, fields in a cloud of dust, Virg.

fūmōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Smoky, smoking. 2. Smoked, browned with smoke (as old statues), dried with smoke (as bacon), ripened with smoke (as wine kept in the fumarium).

fūmus, i. m. Smoke (lit. and metaph.): fumi Massiliae, wine of Marseilles ripened in the smoke, Mart.

fūnāle, is. n. 1. The cord or thong of a sling. 2. A torch made of rope and covered with wax. 3. A lamp, a chandelier.

fūnālis, e. adj. Of a rope, attached by a rope: funalis equus, an extra horse in a chariot, attached to the others by a side rope (σείραφός ἵππος).

†fūnambūlus, i. m. A ropedancer.

functio, ōnis. f. A performance (of a duty), the act of performing.

functus, a, um. part. fr. fungor, q. v.

funda, ae. f. 1. A sling. 2. A casting-net.

§fundāmen, inis. n., and fundamentum, i. n. A foundation, groundwork.

§fundātor, oris. m. A founder.

fundātus, a, um. part. fr. fundo, as; used also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). 1. Well established. 2. (Of a ship) Having a good keel. 3. (Of money) Expended (c. abl. of the purpose on which).

+fundito, as. To pour out frequently, to squander.

funditor, ōris. m. A slinger.

funditus. adv. [fundus.] 1. From the bottom, from the foundation, utterly, entirely, completely. 2. †To or at the bottom.

fundo, as. v. a. 1. To lay the bottom or foundation of, to found. 2. To fix, to establish. 3. To fasten, to secure.

fundo, is, fūdi, fūsum. v. a. 1. To pour, to pour out, to shed. 2. To make by melting (metals), to cast, to found (in a foundry). 3. §To wash, to bathe. 4. To pour forth, to scatter. 5. To scatter (enemies), to rout, to defeat, to prostrate. 6. To throw down, to throw away: corpora fundit humi, he throws bodies to the ground, i. e. lays them, Virg. 7. To pour forth in abundance, to produce abundantly, to spread widely: tum se latius fundet orator, then the orator will make greater exertions, Cic.; neque se tanta in eo fudisset ubertas, nor would such a copiousness of eloquence have displayed itself in him, Cic.; [quanquam negant nec virtutes nec vitia crescere]; et tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodam-

modo et quasi dilatari putant, and yet they think that both virtues and vices do in some way or other spread themselves, and expand as it were, Cic. 8. To utter, to pour forth (words).

fundus, *i. m.* 1. The bottom (of anything) : largitio fundum non habet, there is no bottom to, i. e. no end to giving, Cic. 2. §A foundation.

3. A piece of land, a farm (with a farm house on it : without a house on it, it was ager). 4. A principle, cause, or author (of a measure).

fūnēbris, *e. adj.* 1. Of or relating to a funeral, funereal. 2. Deadly, fatal (of war, etc.) : funebria sacra, sacrifices of human beings, Ov.

fūnērātus, *a, um. part. fr. funero*. Killed.

§fūnēreus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of or relating to a funeral, funereal. 2. Causing death.

†fūnēro, *aa. v. a.* To bury.

funesto, *aa. v. a.* To pollute with slaughter.

funestus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Causing death or destruction, deadly, fatal. 2. Polluted with bloodshed. 3. Funeral, funereal. 4. Mournful, orrowful. 5. Sad (of events, rare) : funesta familia, the household in mourning, Cic.; funesti annales, annals full of melancholy events, Liv.; funesta litera, a letter predicting death, Ov.

†funginus, *a, um. adj.* Of a mushroom.

fungor, *ēria, functus sum. v. dep. (c. abl.)*. To perform, to discharge (a duty, etc.), to fill (an office), (in any way) to do, or to finish : functus erat dapibus, he had finished his banquet, Ov.; cæde fungi maritā, to execute the murder of her husband, Ov.; pro functo morte rogari, to be entreated for one who is dead, Ov.; corpora functa sepulchris, bodies which have been buried, Ov.; virtute functi duces, generals who have displayed valour, Hor. 2. To contribute (in this sense Cic. once uses it c. acc.). 3. **†§To suffer (intrans.)** : ter sevo functus, (Nestor) who had lived three times the life of man, Hor.

fungus, *i. m.* 1. A mushroom. 2. A mushroom-like snuff on a lamp. 3. **†A blockhead.**

fūnīcūlus, *i. m.* A slender rope, a cord.

fūnia, *ia. m.* A rope, a cord, a cable : repeto, funemque reduco, I go back, and change my mind (lit., pull the rope back again), Pers.; certum digna sequi potiusquam ducere funem, fitter to be led than to lead, Hor.

fūnus, *ēris. m.* 1. A funeral procession, a funeral. 2. Death, (metaph.) destruction, ruin. 3. §A corpse, a dead body.

fur, *fūria. m.* A thief.

fūrācīter, *adv.* Thievishly.

fūrax, *acis. adj.* Thievish, addicted to stealing.

furca, *ae. f.; dim. furcilla, ae, and furcula, ae.* 1. A fork. 2. A prop or stake with a forked end. 3. An instrument of punishment in the form of a fork, placed on the culprit's neck : furcæ and furculæ Caudinæ, the narrow pass near Caudium.

furcifer, *ēri*. (A term of reproach), a man deserving to bear the furca.

fūrenter, *adv.* In a raging, furious manner.

furfar, *ūris. m.* Bran.

Furia, *ae. (nearly always in pl.)*

Fūriæ, *ārum. pl. f.* 1. §Violent passion, fury, madness. 2. The Furies. 3. Avenging spirits : his muliebribus instructus furiis, instigated by this fury of a woman, Liv.; illa furia muliebrum religionum, that furious invader of the rites peculiar to women, Cic.; [Hannibalem] tanquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi, I detest him as the fury and firebrand who has kindled this war, Liv.

†fūriālis, *e. adj.* 1. Like the Furies, belonging to the Furies. 2. Furious, frantic, raging. 3. Causing madness, exciting to frenzy.

†fūriāliter, *adv.* In a frantic, furious manner.

†fūribundus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Raging, furious. 2. Inspired.

†fūrinus, *a, um. adj.* Of thieves.

- fūrio, as. v. a.** To madden, to drive to frenzy, to infuriate: *fariatā mente*, with frantic mind, Virg.
- fūriōse. adv.** Furiously, frantically, madly.
- fūriōsus, a, um. adj.** 1. Full of madness, of rage, furious, frantic, raging. 2. §Exciting to rage or frenzy, maddening.
- furnāria, ae. f.** The trade of a baker.
- furnus, i. m.** 1. An oven. 2. A stove.
- fūro, is, no perf. v. n.** To rage, to be furious, to be frantic, to be mad, to be violent (under the influence of any passion, love, anger, etc.): *furit mugitibus aether concussus*, the sky is violently agitated and shaken by the lowings, Virg.
- fūrōr, āris. v. dep.** 1. to steal. 2. (Metaph.) To take away from, to withdraw: *speciem furabor Iacchi*, I will represent (falsely) the figure of Bacchus, Prop.; *non enim furatus esse civitatem dicitur*, for he is not said to have made false pretences to citizenship, Cic.
- fūrōr, oris. m.** 1. Raging, rage, fury, madness. 2. Inspired frenzy. 3. Violent passion (esp. that of love).
- +furtiflōsus, a, um. adj.** Thievish.
- furtim and furtive. adv.** By stealth, stealthily, privily: *furtim magis quam bello*, by freebooting incursions rather than fair open war, Tac.
- furtivus, a, um. adj.** Stolen, purloined. 2. Stealthy, secret, concealed: *nox furtiva*, night favourable to concealment, Ov.
- furtum, i. n.** 1. Theft. 2. Anything stolen. 3. Stealthy conduct, any secret action, stratagem, artifice (esp. stolen love), intrigue: *ne furtum cessationis quæsisisse videaris*, that you may not seem to have been looking for a false excuse for your dawdling, Cic.
- fūrunōlus, i. m.** A petty thief, a pilferer.
- farvus, a, um. adj.** Dark, dusky, gloomy.
- fusca, ae. f.** A trident.
- fusco, as. v. a.** To make dark, of a dark colour, to darken.
- fuscus, a, um. adj.** 1. Dark-coloured, dark, swarthy. 2. (Of the voice) Husky.
- fūse. adv.** Copiously, at length, diffusely.
- fūsilis, e. adj.** Easily melted, molten, liquid: *fusilis argilla*, clay easily moulded into shape.
- fūsiō, ōnis. f.** 1. A pouring. 2. An outpouring, effusion.
- fustis, is. m.** A stick, a cudgel, a club, a stick to beat with.
- fustuārium, i. n.** A cudgelling to death (a military punishment for desertion, etc.).
- fūsua, a, um. part. pass. fr. funde** (used also as *adj.*, *c. compar.*, etc.). 1. Extended, wide, broad, copious. 2. *Fusa et candida corpora*, plump and fair bodies, Liv. 3. (Of writers and style) Copious, diffuse.
- fūsus, i. m.** A spindle.
- +fūtātīm. adv.** Abundantly.
- +fūtīle. adv.** Uselessly.
- fūtīlis, e. adj.** 1. Useless, silly, foolish, worthless. 2. Brittle.
- fūtīlitas, atis. f.** Silliness, foolishness.
- fūtūrus, a, um (part. fr. sum, q. v.).** About to happen; *n. as subst.*, the future, faturity.

G.

- +Gābātēs, ārum. pl. f.** A kind of dish.
- Gābinus, a, um. adj.** Of Gabii, a town in Latium: *via Gabina*, the road to Gabii, Liv.; *Juno Gabina*, Juno worshipped at Gabii, Virg.
- Gāditanus, a, um. adj.** Of Gades in Spain, now Cadix.
- gæsum, i. n.** A heavy javelin used by the Gauls.

- Gætulus**, a, um. *adj.* Of Gætulia, a district of Africa, African.
†galbānātus, a, um. *adj.* Clad in a green robe.
galbāneus, a, um. *adj.* Of Galbanum, a Syrian fragrant plant.
†galbānus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of a greenish yellow colour. 2. Effeminate.
†galbeus, i. m., or um, i. n. A bandage for the arms.
†galbūla, ae. f. A witwall, a small bird.
gālea, ae. f. A helmet (properly, of leather, but used for any kind of helmet).
gāleo, as. v. a.; usu. in *part. pass.* **galeatus**. To arm with a helmet : **galeatus**, a soldier, Juv.
†gālērīcūlum, i. n. A wig.
gālērītus, a, um. *adj.* Wearing a cap.
gālērus, i. m. A cap, a round hat.
galla, ae. f. An oak-apple, a gall-nut.
Gallicus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Gallic, of Gaul : **Gallicus canis**, a greyhound. 2. §Phrygian, from the river Gallus; *f.* as *subst.*, a Gallic shoe.
†Galliambus, i. n. A song of the priests of Cybele.
gallina, ae. f. A hen : **gallinae filius albae**, a favourite of fortune, Juv.
gallināceus, a, um, and **gallinarius**, a, um. *adj.* Of poultry : **gallinarius** (as *subst.*), a keeper of poultry.
gallus, i. m. A cock.
Gallus, a, um. Of Gaul; (*m.* and *f.* as *subst.*) 1. A Gaulish man or woman, a Gaul. 2. (*m.* and *f.* *pl.*) The priests and priestesses of Cybele.
gānea, ae. f. 1. A cookshop. 2. A brothel. 3. (In *pl.*) Debauchery.
gānea, ōnis, m. A glutton, a debauchee.
Gangēticus, a, um. *adj.*; also *f.* **Gangētis**, *idea*. Of the Ganges, Indian : **Gangeticus raptor**, a tiger hunter, Mart.
†gannio, is, ivi, itum. v. n. To yelp, to whine.
†gannītus, ūs. m. Yelping, whining.
Gārāmas, *antis*; usu. *pl.* **Gārāmānticus**, a, um. *adj.* Of Garama, a town in Africa, near the Syrtes; African.
Gargāra, orum. *pl.* n. The summit of M. Ida.
garrio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. To chatter, to prate, to make a noise.
garrūlitās, ātis. *f.* Talkativeness, loquacity.
garrūlus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Talkative, chattering, garrulous : **garrula hora**, the time for talking, or spent in talking, Prop. 2. Bubbling (of a brook), noisy (of a bird), sweet (of a flute).
gārūm, i. n. Pickle, fish sauce.
gaudeo, es, **gāvīsus sum**. v. n. To delight, to rejoice in, to be glad : **Celso gaudere Musa refer**, Muse take my greetings to Celsus.
gaudium, i. n. 1. Joy, delight, a feeling of pleasure, gladness. 2. §That which gives pleasure.
†gaulus, i. m. A bucket.
gausāpe, is. n., and **-pam**, i. n. A shaggy woollen cloth or garment, frieze. 2. †A coverlet : **balanatum gausape**, a beard as thick as frieze perfumed with benmut, Pers.
†gausāpīnus, a, um. *adj.* Of frieze.
gavīsus, a, um. *part. fr.* **gaudeo**, q. v.
gaza, ae. f. 1. A treasure (esp. a royal treasure). 2. Riches, wealth.
Gēlōus, a, um. *adj.* Of Gela, a town in Sicily.
†gēlāsīnus, i. n. [γελᾶς.] A dimple.
gēlīde. *adv.* Coldly. (metaph.) with indifference, negligently.
gēlīdus, a, um. *adj.* Cold, frosty, icy cold; of the cold with fear, or with death : **gelidi foci**, altars disused, where no fire is lit, Ov.
†gēle, as. v. a. To freeze, to chill, to make cold.
Gēlōni, orum. *pl.* n. A Scythian tribe.
gēlu. *indecl.* n. Cold, frost; §the coldness of age, etc.
gēmēbundus, a, um. *adj.* Groaning.
gēmellīpāra, ae. f. Bringing forth twins.

- gēmellus, a, um. adj.** 1. Twin. 2. As like as twins: *legio gemella*, a legion formed out of two legions.
- geminatio, onis. f.** A doubling.
- gēmīno, as. v. a.** 1. To double, to redouble. 2. To repeat (an act, etc.). 3. To unite so as to form a pair: *prope geminata cacumina montium*, the tops of the mountains nearly of the same height, Liv.; *geminat Corybantes aera*, the Corybantes strike their cymbals together, Hor.
- gēmīnus, a, um. adj.** 1. Twinborn, twin. 2. Twofold, double, two, both. 3. § Double-formed (as a Centaur, etc.). 4. As like as a twin; (*m. pl. as subst.*) twins.
- gēmītus, ūs. m.** A groan, a groaning noise.
- gemma, ae. f.** 1. A jewel, a gem (esp. a pearl). 2. Anything made of a precious stone (esp. a seal or seal ring). 3. A bud or eye in a plant. 4. § An eye in a peacock's tail. 5. ‡ An ornament.
- §gemmans, antis, and §gemmatas, a, um. part. act. and pass. fr. gemma** Jewelled, set with jewels, sparkling with jewels.
- gemmeus, a, um. adj.** Of jewels, jewelled, set or adorned with jewels: *gemmei pavones*, peacocks with splendid tails, Mart.
- §gemmifer, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Producing jewels.
- gemmo, as. v. a.** To put forth buds, to bud.—See *Gemmans*.
- gēmo, is, ui, itum. v. a. and a.** 1. (*v. a.*) To groan, (lit. and metaph.) to make a groaning noise, to roar (of a strait), to creak. 2. (*v. a.*) To groan over, to lament, to deplore, to bewail.
- gēnā, ae. f.** 1. A cheek. 2. § (In *pl.*) The eyes.
- gēneālōgus, i. m.** [γενεὰ λέγω.] A genealogist.
- gēner, ōri. m.** 1. A son-in-law. 2. ‡ The husband of a still more remote descendant than a daughter, of a granddaughter, or a great-granddaughter.
- †gēnērābilis, e. adj.** Generation.
- gēnērālis, e. adj.** 1. Of a species, generic. 2. General.
- gēnērālīter. adv.** According to genus, generally.
- †gēnērasco, is, no perf. v. a.** To be generated.
- gēnērātīm. adv.** 1. According to kind, to genus, to species, in classes. 2. Generally, in general terms. 3. (In an army, etc.) According to the nations composing it.
- †gēnērātio, ōnis. f.** Generation.
- gēnērātor, oris. m.** A father, a parent, (metaph.) a producer.
- gēnēro, as. v. a.** 1. To beget, to propagate, to engender, to be the parent of (lit. and metaph.). 2. To make, to produce (as bees make honey).
- gēnērōse. adv.** Nobly, in a manner befitting high birth.
- †gēnērōsitas, atis. f.** Nobleness, high descent.
- gēnērōsus, a, um. adj.** [genus.] 1. Of noble birth, noble. 2. Of a good kind, good, excellent. 3. Noble-minded, generous. 4. Noble-looking, fine.
- gēnētrix, icis. f.** A mother, a parent (lit. and metaph.).
- gēniālis, e. adj.** [gigno.] 1. Relating to birth, to generation. 2. Relating to marriage, nuptial, conjugal: *lectus genialis*, the marriage-bed, Cic. (but it is applied by the poets to any bed or couch). 3. Genial, festive, cheerful: *imbelles elegi, genialis musa, tender elegies, songs of love*, Ov.
- gēniālīter. adv.** Merrily, in a festive manner.
- gēnīcūlātus, a, um. adj.** Having knots (of a cane, etc.).
- gēnista. ae. f.** The broom plant.
- †gēnītābilis, e. adj.** Belonging to generation.
- gēnītālis, e. adj.** 1. Belonging to generation, causing generation, generative. 2. ‡ Fertilising: *dies genialis, tempus genitale, a birthday*, Tac. Ov.
- †gēnītālīter. adv.** In a generative or fertilising manner.
- †gēnīvus, a, um. adj.** 1. Given at one's birth, natural. 2. Belong to a family (as a name). 3. ‡ Genitive (the *g.* case).

gēnitor, oris. m. [gigno.] 1. A father (lit. and metaph.), applied to many of the gods, absolutely and with reference to their province; as, *genitor profundī*, the father of the deep, i. e. Neptune, Ov.

†gēnitūra, ō. f. 1. Generation. 2. A person's nativity (in astrology).

gēnitus, a, um. part. of gigno, q. v. Born of (c. abl.).

Gēnius, i. m. [gigno.] 1. The Genius or tutelar deity of an individual, or of a place. 2. †One's genius, i. e. natural taste. 3. ‡Genius, capacity.

†gēno, is. v. a.; an old form of *gigno*, q. v.

gens, tis. f. 1. A clan embracing several families supposed to be descended from a common ancestor, united by a common name, and by certain religious rites, a family: *qui quamvis perjurus erit, sine gente*, who although he may be a perjured and low-born man (of no family at all), Hor.; *dii majorum gentium*, the gods of the higher class, Cic.; so, *Cleanthes qui quasi majorum gentium est Stoicus*, Cleanthes who is, so to say, a Stoic of a higher class, Cic.; *gens ista Clodiana*, that tribe (i. e. gang) of Clodius's, Cic. 2. §A race, a breed: *deūm gens*, O thou descendant of gods (*Æneas*), Virg. 3. A nation, the inhabitants of a whole country, or even of a town. 4. (In pl.) Foreign nations, foreigners (rare). 5. A country (very rare): *ubicunque terrarum et gentium*, wherever in the whole world, Cic.; *nostri longe gentium absunt*, our friends are far off, Cic.

†gentilis, a, um. adj. National, of a nation.

gentilicius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a *gens* (q. v.) or family.

gentilis, e. adj. 1. Belonging to the same *gens* (q. v.) or family. 2. Belonging to the same nation. 3. National; (*m.* as *subst.*), 1. A person of the same family, a clansman. 2. ‡A person of the same nation, a fellow-countryman.

gentilitas, ātis. f. The relationship of those who belong to the same *gens* (q. v.).

gēnu (also in Cic. poet. nom. and acc. sing. genus), only nom., acc., and abl. sing. pl. complete. A knee: *genuum orbis*, the kneepan, Ov.; *jus imperiumque Phraates Cæsaris accepit genibus minor*, Phraates has on his knees submitted to the authority and supremacy of Cæsar, Hor.

gēnuālia, ium. n. pl. Garters.

gēnuinus, a, um. adj. [gigno.] Native, innate, natural.

gēnuinus, a, um. adj. [gena.] In the cheek: *genuini dentes*, the back teeth, the jaw teeth, Cic.; *genuinum fregit in illis*, he broke his jaw teeth on them, i. e. attacked them bitterly, Pers.

genus, ōris. n. [γένος.] 1. Birth, descent, origin. 2. Noble birth. 3. A race, a nation. 4. §Posterity, descendants (even of a single person): *juvenis ab alto demissum genus Æneā*, the youth, the descendant of the ancient Æneas, Hor. 5. A class, a genus, a kind: *in omni genere*, in every way, in every kind of way, in every respect, Cic. 6. §Gender.

geōgrāphia, ō. f. [γῆ γράφω.] Geography.

geōmētres, and geōm. ō. m. [γῆ μετρέω]. A geometrician.

geōmētria, ō. f. Geometry.

geōmetrīcus, a, um. adj. Geometrical, of geometry.

germāna, ō. f. A sister.

germane. adv. In a brotherly manner, faithfully.

germānicus, a, um. adj. German.

germānitās, ātis. f. The relationship of brother or sister, of the inhabitants of cities which are colonies of one mother city.

Germānus, a, um. adj. German

germānus, a, um. adj. 1. Of brothers or sisters by the same father (when used as *adj.* in this sense *usu.* as *epith.* of *frater*, *soror*, etc.): *ardescunt germānā cæde*, they get angry at the slaughter of their brethren, Ov. 2.

Genuine, real, (more *usu.* *m. f.* as *subst.*) a brother, a sister.

†germen, inis. n. 1. A shoot, a bud. 2. A germ. 3. Offspring.

†germinatio, onis, *f.*, and †germinatus, ūa, *m.* Germination.

germinare, as, *v. a.* To shoot, to sprout up, to germinate.

gero, is, asi, stum, *v. a.* 1. To bear, to wear. 2. To bear, carry, bring. 3. †To bear (fruit, etc.), produce, bring forth. 4. To have (such and such a disposition, feelings, etc.), to bear, to cherish, to entertain (*c. in* and *acc.* of the person towards whom). 5. To execute, to fill (an office), to administer (affairs), to regulate, to manage, to carry on (a business, esp. war), to transact, to perform: gero rempublicam, to be a statesman, to be employed in conducting the political affairs of the state, Cic.: res gestae, actions (esp. glorious), exploits in war, Cic., Hor.; homines nullā spe rerum gerendarum, men with no hope of ever having the opportunity of performing great deeds, Cic.; nomina eorum qui quid gesserunt, the names of those who have done any great deed, Cic.; gladiis geri res coepta est, they began to fight with swords, Liv.; gerere personam, to act, or support (a character), Cic.; geram tibi morem, I will comply with your wishes, Cic.; ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, so that I may appear to have consulted the wishes of both, Cic. 6. To pass (time, life, etc.), (very rare). 7. Gero me, to conduct oneself, to behave. 8. Prae me gero, to exhibit, to make a show of, a profession of.

†gero, ōnis, *m.* One who carries, who carries off.

†gerre, arum, *pl. f.* Wickerwork, (metaph.) nonsense.

†gerres, es, *m.* A poor salt-fish.

†gerro, onis, *m.* A trifle.

†gērūlfigūlus, i, *m.* An accessory, an assistant.

§gērūlus, i, *m.* One who carries.

gestamen, inis, *n.* 1. What is carried, what is borne or worn. 2.

†That on which any one is carried, a litter, a sedan chair.

†gestatio, onis, *f.* A being conveyed, a travelling.

†gestator, ōris, *m.* 1. One who carries. 2. One who is carried, who rides.

†gestātōria sella. A sedan chair, Suet.

†gesticulor, āria, *v. dep.* To gesticulate, to play antics, to put oneself in comical postures.

gestio, is, ivi, no sup, *v. a.* 1. To show joy by one's motions, to be greatly delighted, to exult. 2. To desire eagerly, to wish: studio gestire lavandi, to be wild with a desire to bathe.

gestio, onis, *f.* A manner of performing, a performance.

gesto, as, *v. a.* 1. To bear, to wear. 2. To have (feelings, disposition, etc.). 3. To carry. 4. †To carry abroad, to divulge, to blab. 5. (*v. n.*) To be carried, to ride, to drive.

†gestor, ōris, *m.* A tale-bearer, a tattler.

gestus, ūa, *m.* 1. Carriage (of the body), posture, motion, way of moving. 2. Gesture, gesticulation.

Gētions, a, um, *adj.* 1. Of the Getae, a tribe bordering on Thrac. 2. §Thracian.

†gibba, es, *f.* and †gibbus, i, *m.* A hump (on the back).

†gibber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* Humpbacked.

gigantēus, a, um, *adj.* Of the giants, against the giants (of war), over the giants (a triumph): gigantea ora, the coast of Cumae (where the giants had dwelt), Prop.

gigas, antis, *m.* [γίγας.] A giant.

gigno, is, gēnui, gēnītum, *v. a.* 1. To beget, to become the parent of, to bring forth (but not so common of the mother as of the Father). 2. (Metaph.) To produce, to cause, to engender.

gilvus, a, um, *adj.* Dun-coloured.

gingiva, es, *f.* A gum (in the mouth).

†ginnus, i, *m.* A mule.

glāber, bra, brum, *adj.* Without hair, smooth; (*m. as subst.*) a beardless slave.

- †glābrāria, ae. f.** One who plucks off hair, one who strips (people) of property.
- glāciālis, a. adj.** Icy, frozen.
- glāciea, ai. f.** 1. Ice. 2. †A smooth or hard substance.
- glācio, as. v. a.** To freeze, to turn into ice.
- glādiātor, oris. m.** 1. A gladiator. 2. (In pl.) A spectacle of gladiators.
- glādiātōrius, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to gladiators: gladiatorius con-sessus, an assembly met to witness a show of gladiators, Cic.; gladiatorius locus, a place for a show, or for witnessing a show, of gladiators, Cic.
- †glādiātūra, ae. f.** 1. A combat of gladiators. 2. The profession of a gladiator.
- glādus, i. m.** 1. A sword. 2. (In pl.) Acts of violence, murders: plumbeo gladio jugulare illum, to put an end to him without much trouble; lit., with a leaden sword, Cic.
- glandifer, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Bearing acorns.
- †glandiōnida, ae. f., and †glandium, i, and †glandula, ārum. pl. f.** A gland, glands.
- glans, dis. f.** 1. An acorn; any fruit of the acorn kind, chestnut, beech-nut, etc. 2. An acorn-shaped bullet, a bullet.
- glārea, ae. f.** Gravel.
- glāreōsus, a, um. adj.** Gravelly, full of gravel.
- †glaucoōma, ātis. n., also †-oma, ae. f. [γλαυκωμα.]** A cataract in the eye: doctis glaucomam in oculos objiciemus, we will throw dust in the eyes of the learned man, Plant.
- †§glaucoōpis, idis. f. [γλαυκῶπις.]** The owl (as sacred to the blue-eyed Minerva).
- glāucus, a, um. adj.** Blueish-grey, silvery grey.
- glōba, ae. f.** 1. A lump of earth, a clod. 2. §Soil. 3. A lump (of anything).
- †glōbūla, ae. f.** 1. A lump of earth. 2. A little farm, a small piece of land.
- †glōsum, i. n.** Amber.
- glia, iris. m.** A dormouse.
- glisce, is (no perf. or sup.). v. n.** 1. To swell up, to burst out (as a flame; lit. and metaph.). 2. To swell, to increase, to spread.
- †glōber, āris. v. pass.** To be formed into a ball, to be collected in a mass.
- glōbōsus, a, um. adj.** Round, globular.
- glōbus, i. m.** 1. A round ball, a globe, a ball, a globular mass. 2. A knot of people, a crowd, a band.
- §†glōmērāmen, inis. n.** A round mass, a round body.
- †glōmērātio, ōnis. f.** Ambling, prancing.
- glōmēro, as. v. a.** 1. To wind up, to form into a ball, to gather into a (round) heap. 2. To collect, to assemble, to crowd together: gressus glomerare superbos, to (make his horse) prance with proud step; lit., bring his proud steps (i. e. feet) together, Virg.; ad terram gurgite ab alto glo-merantur aves, the birds flock to the land from the deep sea, Virg.; glo-merans annus, the revolving year, Cic. (poet.).
- glōmus, ōris. n.** A ball (of thread, worsted, etc.).
- glōria, ae. f., dim. glōriōla, ae. f.** 1. Glory, fame, renown. 2. A desire for glory, ambition. 3. (†In pl.) Glorious deeds.
- glōriātio, ōnis. f.** Boasting.
- glōriar, āris. v. dep.** To glory in, to boast of (sometimes a. acc. of the boast uttered, or e. infin. or c. abl., or e. in and abl.: this last rare), to boast, to feel proud: beata vita glorianda est, a happy life is a thing to boast of, Cic.
- glōriōse. adv.** 1. Gloriously; more usu. 2. Boastfully, vauntingly.
- glōriōsus, a, um. adj.** 1. Full of glory, glorious, renowned, famous. 2. Boastful, bragging, vainglorious.
- glūten, inis. n.** Glue.
- glūtīnātor, ōris. m.** A bookbinder.

†glūtino, *as. v. a.* To glue together, to fasten together.

†glūtio, *is. v. a.* To swallow, to gulp down.

†glūto, *ōnis. m.* A glutton.

gnārus, *a, um. adj.*, and **†gnaruria**, *e.* 1. Knowing, acquainted with, skilful in (*c. gen.*, more rarely *c. acc.* and *infin.*). 2. †Known (*c. dat.* of the person to whom).

gnavus. See *navus*.

Gnossius, *a, um. adj.*, also **Gnossiācus**, *a, um.*, and *f.* **Gnossiās**, *ādia.* Of Gnosus, the ancient capital of Crete, Cretan; (*f. as subst.*) also **Gnossia**, *īdia. f.*, the Cretan princess, Ariadne.

gōbins, *i. m.* A gudgeon.

Gorgōneus, *a, um. adj.* Of the Gorgons: Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, Alecto (one of the Furies) infected with Gorgon-like (*i. e.* destructive) venom, Virg.; Gorgoneus equus, Pegasus (who sprang from the blood of Medusa, chief of the Gorgons), Ov.

Gortynius and **-niācus**, *a, um. adj.* Of Gortyna, a city of Crete, Cretan.

grābātus, *i. m.* A low couch, a poor mean bed.

grācīlia, *e. adj.* 1. Slender, slim, thin, meagre. 2. Simply, slight, unadorned (of a style, or a writer).

grācīlitas, *ātis. f.* 1. Slenderness, thinness. 2. Simplicity, thinness, want of ornament (in style of writing, etc.).

§†grācillo, *as. v. n.* To cackle.

grācūlus, *i. m.* A jackdaw.

grādātīm, *adv.* Step by step, gradually, by degrees.

grādātio, *ōnis. f.* An ascending by degrees, a climax.

grādior, *ēris, gressus sum. v. dep.* To step, to walk, to go.

Grādīvus, *i. m.* The God Mars.

grādus, *ūs. m.* 1. A step (made in walking, etc.), a pace: pleno gradu, at quick march, Liv. 2. (Metaph.) A step to, *i. e.* the first beginning of, that which leads to. 3. A degree: summus gradus dignitatis, the highest degree of rank, Cic. 4. Footing, position taken (by the feet), the ground on which one stands: ne ut de gradu quidem libero ac stabili conarentur, [they had not room] even to exert themselves on a free and firm footing, Liv.; inque gradu stetimus, and we stood our ground, Ov.; in suo quisque gradu obnixa, each resisting vigorously in his place, Liv.; de gradu dejici, to be driven from one's ground, to be discouraged or disconcerted, Cic. 5. A step on a ladder or flight of stairs.

Græce, *adv.* In the Greek language, in Greek.

Græcia, *m. f.* Greece: Magna Græcia, the lower part of Italy, originally colonised by the Greeks.

Græcus, *dim. Græculus, a, um. adj.* Greek, (*m. pl. as subst.*) the Greeks.

Græcor *āris. v. dep.* To imitate the Greeks, to live like a Greek.

Græius, *a, um. adj.* Greek, (*m. pl. as subst.*) the Greeks.

Grājūgēna, *m. m. f.* A Grecian by birth, a Greek.

†grallātor, *ōris. m.* One who walks on stilts.

grāmen, *īnis. n.* 1. Grass. 2. §Any green herb, a herb.

grāmīneus, *a, um. adj.* Grassy, made of grass. 2. Made of Indian reed, or cane.

grammătica, *m. f.*, and **-tica**, *orum. pl. n.*, and **†grammătice**, *es. f.* [γρᾱμματικῇ.] Grammar.

†grammătice, *adv.* Grammatically.

grammăticus, *a, um. adj.* Grammatical; (*m. as subst.*) a grammarian.

grānāria, *ōrum. pl. n.* A granary, a place where corn is kept.

grandævus, *a, um. adj.* Aged, old (only of living beings, or of what relates to them).

§grandesco, *is, no perf. or sup. v. n.* To grow, to become great or large.

grandilōquus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Uttering great or lofty sentiments. 2.

Grandiloquent, pompous, boastful.

†grandīnat, *v. impers.* It hails.

- †*grandio*, *ia*. *v. a.* and *n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To make great. 2. (*v. n.*) To grow, to become great.
- grandis*, *a*. *adj.* 1. Full-grown, big, large, great. 2. Grown up to manhood: *grandior aetas*, more mature age, Ov.; *non admodum grandis natu*, not very aged, Cic.; *grandis aëvo*, aged, Tac. 3. Abundant, large in quantity. 4. Powerful, important. 5. Grand, lofty (of sentiments, language, etc.), sublime.
- granditas*, *ätis*. *f.* Grandeur, loftiness (of language, etc.).
- granditer*. *adv.* (chiefly in compar. *grandius*). Grandly, loftily, sublimely,
- †*grandiusculus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Nearly grown up.
- grando*, *inis*. *f.* Hail, a hailstorm.
- granifer*, *ëra*, *ërum*. *adj.* Carrying grains of corn.
- granum*, *i*. *n.* A grain (of anything), a small seed.
- †*grāphiarium*, *i*. *n.* [*γράφω*.] A pence.
- †*graphice*. *adv.* Exactly, elegantly, as if in a picture.
- †*grāphice*, *es*. *f.* [*γράφω*] The art of painting.
- ††*grāphicus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Artistical, skilful, clever.
- graphium*, *i*. *n.* [*γράφω*.] A pen.
- grassator*, *oris*. *m.* A footpad, a robber.
- †*grassatura*, *æ*. *f.* A waylaying of people.
- grassor*, *äris*. *v. dep.* 1. To go, to go about, to proceed, to advance. 2. To proceed, i. e. to act, to make one's way: *obsequio grassare*, make your way with him by obsequious conduct, Hor. 3. To go about in a riotous manner, to riot, to act with violence (*c. in* and *acc*), to proceed against, to attack: *in possessionem agri publici grassari*, to go all lengths to secure possession of the common land, Liv.
- gräte*. *adv.* 1. With joy. 2. Gratefully.
- grätes*, *ium*. *pl. f.* Thanks, gratitude: *grates habeo*, to feel gratitude to; *grates ago*; § *grates dico*, *grates persolvo*, to thank (*all c. dat. pera.*), Cic., Liv., Virg.
- grätia*, *æ*. *f.* 1. Favour, regard, goodwill, affection: *cum Luceio in gratiam redi*, be reconciled to Luceius, Cic. 2. A favour, a kindness done, a service. 3. Influence, credit, authority: *quantum eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam*, in proportion as by that act he gained popularity with the multitude, Liv. 4. § Grace, elegance, agreeableness, beauty, charms. 5. (*In pl.*) The Graces. 6. (*In pl.*) Thanks, gratitude (*see grates*): *ut retulisse gratiam videar*, so that I seem to have requited a service with gratitude, Cic.; [*I say*] *me omnibus . . . si minus referendâ gratiâ satisfacere potuerim*, at *prædicandâ et habendâ certe satis esse facturum*, that if I cannot satisfy them all by a requital of their kindness, I will at least do so by acknowledging and feeling my obligation (*lit. by feeling gratitude*), Cic. 7. Pardon, excuse: *omnium tibi gratiam facio*, I forgive you everything, Liv.; *ne cuius nisi temporis regi gratia fieret*, that there might be nothing for which the king stood in need of excuse, except the delay (*lit. that the king might be excused for nothing except [his unpunctuality in point of] time*), Liv. 8. (*In abl. sing. gratiâ*, as if *adv.*) For the sake of, on account of: *exempli gratiâ*, for instance, Cic. 9. (*In abl. pl. gratiis*, and contr. *gratis*, as if *adv.*) For nothing, gratuitously, *gratia*.
- grätificatio*, *onis*. *f.* A doing of favours, complaisance.
- grätiflor*, *äris*. *v. dep.* 1. To gratify, to do a favour to. 2. To make a present of, a compliment of, to surrender (rights, etc.) to (*c. dat.*).
- grätiosus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Enjoying favour, in favour, of great influence (sometimes *c. apud* and *acc.* of the person with whom). 2. Complaisant (rare): *gratiosa missio*, a dismissal granted as a favour, Liv.
- grätor*, *äris*. *v. dep.* To congratulate (*c. dat.*): *gratantes inter se*, congratulating one another, Liv. 2. To rejoice.
- grätuito*. *adv.* Gratuitously, for nothing, without pay or reward, for no especial or sufficient reason.
- grätuläbandus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Congratulating.

- grātūlātiō, ōnia. f.** 1. Congratulation. 2. Joy, rejoicing. 3. A religious ceremony of thanksgiving for national success.
- grātūler, āris. v. dep.** 1. To congratulate (c. dat. pers., often also c. acc. of the cause or fact). 2. To rejoice. 3. To thank, give thanks to (esp. to a deity; c. dat.).
- grātus, a, um. adj.** 1. Pleasing, agreeable, acceptable (in prose of things more usu. than of persons, in poet. of persons also). 2. Thankful, grateful. 3. Beneficio gratum, an act, through the benefit it confers, calculated (or deserving) to excite gratitude, Cic.
- †grāvastellus, i. m.** A greyheaded man.
- grāvāte, and more rarely grāvātīm. adv.** Unwillingly, reluctantly.
- grāvēdīnōsus, a, um. adj.** Liable to cold, apt to catch cold.
- grāvēdo, īnis. f.** Cold in the head, cold.
- §grāvēōlens, tis. adj.** Strong smelling, noisome.
- grāvesco, is, no perf. or sup. v. a.** 1. To become heavy, to become full of, to be filled with. 2. To become severe (as sorrow, disease, etc.), to become worse.
- grāvīdītas, ātis. f.** Pregnancy.
- grāvīdō, as. v. a. (esp. in part. pass.).** To render pregnant, to impregnate.
- grāvīdus, a, um. adj.** 1. Pregnant, big with young. 2. §Laden, laden with, full, full of, heavy.
- grāvīs, e. adj.** 1. Heavy, weighty, ponderous: as grave, brass money of full weight, Liv. 2. Loaded, laden, burdened. 3. §Pregnant. 4. Burdensome, onerous, unpleasant, annoying, troublesome, painful, oppressive, hard to bear, grievous (of persons or things), bitter (of complaints, or of suffering, pain, etc.): annonā gravis, the high price of food, Plin., Suet. 5. Offensive in smell, rank, noisome. 6. Unwholesome, noxious, mischievous (of things). 7. Deep, low (of sound, the voice, etc.). 8. Weighty, important, grave (of events). 9. Of weight of character, dignified, influential, important respectable (of persons).
- grāvītas, ātis. f.** 1. Weight, heaviness. 2. §A burden, the burden of pregnancy. 3. Rankness of smell, noisomeness. 4. Disagreeableness, unwholesomeness, unpleasantness, severity (of disease, etc.). 5. Diseased condition. 6. Slowness, heaviness of pronunciation. 7. Weight, importance, gravity, dignity of character, etc. Gravitās annonae, dearness of the price of corn, Tac.
- grāvīter. adv.** 1. §Heavily, with weight. 2. (Of tones) Deeply. 3. Violently, severely, bitterly (of complaints, etc., or sufferings): gravior suspectus, looked on with great suspicion, Cic.; tulit hoc graviter filius, his son was greatly grieved at this, Cic. 4. Gravely, in a dignified manner, with authority, impressively (to speak, etc.).
- grāvo, as. v. a.** 1. To load, to burden, to weigh down. 2. To be oppressive to, i. e. to vex, to grieve, (esp. in pass.) to be vexed, to be annoyed: rogo ut ne graveris exedificare id opus, I entreat you not to be unwilling to complete that work, Cic.; Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus, Pegasus disdainful to bear a mortal rider, Hor.
- grēgālis, e. adj.** 1. †Belonging to a herd or flock. 2. Fit for the common herd, for the multitude; gregali sagulo amictus, clad in a common soldier's cloak, Liv.: (m. pl. as subst.) companions, associates.
- grēgārius, a, um. adj.** Of the herd: gregarius miles, a common soldier, Cic., Tac.
- grēgātīm. adv.** 1. In flocks or herds. 2. In crowds.
- grēmium, i. n.** The bosom, (lit. and metaph.) the lap: Aetolia medio fore Graeciae gremio continetur, Aetolia is almost in the heart (or centre) of Greece, Cic.
- §gressus, ūs. m.** A step, a pace: huc dirige gressum, hither direct your course (even by sea), Virg.
- grex, grēgis. m.** 1. A flock, a herd, a swarm (of any kind of animal): armenta gregesque, herds of cattle, or flocks of sheep, Ov. 2. (Of persons) A crowd, a multitude, a troop, a company: scribe tui gregis hunc,

enrol this man among your friends, Hor.; grega facts, in a body, Sall.

3. †A bundle (of things). [rare.]

†grunio, *la. v. n.* To grunt.

grunatus, *la. m.* Grunting.

grus, gruis, *m. f.* A crane.

Grynæus, *i.* A name of Apollo (from Grynæa, a town in Æolis).

gryps, gryphia, *m.* [γρύψ.] A griffin.

gubernaculum, *i. n.* [κυβερνάειον.] A rudder, a helm (lit. and metaph. of the government of the state).

gubernatio, *onia. f.* 1. A steering, a piloting. 2. direction, management.

gubernator, *oria. m.* 1. A steersman, a pilot. 2. A director, a governor.

gubernatrix, *icis. f.* A directress.

gubernare, *aa. v. a.* 1. To steer, to pilot. 2. To direct, to manage, to govern: e terrâ ne gubernaverit, do not let him think to steer the ship while remaining on land (i. e. let him not think to interfere in a business, or to get the credit of managing successfully an affair, of which he shares not the danger), Liv.

†gubernum, *i. n.* A rudder, a helm.

gula, *se. f.* 1. The gullet, the throat. 2. Gluttony: gulæ parens (fr. pareo), a mere glutton, Hor.

†gulosus, *a, um.* 1. Dainty (of an eater), luxurious. 2. Gluttonous, voracious.

†gulia, *se. m. f.* A glutton.

†gummi, *indecl.* Gum.

†gummosus, *a, um. adj.* Gummy.

gurgies, *itis. m.* 1. A whirlpool, a gulf. 2. §A sea: qui gurgies vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium est, a man who is a perfect flood of all kinds of vice and iniquity, Cic.: gurgies ac vorago patrimonii, a man who swallows up and devours (i. e. squanders) his patrimony, Cic.

gurgilio, *onia. m.* The gullet, the windpipe, the throat.

gurgustium, *i. n.* A small cottage, a hut, a cabin, a hovel.

†gustatorium, *i. n.* An antepast, a first course.

gustatus, *us. m.* 1. The sense of taste. 2. Taste, flavour.

gusto, *aa. v. a.* 1. To taste (lit. and metaph.). 2. To take a slight meal, to eat. 3. To touch lightly on: nullam partem, per setatem, sanse et salvæ reipublicæ gustare potuisti, by reason of your age, you had no opportunity of enjoying any share in the republic while it was sound and flourishing, Cic.; si gustarit lucellum, if she gets the least taste of profit, Hor.

gustus, *us. m.* 1. The act of tasting. 2. †Taste, flavour. 3. †Taste, discrimination. 4. †Some little thing to eat as a relish, a first course.

gutta, *m. f.* 1. A drop. 2. A spot, a natural mark (like the spots on a leopard, etc.). 3. §†A little, a small portion.

†guttatim, *adv.* In drops, drop by drop.

†guttatus, *a, um. adj.* Speckled, spotted.

guttur, *uris. n. and +m.* 1. The throat, the gullet. 2. Gluttony.

†guttus, *i. m.* A cruet, a small vessel out of which to pour a liquor in drops.

§Gygæus, *a, um. adj.* Of Gyges king of Lydia, Lydian.

gymnasiarchus, *i. m.* The master of a gymnasium.

gymnasion, *i. n.* [γυμνάσιον.] A gymnasium, a school (of any kind, esp. a school for gymnastic exercises): gymnasium flagri, a school for the rod, i. e. a person continually flogged, Plaut.

gymnicus, *a, um. adj.* [γυμνός.] Gymnastic.

gynæceum, *i. n.* [γυναικεῖον] also gynæcônitis, *Idis. f.* The woman's apartment in a house.

gypsatus, *a, um. part. fr.* gypeo. Marked with gypsum or plaster (as a

slave's foot, to show that he was to be sold for a slave, or the hand of an actor who performed female characters).

īgypsum, i. n. 1. Gypsum, plaster. 2. A plaster image.

gŷrus, i. m. 1. A circle (esp. that described by the movements of an animal), a circular course, circular motion. 2. A racecourse. 3. (Metaph.) A circuit, a career, a course (of action, of argument, etc.).

H.

Hābēna, m. f. A leather thong (esp. a rein.). 2. The lash of a whip. 3. (Metaph.) Anything which restrains or governs: *classique immittit habenas*, and he sets sail with all speed, Virg.; *irarumque omnes effundit habenas*, and he gives the rein to his anger, Virg.; *se lætus ad auras palmes agit, laxis per purum immissus habenis*, the palmtree triumphantly rises into the air, ranging through the pure sky without restraint, Virg.; *populi Latialis habenas*, the government of the people of Latium, Ov.

hābeo, ea, ul, ūtum. v. a. 1. To have (in every sense), to possess, to hold (of feelings, etc.), to cherish, to entertain: *de quibus habeo ipse quod sentiam, non habeo autem quod tibi assentior*, on which matters I know what I think myself, but I am not able at all to agree with you, Cic.; *hoc habet*, he has it, he is wounded (a current expression at gladiatorial shows), Virg. 2. To have in use, to use, to wear. 3. To keep, to detain (esp. in custody). 4. To consider, to esteem, to account: *magni habebatur*, it was considered of great importance, Cæs.; *dat signum ut quem suorum fugientem viderint pro hoste habeant*, he commands them to look upon any of their own men whom they saw flying as enemies, Liv.; (more usu. c. dupl. acc., as) *compertum ego habeo*, I look upon it as established, Sall.; *nec habeo quenquam antiquiorem*, nor do I consider any one as more ancient, Cic.; *segre habuit*, he was indignant, Liv.; *illud velim sic habeas*, I desire you to feel sure of (or to believe) this, Cic. 5. To treat: *uti equitatu agmen adversarium male haberet*, to harass the army of the enemy with his cavalry, Cæs.; *eos non pro hostibus habuit*, he did not treat them as enemies, Sall. 6. To be in possession of (the knowledge of a fact), to know: *habet consilia nostra*, you know my plans, Cic. 7. To have as a habit: *habebat hoc omnino Cæsar*, this was quite a habit of Cæsar's, Cic. 8. To make (a thing which requires continued action, as a journey, a march, a speech, a discussion), to hold (an assembly, a levy of troops, etc.): *querelæ quæ apud me de illo ipso habebantur*, complaints which were being addressed to me (or, which were being uttered in my house) respecting his own conduct, Cic. **Habeo** me, to be: *quæ cum ita se res haberet*, and as this was the state of the case, Cic.; *bene habet*, it is well, Cic.; *male se res habet*, it is a bad state of affairs, Cic.; *Terentia minus belle habuit*, Terentia was not so well, Cic. **In animo habeo**, to intend (to do). Sometimes *habeo* is used with a participle as a kind of auxiliary verb. *Nondum eum satis habes cognitum*, you do not as yet know much of him, Cic.; *habeo absolutum suave ſeros ad Cæsarem*, I have completed (lit. I have by me, in a state of completion) a winning address to Cæsar, Cic.

hābīlis, e. adj. 1. Handy, manageable, suitable, well suited to (usu. of things, sometimes of persons). (c. dat., c. ad and acc., sometimes sine c.). *Habilis vigor*, active vigour, Virg. 2. Ready, skilful (of persons).

hābīlitas, f. Handiness, suitableness.

hābīlīter, adv. In a handy manner, suitably, easily.

hābītābīlis, e. adj. Habitable, fit for dwelling in (or under, as a climate, etc.).

hābītātio, ōnis. f. A dwelling, a habitation.

hābītātor, ōris. m. An inhabitant, a dweller.

- hābīto**, *as. v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To inhabit. 2. (*v. a.*) To dwell, to live: cum his habitare curis, to spend one's life in these studies, Cic.
- hābītūdo**, *īnia. f.* Condition, state.
- †hābītūrio**, *is. v. a.* To wish to have, to wish for.
- hābītus**, *a, um, part.* of habeo, *q. v.*; also *†as adj. c. compar., etc.* In good condition, plump.
- hābītus**, *ūs. m.* 1. Condition, plight, state, general appearance, general character. 2. Habit, dress. 3. Disposition, character.
- hactenus**, *adv.* So far, hitherto, to this time, up to this point. Sed hæc hactenus, but enough of this, Cic.
- §Hadrīacus**, **Hadriaticus**, and **Hādriānus**, *a, um.* Adriatic, of Hadria, the Adriatic sea, or of the town of Adria in Picenum.
- hædīnus**, *a, um. adj.* Of a kid.
- hædus** *i. m.*, *dim.* †hædillus and †hædūlus, and *f.* hædūlea, *se.* A kid; (*p'.*) hædi, a small star in the constellation Auriga.
- §Hæmōnius**, *a, um. adj.*; *f.* also §Hæmonis, *īdis.* Thessalian: Hæmonia urbs, Trachis, Ov.; Hæmonius puer, Achilles, Ov.; Hæmonii equi, the horses of Achilles, Ov.; per Hæmonios arcus, violentique ora Leonis, between Sagittarius and Leo (in the zodiac), [because it was the Thessalian Centaur Chiron who was changed into Sagittarius], Ov.
- Hæreo**, *es, si, sum*, and **†shæresco**, *is*, *no perf. v. a.* 1. To stick, to cleave, to adhere, to stick fast, to remain firmly fixed (in any place, or in an opinion), to stand immovably (*c. in.* and *abl.* of the place in which, or *c. dat.* of that to which): hæret in salebrâ, it (a speech) sticks fast in the bad road, *i. e.* cannot get on, comes to a standstill, Cic.; in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hærebit, it will be a continued topic of conversation for, and be everlastingly remembered by, all nations, Cic.; Hæsit in iis poenis, he fell into, incurred that revenge, Cic.; facetum dictum emissum hæreere debet, a witty expression when shot forth ought to hit the mark (*lit.*, to stick in the target), Cic.; hæreere in iure ac prætorum tribunalibus, to be always loitering about the courts of law and the tribunals of the prætors, Cic. 2. To keep close to, to be attached to (a person, as a companion). 3. To hang upon the steps of (as a pursuer, *c. dat.*, or *c. in* and *acc.*). 4. To stick fast, to be come to a standstill, to be perplexed, embarrassed, to hesitate at (*c. in* and *abl.*): Hectoris Æneæque manu victoria Graium hæsit, in consequence of the valour of Hector and Æneas the victory of the Greeks was retarded, Virg.
- hæresis**, *is. f.* [*αἵρεσις.*] 1. A sect, a chosen doctrine or pursuit.
- hæsitantia**, *se*, and **hæsitatio**, *onis. f.* Hesitation, embarrassment: hæsitantia linguæ; also hæsitatio verborum, stammering, Cic.
- hæsitō**, *as. v. a.* 1. To stick fast, to remain fixed. 2. To hesitate, to be embarrassed, perplexed: linguâ hæsitantes, stammering, Cic.
- hālīmētūs**, *i. m.* [*ἅλς αἰετός.*] A sea eagle, an osprey.
- hālītus**, *ūs. m.* 1. Breath. 2. Exhalation, vapour, fumes.
- hālo**, *as. v. a.* and *†a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To be fragrant, to smell sweetly. 2. †(*v. a.*) To exhale, to breathe forth.
- †halter**, *ōris. m.* [*ἄλτηρ.*] A dumbbell used in leaping exercise.
- †hāma**, *se. f.* A water bucket, a fire bucket.
- hāmātus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Hooked, furnished with a hook. 2. Hook-shaped, curved. 3. †Attractive, winning.
- †hāmazo**, *as. v. a.* [*ἄμαξα.*] To yoke to a waggon.
- †hāmiōta**, *se. m.* [*hamus.*] An angler.
- hāmus**, *i* and *dim.* †hāmūlus. 1. A hook. 2. Anything hooked or crooked: curvos dedit unguibus hamos, he gave hooked claws to his feet (or talons), Ov.
- †hāphe**, *es. f.* [*ἄφῃ.*] The yellow sand with which wrestlers sprinkled themselves.
- hāra**, *se. f.* A pigstye.
- †hāriōlātio**, *onis. f.* A soothsaying, divination.

- hăriôlor**, *ăria*. *v. dep.* 1. To practise divination, to be a soothsayer.
 2. To talk nonsense.
- hăriôlus**, *i. m.*; and *f.* †**hăriôla**, *m.* A soothsayer, a diviner.
- harmônia**, *m. f.* [*ἀρμονία*] Harmony, concord.
- †**harpăgo**, *as. v. a.* [*ἁρπάγω*] To steal.
- harpăgo**, *ônia. f.* A grappling-hook, a drag, a grapple. 2. †A rapacious person.
- †**harpastum**, *i. n.* A ball to play with, a handball.
- §**harpa**, *es. f.* [*ἄρπα*] A scimeter, a curved sword.
- hăruspex**, *icia. m.* and *f.* †**hăruspica**, *m.* A diviner, a soothsayer, one who predicts from an inspection of entrails, a prophet.
- hăruspicinus**, *a, um. adj.* Of a soothsayer, of divination; *f.* as *subst.* the art of divination.
- hăruspicium**, *i. n.* Divination.
- hasta**, *m. f.* 1. A spear: *abjecit hastas*, he has thrown away his spear, i. e. he has lost his courage; *emptio sub hastâ*, a purchase made at an auction, because the things first sold by auction were military booty. 2. A hairpin, or pin to part the hair.
- hastatus**, *a, um. adj.* Armed with a spear. (*pl. m. as subst.*) The hastati, the front line of a Roman army when drawn up in order of battle: *mihi decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit*, he assigned to me (i. e. made me captain of) the tenth company of the hastati, Liv.
- hastile**, *ia. n.* 1. The shaft of a spear. 2. §A spear.
- hand. adv.** Not.—**handquaquam**. Not at all, by no means.
- haurio**, *ia, si, stum* and *sum. v. a.* 1. To draw (water, etc.; metaph. lessons, principles, hopes, etc. from any source), to take, to derive: *spero equidem mediis . . . supplicia haururum scopulis*, I hope that he will pay the penalty in the middle of the rocks, Virg. 2. To drink, to drink up (lit. and metaph. as a sword drinks blood, or a pupil imbibes lessons), to quaff, to drain to the bottom. 3. To inhale, to imbibe: *hausit cœlum*, he breathed the air, Virg.; *suspiratibus haustis*, having drawn a sigh, Ov.; *cum primæ lucem pecudes hausere*, when the first flocks saw the light, Virg.; *vocem his auribus hausi*, I drank in his words with these ears, Virg. 4. To swallow, to swallow up (lit. and as a bog swallows up), to devour (as fire does), to exhaust: *loca luminis hausit*, he drained the spot of light, or the place where the eye is set, i. e. he plucked out his eyes, Ov. 5. To tear up, to tear open, to pierce (with a weapon).
- †**hanstrum**, *i. n.* A machine for drawing water.
- haustus**, *ûs. m.* 1. A drawing, a right of drawing water. 2. A drinking, a draught: *haustus ætherii*, breath, i. e. soul, Virg.; *haustus arena*, a handful of sand, Ov.
- hebdōmas**, *ădia. f.* [*ἑβδομος*] The seventh day.
- hēbo**, *es*, no perf. *v. a.* To be blunt, torpid, inactive, dim.
- hēbes**, *ētis. adj.* 1. blunt, dull. 2. Dim. 3. Blunted (in any sense), obtuse, stupid. 4. Slow, lazy, sluggish. 5. Not acute, superficial (of oratory): *exercitus hebes*, an army of raw recruits, Tac.
- hēbesco**, *is*, no perf. *v. a.* 1. To grow blunt or dim. 2. To grow obtuse, stupid. 3. To be inactive, idle.
- hēbēto**, *as. v. a.* 1. To make blunt, to render less acute, to render stupid. 2. To make dull or dim, to dim, to dull, to render less visible: *vos mihi taurorum flammæ hebetastis*, you made the flames breathed forth by the bulls harmless to me, Ov.
- Hēcātēus**, *a, um. adj.* Sacred to Hecate, magical. *Saccis Hecateidos herbas*, with the juice of nightshade, Ov.
- Hectōreus**, *a, um. adj.* Of Hector, son of Priam king of Troy: *gente sub Hectoreâ*, under the Trojan race, Virg.
- hēdēra**, *m. f.* Ivy.
- hēdēriger**, *ēra, ōrum. adj.* Wearing crowns of ivy.
- hēdērōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Full of ivy.

Hei! *interj.* **Aha.**

†helciārius, *i. m.* [ἑλκω.] A hauler, a tower.

Hēliādes, *um. pl. f.* [Ἥλιδες.] The sisters of Phaethon: heliadum nemus, a grove of poplars (because they were changed into poplars), Ov.

Hēlios, *es. f.* The constellation of the Great Bear.

Hēlicōnia, *a, um. adj.* Of Helicon, a mountain in Boeotia sacred to the Muses. **†Heliconiades**, and **†Heliconides**, the Muses.

hellēbōrus, *i. m.* Hellebore.

Hellespontius, *a, um.* and **-tiasus**, *a, um.* On or of the Hellespont, worshipped at the Hellespont.

hēlops, *ōpis. m.* [ἑλλοψ.] A sturgeon.

Hēlōtēs, *arum. pl. m.* The slaves of the Lacedæmonians.

hēlustio, *ōnia. f.* Gluttony.

hēlus, *ōnia. m.* A glutton.

hēlus, *āria. v. dep.* To be a glutton. 2. To pour forth, to lavish.

helvella, *se. f.* Potherbs.

†helvēnāsus, *a, um.* and **†helvēolus**, *a, um. adj.* Palish yellow.

Helvētius, and **ētiēus**, *a, um. adj.* Of the Helvetii, the Swiss.

hēmērōdrōmus, *i.* [ἡμέρα δρόμος.] A man who runs all day, a courier.

hēmīcillus, *i. m.* Half an ass (as a term of contempt).

†hēmīna, *se. f.* A small measure.

hēmistichium, *i. n.* [ἡμιστίχιον.] A hemistich, half a verse.

†hēmāltritōus, *i. m.* A mild tertian argue.

hendēcasyllabi, *orum. pl. m.* Hendecasyllables, verses of eleven syllables.

Hennesus, *a, um.* and **Hennensis**, *e. adj.* Of Henna, a town in Sicily.

†hēpātārius, *a, um. adj.* [ἥπαρ.] Of the liver . . . h. morbus, love, Plant.

heptēria, *īdis. f.* [ἑπτὰ ἐρέσσω.] A vessel with seven banks of oars.

hēra, *se. f.* A mistress (of a house), a mistress.

herba, *se. dim. herbūla, se. f.* Grass, any green stalk, or blade, any green crop, herbage, a herb, a green or herbaceous plant: **herbam do**, I yield, Plant.

herbesco, *ia. no perf. v. n.* To grow into green stalks or blades.

herbāsus, *a, um.* **†herbīfer**, *ōra, ōrum.* and **herbōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Grassy, full of grass, producing grass.

†herbīgrādus, *a, um. adj.* Making its way through the grass.

Herōsus, *a, um.* [Ἡρακλος.] (An epith. of Jupiter as) Protecting the house.

hercisco, *ia. v. a.* (only in the phrase h. familiam, in pass. herciscenda familia). To divide (an inheritance).

heretum, *i. n.* (v. above). An inheritance: **heretum ciere**, to divide an inheritance, Cic.

Hercūle, *contr. Herole. adj.* By Hercules, in truth, really.

Hercūleus, *a, um. adj.* Of, belonging to, sacred to, founded by Hercules or his descendants: **Herculeæ arbor umbrosa coronæ**, the shady tree which furnishes garlands for Hercules, i. e. the poplar, Ov.: also **†Herculanus**, *a, um.* **Herculaneæ pars**, the tithe (as devoted to Hercules), Plant.

hērōdītārius, *a, um. adj.* Relating to an inheritance.

hērōdītas, *ātis. f.* Heirship, inheritance.

hērōdium, *i. n.* An hereditary estate.

hēros, *ōdia. m. f.* An heir, an heiress, an inheritor, a successor (even of inanimate things).

hēri, and **†hērū**, *adv.* Yesterday: **hodie atque heri**, the other day, Cat.

hērīfuga, *se. m.* One who runs away from his master.

hērīlis, *a. adj.* Belonging to the master or mistress of a family.

hermes, and **ma, se. m. [ἑρμῆς.] A pillar or statue of Mercury.**

†hernia, *se. f.* Rapture, hernia.

hērōicus, *a, um. adj.* [ἥρως.] 1. Of a hero, heroic. 2. **†Epic.**

hērōina, *se. f.* and **hērōis**, *īdis. (dat. pl. isin.) [ἥρωϊς.]* A heroine, a demi-goddess.

hēros, *ōia. m.* [ἥρως.] A hero, a demi-god.

hērōus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of a hero, heroic. 2. **Epic.**

hilaris, *e*, and (rare) **hilarus**, *a*, *um*, and dim. **hilarulus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.*

Cheerful, merry, light-hearted, jovial, gay, mirthful.

hilaritas, *atis*. *f.*, and **hilaritudo**, *inis*. *f.* Cheerfulness, gaiety, good humour, mirthfulness, hilarity.

hilaro, *as*. *v. a.* To cheer, to make cheerful, to gladden.

hilla, *arum*. *pl. f.* Entrails, sausages.

hillum, only in *acc.* and *abl.* A speech, a thing of no value : neque proficit hillum, and he does not get on a bit, Cic. (quoting an ancient poet).

hinc. *adv.* 1. From this place, hence. 2. On this side (as opp. to illinc, on that side) : hinc . . . hinc, on the one side . . . on the other : hinc atque hinc, on either or each side, Virg. ; hinc et inde, from different quarters, Suet. 3. †After this, henceforth : septimo hinc anno, seven years ago, Plin. 4. From this source, from this cause, hence, from this point : hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, on this Lucilius entirely depends, i. e. all his writings depend on the practice of this license, Hor.

hinnio, *is*. *v. a.* To neigh.

hinnitus, *ûs*. *m.* Neighing.

hinnulus, *i*. *m.* A young roebuck, a fawn.

hio, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To open, to stand open, to gape, to yawn. 2. (Esp.) To open the mouth. 3. (Of a speech) To be full of hiatus', to be unconnected. 4. To gape with wonder, curiosity, or desire for a thing : carmen hiare lyrâ, to pour forth a melody on his lyre, Prop.

hippâgogi, *orum*. *pl. m.* [ἵππαγγοί.] Horse transports.

hippocentaurus, *i*. *m.* A hippocentaur, a centaur.

hippodromos, *i*. *m.* [ἵππος δρόμος.] A hippodrome, a race-course.

hippodamus, *i*. *m.* [ἵπποδάμος.] Breaker of horses.

hippomânes. *a. indecl.* [ἵππος μάνομαι.] 1. A humour which flows from a mare at certain seasons. 2. †A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal; used as an ingredient in love potions.

hippotoxotæ, *arum*. *pl. m.* [ἵππος τοξότης.] Mounted archers.

hippurns, *i*. *m.* A gold-fish.

hir. *a. indecl.* The palm of the hand.

hircinus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of a goat, of goat's skin.

hircinus, *a*, *um*. Like a goat, strong-smelling.

hircus, *i*. *m.*, and dim. **shirculus**, *i*. *m.* 1. A goat. 2. A rank smell.

hirnea, *ae*. *f.*, and **hirnula**, *ae*. *f.* A small pitcher.

hirsutus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Shaggy, rough, bristly. 2. §Rude, coarse.

hirtus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Shaggy, rough, hairy. 2. §Coarse, unpolished.

hirudo, *inis*. *f.* A leech.

hirundininus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of a swallow.

hirundo, *inis*. *f.* A swallow.

hisco, *is* (no perf. or sup.). *v. a.* 1. To open, to gape, to yawn. 2. To open the mouth, to speak. 3. §(As *v. a.*) To utter, to speak of.

Hispanus, *a*, *um*, and **Hispaniensis**, *e*. *adj.* Of Spain, Spanish.

hispidus, *a*, *um*. Rough, shaggy, bristly : hispidos in agros, on the dirty fields, Hor.

historia, *ae*. *f.* [ἱστορία.] 1. History : si quid in eâ epistolâ fuit historia dignum, if there was anything in that letter worth giving a full account of, Cic.

historicus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Historical, belonging to history. 2. Well acquainted with history; (*m.* as *subst.*) a historian.

histricus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Belonging to actors, to the stage.

histrion, *onis*. *m.* An actor in a play, a performer.

histrionalis, *e*. *adj.* Of an actor, like an actor.

histrionia, *ae*. *f.* The art or profession of an actor.

hiuleo, *as*. *v. a.* To cause to gape, to split open.

hiulca. *adv.* In an unconnected manner.

hiulus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Gaping, cleft, split, opened, open. 2. (Of style) Unconnected. 3. †Gaping from eagerness, eager.

- hodie. adv.** 1. To-day. 2. At the present time, in the present age.
- hodiernus, a, um. adj.** Of to-day, done to-day, etc.: *ad hodiernum diem*, at the present day, Cic.
- homicida, æ. m.** [*homo cædo.*] A slayer of men, a murderer.
- homo, Inis. m.** 1. A human being (applied in this sense to women as well as man, but not joined with a fem. adj., though Cic. has *quoniam homo nata fuerat*, since she had been born a human being, i. e. mortal, Cic.). 2. A man (only in Plaut., used in opp. to *mulier*, a woman), (sometimes rather contemptuously), a fellow: *cum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset eum nihil hominis esse*, when Socrates had convinced Alcibiades that he was of no especial importance as a man, Cic.; *paucorum hominum*, a man of few friends, particular in his company, Hor.; *cum inter homines esset*, while he was alive, Cic.; *homines equitesque*, infantry and cavalry, Cæs.—*See Vir.*
- hommulus, i, homuncio, onis, homunculæ, i. ðim. of præc.** A little fellow, a mannikin.
- honestamentum, i. n.** An ornament, a grace.
- honestas, ætis. f.** Honourable consideration, honour, credit, respectability: *omnes honestates civitatis*, all the respectable part of the citizens, Cic. 2. Honourableness of feeling or conduct, honour, integrity, virtue. 3. Beauty, grace (rare).
- honeste. adv.** 1. Honourably, decently, becomingly, properly, creditably. 2. Fairly. 3. †Nobly (in point of birth).
- honesto, as. v. a.** 1. To honour, to do honour to, to dignify. 2. To adorn, to embellish.
- honestus, a, um. adj.** 1. Honourable (i. e. regarded with honour, honoured, distinguished, respected, respectable). 2. Honourable (i. e. virtuous, honest, good, full of integrity; (of a woman) chaste. 3. Noble-looking, fine-looking, handsome: *honesto loco natus*, born in an honourable rank of life, Cic.
- honor, and hōnos, ōris. m.** 1. Honour, repute, esteem: *suum Baccho dicemus honorem*, we will sing Bacchus his due praise, Virg. 2. Public honour (i. e. official dignity, office; preferment): *quem honoris causâ nominis*, whom I mention to do him honour, to show my respect for him, Cic. 3. §An honorary reward, an honorary offering, an oblation, a sacrifice, a gift. 4. §Ornament, beauty, grace: *præfari honorem*, to ask one's hearers' pardon for using an expression of ill-omen, etc. (as we say, By your leave, saving your presence); *honor præfandus est*, I must beg pardon for the expression, Cic.
- honorabilis, e. adj.** Honourable, which procures honour.
- honorarius, a, um. adj.** Given, or done, or said for the purpose of conferring honour, or showing respect, honorary: *honorarius arbiter*, an arbitrator chosen by the parties themselves, to show their respect for him.
- †honorâte. adv.** With honour, in an honourable manner.
- honoratus, a, um. part. fr. honore; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.).** Honoured, respected, honourable, respectable.
- honorifice, superl. centissime. adv.** Honourably, complementarily.
- honorificus, a, um. adj.** That does honour, honourable, complimentary.
- honore, as. v. a.** 1. To invest with honours, to do honour to. 2. To honour, to respect.
- †honorus, a, um. adj.** Honourable, doing honour to, complimentary.
- †hoplomachus, i. m.** [ὅπλα, μάχη.] A heavy-armed gladiator.
- hora, æ. f.** [ὥρα.] 1. An hour: *hora quota est?* what o'clock is it? Hor.; *in horas*, every hour, Hor.; *in horam vivere*, to live from hour to hour, from day to day, from hand to mouth, Cic. 2. §Time: *crastina hora*, tomorrow, Virg.; *omnibus horis*, at all times, Plin. 3. (In pl.) A clock. 4. (In pl.) The Hours, the goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons.
- †horræum, i.** A pickle made of young fishes.

thordeſceus, a, um, and **thordeſarius**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of barley. 2.

Ripe at the time of the barley harvest.

hordeum, i. n. Barley.

thōria, ō. *f.*, and dim. **thōriōla**, ō. A fishingamack.

hornōtinus, a, um, and **hornus**, a, um. *adj.* [ἐπιτος.] Of this year, produced or grown this year.

hōrōlēgium, i. n. [ὥρα λέγειν.] A clock, a dial.

thōroscōpus, i. m. [ὥρα σκοπέειν.] A horoscope, a nativity.

horrendus, a, um. *part. gerund. of seq.*; used also as *adj.* Dreadful, terrible, fearful, gloomy looking.

horreo, es, ui, and **horresco**, is, ne *sup. v. n.* and *§a. a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To stand on end, to stand erect, to bristle. 2. To shake, to tremble; esp. to shiver (with cold), to shudder (with fear). 3. To be of a horrid appearance, to look unsightly, to be terrible, horrible. 4. (*v. a.*) To fear, to dread. 5. To be amazed at.

horreum, i. n. A barn, a granary, a storehouse (used also of the hives of bees, the holes of ants, etc.).

horribilis, e. *adj.* 1. Horrible, dreadful, terrible, horrid-looking. 2. Amazing.

horride. *adv.* In a rough, uncouth, uncivilised manner.

horridulus, a, um, dim. of *seq.* Rough, rough-looking, miserable-looking.

horridus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Standing on end, bristling, rough, shaggy, (of bushes, etc.) prickly, unsightly-looking, ill-looking. 2. Rough, unpolished, uncouth. 3. Horrible, dreadful, frightful. 4. §Shivering with cold.

thorriſer, ēre, ēram, and **thorriſicus**, a, um. *adj.* Causing shivering, or shuddering, or trembling, terrible, dreadful.

thorriſice. *adv.* In a horrible manner.

thorriſico, aa. *v. a.* 1. To make terrible, to roughen. 2. To terrify.

thorriſōnus, a, um. *adj.* Sounding terribly.

horror, ōria. n. 1. §A standing on end, a bristling (of the hair). 2. A shaking, a shivering (from cold, or illness, or fear). 3. A trembling, fear, dread. 4. Religious awe. 5. †§That which frightens.

thorruma. *adv.* This way (after verbs of motion towards).

hortāmen, īnia. n., **hortāmentum**, i. n., **hortatio**, ōnia. *f.*, and **hortatus**, ūa. n. 1. An exhortation. 2. Encouragement, incitement.

hortator, ōria. m., and *f.* †-atrix, īcia. An exhorter, one who encourages, one who incites or prompts (c. gen. of the act to which).

hortor, āria. *v. dep.* 1. To exhort. 2. To incite, to encourage (c. ad and acc., or c. ut and subj., or c. *adj.*, or c. ne and subj.): te quidem hortamur omnes, currentem, ut spero, we all exhort you, who are, as I hope, willing (lit. running of your own accord; as we say, to spur a willing horse), Cic.

hortus, i. m., and dim. **hortulus**, i. m. 1. A garden. 2. A country-seat. 3. Garden-stuff, vegetables (Hor., Sat.).

hospes, ītia. m. *f.*, also *f.* **hospita**, ō. 1. A guest, a visitor, a sojourner. 2. An old family friend. 3. A stranger: hospes huiusce urbis, a stranger in, ignorant of the customs of, this city, Cic. 4. A host, an entertainer.

hospita. as n. *pl. adj.* 1. hospitable. 2. Foreign, unknown.

hospitālis, e. Relating to a guest, or to the reception of guests, relating to a host, hospitable: caedes hospitalis, the murder of a guest, Liv.; hospitale cubiculum, the guest chamber, Liv.; Jupiter hospitalis, Jupiter the patron of hospitality, Cic.

hospitālitas, atia. *f.* Hospitality.

hospitāliter. *adv.* Hospitably.

hospitium, i. n. 1. Hospitality, a hospitable reception. 2. An inn, a guest chamber, any place where wanderers can be received, hospitable shelter (even for cattle, Virg.).

hostia, ō. *f.* A victim, an animal sacrificed.

hosticus, a, um, and hostilis, e. adj. Of or belonging to an enemy, hostile ;
hosticum (as subst.), the enemy's territory.

hostiliter. adv. In a hostile manner.

+hostio, is. v. a. To requite.

hostis, is. m. f. 1. A foreigner (rare). 2. An enemy.

huc. adv. (After a verb of motion to, of addition, etc.) Hither to this place, to this point, to this height, to this degree (sometimes c. gen.) : *huc arrogantis venerat*, he had arrived at this pitch of arrogance, Tac. ; *huc illuc*, hither and thither, to and fro, up and down, in every direction.

hucine. (In asking a question) Is it thus far ? *hucine tandem omnia reciderunt* ? have then all things fallen so low as this ? Cic.

hujusmodi, and hujuscemodi. gen. of *hic modus* (see *modus*). Of this kind, of such a kind, such.

humane, and (more rare) humaniter. In a kind, courteous manner.

humanitas, atis. f. 1. The qualities, feelings, or inclinations of mankind, humanity, human nature : *quod est humanitatis tue*, which you owe to yourself as a man, Cic. 2. Humanity, humane conduct. 3. Gentleness, kindness, courtesy, good manners, good breeding, obliging disposition, politeness : *non politioris humanitatis expert*, not destitute of refinement and education, Cic.

humanitus. adv. 1. After the manner of mankind : *si quid mihi humanitus accidisset*, if any of the misfortunes to which men are liable had befallen me, i. e. if I had died, Cic. 2. +Kindly, courteously.

humanus, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to a man, to mankind, human ; what in any way is connected with man, used by him, done by him, done to him, etc. 2. Humane, kind, considerate, obliging, courteous. 3. Polite, refined, of good education, well informed.

humatio, onis. f. A burying.

humecto, as. v. a. To moisten, to wet, to bedew.

+humectus, a, um. adj. Wet.

humeo, es, and humesco, is, no perf. or sup. v. n. To be wet, moist : *humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram*, and Aurora had driven the shades of dewy night from heaven, Virg.

humerus, i. m. 1. The upper part of the arm, the upper arm. 2. The shoulder (prop. only of men, but used also of animals).

+humide. adv. By reason of moisture.

humidus, a, um, and dim. §humidulus, a, um. adj. 1. Wet, moist, damp, dank. 2. Rainy : *pontes humido paludum imponere*, to throw bridges over the damp ground of the swamps, Tac. ; *humida vina*, wine formerly liquid (now frozen), Virg.

§humifer, ōra, ōrum. adj. Containing moisture.

humilis, e. adj. [humus.] 1. On the ground, i. e. low, lowly, situated on low ground. 2. Short, small (in stature). 3. §Shallow. 4. Humble, inconsiderable, lowly, of low rank, of poor condition, insignificant. 5. Mean, abject, base.

humilitas, atis. f. 1. Lowness, want of height, lowness of situation. 2. Lowliness (of rank, birth, condition, etc.), meanness, insignificance. 3. Meanness, abjectness, baseness (of spirit, etc.).

humiliter. adv. 1. Low. 2. Meanly, abjectly.

humo, as. v. a. To bury, to inter.

humor, ōris. m. Moisture, liquid of any kind (applied with corresponding epithets to rain, tears, wine, milk, etc.).

humus, i. f. 1. The ground. 2. §A land (gen. *humus* as *adv.*, on the ground) : *humum ore momordit*, he bit the dust, i. e. died, Virg.

hyacinthinus, a, um. adj. Of a hyacinth.

hyacinthus, i. m. [ὕακινθος] The hyacinth (not the flower we know by that name, but some kind of iris).

Hyades, um. pl. f. [ὕαδες.] A group of stars in the head of Taurus, supposed to bring rainy weather.

hyæna, æ. f. A hyæna.

- hyālus**, *i. m.* Glass: hyali color, a bottle-green, Virg.
Hyantæus, and **Hyanteus**, *a, um. adj.* Boeotian, Theban.
Hyblaëus, *a, um. adj.* of Hybla. A mountain in Sicily, celebrated for its bees.
hýdra, *m. f.* A hydra, a snake.
hydraulus, *i. m.* [ὕδρω αἰολος.] A water organ.
†hydraulea, *m. m.* One who plays the water organ.
hydria, *m. f.* [ὕδρω.] A jug, an ewer.
hýdrōplous, *a, um. adj.* Dropsical, ill with dropsy.
hýdrops, *ōpis. m.* Dropsy.
hýdrus, *i. m.* A water serpent.
†Hýgēa, *m.*, and **Hýgēla**, *m. f.* The Goddess of Health.
Hýmen, *indecl.*, and **Hýménæus**, *i. m.* 1. The God of Marriage. 2. A nuptial song.
Hýmettius, *a, um. adj.* Of Hymettus, a mountain near Athens, celebrated both for bees and marble: trabes Hymettias, marble slabs, Hor.
Hýperbóreus, *a, um. adj.* [ὕπερ βορρæ.] Hyperborean, northern.
Hýpérion, *onis. m.* [ὕπεριον.] 1. The Father of the Sun. 2. The Sun.
hypodidasculus, *i. m.* An under-teacher.
hýpomnema, *ātis. abl. pl.*, also *atis. n.* A memorandum.
Hyrcānus, *a, um. adj.* Of the Hyrcani, a tribe in the Caspian Sea.
†hystēricus, *a, um. adj.* [ὕστερα.] Hysterical.

I.

- §Iacchus**, *i. m.* 1. Bacchus. 2. Wine.
iambēus, *a, um. adj.* Iambic.
iambus, *i. m.* An iambic foot, verse, or poem.
Īápētīōnīdes, *m. m.* A son of Iapetus, Prometheus, or Atlas.
Īapyx, *ygis. m.* The W. N. W. wind: equus Iapyx, a horse bred near the Iapygian promontory in South Italy, Virg.
Īasōnius, *a, um. adj.* Of Jason: Iasonia carina, the ship Argo, Prop.; Iasonius remex, a rower in the Argonautic expedition, Prop.
iaspis, *īdis. f.* Jasper.
Īber, *ēri. m.* A Spaniard.
Ībērus, *a, um.*, and **Ībērīcus**, *a, um.* Of the river Ebro, Spanish.
Ībi. adv. 1. These, in that place. 2. Then, on that. 3. In that particular, in that respect.
Ībidem. adv. 1. In the same place, just there. 2. Moreover.
Ībis, *is*, and **Īdis. f.** A bird considered sacred by the Egyptians, an ibis.
Īcārius, *a, um. adj.* Of Icarus, the son of Dædalus: Icarium mare, the southern part of the Ægean sea: Icarii Stella Canis, the Dogstar (as the dog of Icarus was changed into that constellation), Ov.
ideireo. adv. Therefore, on that account.
ichneumon, *ōnis. m.* An ichneumon, a kind of Egyptian rat.
īco, *is* (rare except in *pass. perf.*), **īctus sum**, etc. To strike, to wound, to smite: foedus quod iceraa, the treaty which you had made (because on making a treaty a victim was slain), Cic.; novā re consules icti, the consuls disturbed by the strangeness of the affair.
†ictērīcus, *a, um. adj.* Ill of the jaundice.
ictus, *ūs. m.* A blow, (lit. and metaph.) a stroke, a wound: mei pollicis ictum, the way in which I strike the lyre (with my thumb), Hor.
Idæus, *a, um. adj.* Of Ida, the name of a mountain in Crete, where Jupiter was nursed, and of another in Phrygia near Troy. 1. Cretan. 2. Phrygian, Trojan: Alma parens Idæa Deūm, Cybele the mother of the

gods, worshipped on Ida in Phrygia, Virg.; Idæus pastor, Paria, who kept his sheep on Ida, Cic.

Idalius, a, um. adj. Of Idaliūm, a city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus; *Idalia*, as (as *subst.*), Venus.

Idem, eadem, Idem, ejusdem, ei—, eundem, eandem, idem, etc. pro. 1. The same. 2. When followed by *qui*, the same as, more rarely *idem et*, or *idem ut*: si quaeratur idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, if the question be whether pertinacity be the same thing as perseverance (or whether pertinacity and perseverance be the same thing). 3. (When referring to a single subject) Also, at the same time: vidimus fuisse quosdam qui idem ornate et graviter, iidem versute et subtiliter dicerent, we see that there have been some orators who spoke with elegance and dignity, and at the same time (or, also) with cunning and subtlety, Cic.; idem pacis eras mediusque belli, you were equally suited at the same time both to peace and war, Hor.

Identidem. adv. Repeatedly, several times, over and over.

Ideo. adv. Therefore, on that account: si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus non ideo minus erit gubernator, but if he was carried out of his course by a storm, it does not follow on that account that he is not a pilot, Quint.

Idiota, æ. m. [ἰδιώτης.] An ignorant, inexperienced person, one not versed in the particular art or science in question, one of the laity.

Idomœneus, a, um. adj. Of Idomene, a city in Macedonia, Macedonian.

Idōneē. adv. In a suitable, sufficient, adequate, proper manner.

Idōneus, a, um. adj. Fit, suitable, adequate to, able, capable of managing, capable of doing; proper (of persons or things) (c. ad and acc., or c. dat. or sine c., § c. infin., also c. qui): idoneus non est qui impetret, he is not a proper person to obtain by entreaty, Cic.

Idūmœna, a, um. adj. Of Palestine.

Idus, ūs. f. The day which divides the month, depending on the number of nones in the month; therefore in March, May, July and October on the fifteenth; in the other months on the thirteenth. There were eight days of Ides, reckoned backwards, as in the case of the Calends: *Prid. Id.*, the day before the Ides, the 14th or 12th, as the case might be; *Tert. Id.*, the 13th or 11th, etc.; a. d. (i. e. ante diem) viii Idus Januariæ, the sixth of January, Cæs.; omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam, he (a usurer) got in all his money on the Ides (because the interest of borrowed money was paid on the Ides), Hor.

Igitur. adv. 1. Therefore, on that account, consequently. 2. Then (not in point of time): eamne rationem igitur sequere? would you then adopt that principle? Cic.

Ignārus, a, um. adj. 1. Ignorant, inexperienced, unacquainted with (often c. gen. of that with which). 2. Unknown.

Ignāve. adv. In an idle, indifferent manner, lazily.

Ignāvia, æ. f. 1. Inactivity, laziness, indolence, idleness. 2. Cowardice.

Ignāvus, a, um. adj. 1. Inactive, lazy, indolent, idle. 2. Spiritless, cowardly. 3. Motionless, not exerting oneself in the usual way; therefore (of a tree) unfruitful, (of a mouth) speechless. 4. Making inactive, rendering torpid (as cold, heat, etc.).

ignesco, is, no perf. or sup. v. æ. 1. To catch fire, to take fire, to become on fire, to kindle, to burn. 2. To become inflamed (metaph. of anger, etc.).

igneus, a, um. adj. 1. Of fire, on fire, burning. 2. (Metaph.) Fiery, ardent, glowing, fervid, vehement. 3. Under the disguise of fire, of the colour of fire, red.

ignotūlus, i. m. A little fire, a spark of fire: ignotulus desiderii tui, the violence of our regret at your absence, Cic.

ignifer, ōra, ōrum. adj. Bearing or bringing fire, fiery.

ignigēna, æ. m. Born in the fire (an epith. of Bacchus), whose mother Semele was killed by Jupiter coming to her clothed with lightning, etc.

ignipes, ōdis. adj. m. Fiery-footed.

ignipotens, entis. adj. Mighty in works wrought by fire, (as *subst.*) Vulcan.

ignis, is. m. 1. Fire (lit. and metaph.). 2. §(Esp.) The fire of love.

3. Fiery brightness, brilliancy: non pulchrior ignis accendit obsessam Iliam, no more beautiful object of love was the cause of the burning of besieged Troy, Hor.

ignobilis, e. adj. 1. Unknown to fame, obscure, destitute of renown.

2. Of low birth, mean, ignoble, base.

ignobilitas, atis. f. 1. Obscurity, want of renown. 2. Lowness of birth.

ignominia, æ. f. 1. Loss of reputation, ignominy, infamy, disgrace: ignominia senatûs, a disgrace inflicted by the Senate, Cic.

ignominiose. adv. In a disgraceful, ignominious manner.

ignominiosus, a, um. adj. 1. Disgraceful, ignominious. 2. ‡Banded with ignominy.

ignorabilis, e. adj. Unknown.

ignorantia, æ. f., and ignorantie, ōnis. f. Ignorance.

ignoro, as. v. a. Not to know, to be ignorant of, unacquainted with: nocturnis et avium itineribus ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, [pursuing Metellus] by night marches and out-of-the-way paths, he suddenly attacks the struggling Romans before his proximity to them is known, Sall.; ignoratus evasit, he escaped without being recognised, Tac.

ignosco, is, nōvi (perf. pass. not used in this sense). v. a. To pardon, to forgive, to excuse (c. dat. pers.) (when both the offender and the offence are mentioned, c. acc. rei, dat. pers.): ignoscentior, more forgiving, Ter.

ignotus, a, um. part. pass. fr. ignosco, but used in a distinct sense as adj. (c. compar. etc.). 1. Unknown. 2. Strange, foreign. 3. Obscure, of obscure origin. 4. (Rare) Unacquainted with, ignorant.

ilex, icis. f. The holmoak.

ilia, ium. pl. n. 1. The groin, the flanks. 2. The bowels, the entrails.

īliacus, a, um, and īlius, a, um. adj. Of Īlium, Troy, Trojan; (f.) īlias, ōdis. 1. A Trojan woman (esp. Helen). 2. The Iliad.

īliades, æ. m. The son of Iliā, Remulus, or Remus.

īleest. adv. 1. †Go, let us go. 2. †All is over. 3. Immediately, instantly.

īlicetum, i. n. A grove of holmoaks.

īlicus, a, um, and īlignus, a, um. adj. Of holmoak, made of holmoak.

īlium, i. n., and īliā, i. f., and īlium. n. Troy.

īllābēfactus, a, um. adj. Unshaken, unimpaired.

īllābor, ōris, lapsus sum. v. dep. 1. To fall, to glide, to flow into (c. ad or in and acc.; §c. dat.). 2. To fall upon. 3. To fall, to fall in ruins.

īllābōro, as. v. n. To work at, to work upon.

īllac. adv. 1. That way, on that side. 2. §Thither.

īllācessitrus, a, um. adj. Unprovoked, unattached.

īllācrȳmābilis, e. 1. Unwept, unlamented. 2. Not to be moved by tears, inexorable.

īllācrȳmo, as. v. n., and īllācrȳmor, āris. v. dep. 1. To weep over, to weep at, (c. dat.) to weep. 2. To give out moisture, to drip.

īllæsus, a, um. adj. Unhurt, uninjured.

īllæstābilis, e. adj. Joyless, cheerless, sad.

īllæqueo, as. v. a. To entangle, to ensnare.

īllātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. infere.

īllandātus, a, um. adj. Unpraised, not worthy of praise, infamous.

ille, a, ud, gen. illius. pron. 1. He. 2. That: Xenophon Socraticus ille, Xenophon the celebrated pupil of Socrates, Cic.; non dicam illius hoc signum ablatum esse et illud, I will not say that one or two statues were

- carried away from thence, Cic. Ille, when opposed to hic (q. v.) in an enumeration, means the more remote in order, i. e. the former; as [Dacus et Æthiops] hic classe formidatus, ille missilibus melior sagittis, the latter (the Egyptian) formidable with his fleet, the former more skilful with missile arrows, Hor.;—abl. *f.* as *adv.* illā, by that way, in that direction; illo, as *adv.* thither, to that place: hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, Cæsar thought that all these things had the same object (intended to the same point), Cæsa.; ex illo, from that time, Virg.
- illōcōbra**, *m. f.* 1. An allurement, enticement, attraction, charm. 2. †A decoy, a decoy bird.
- †illōcōbrōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Alluring, attractive.
- illectus**, *a, um. adj.* Unread.
- illectus**, *a, um. part. fr. illiceo*, q. v.
- †illectus**, *ūs. m.* Enticement, attraction.
- illēpīde**, *adv.* Inelegantly, in a manner devoid of wit or neatness.
- illēpīdus**, *a, um. adj.* Devoid of wit, of good humour, unmannerly, uncouth.
- †illex**, *ēgis. adj. [lex.]* Out of the pale of the law.
- †illex**, *icis. adj. [illicio.]* Enticing, seductive; (*m.* as *subst.*) a seducer.
- illibātus**, *a, um.* Untasted, undiminished, unimpaired.
- illibērālis**, *e. adj.* Unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, mean, ungenerous, disobliging, sordid.
- illibērālitas**, *ātis. f.* Illiberality, conduct unworthy of a freeman, meanness, sordid conduct.
- illibērālīter**, *adv.* In a mean, illiberal, sordid way.
- †illio**, *illuo, illoo* or *uo*. An old comic form of ille, q. v.
- illio**, *adv.* There, in that place (sometimes of a person): initium illie fuit, it began with him, Tac.
- illioio**, *ia, lexi, lectum. v. a.* To allure, to entice, to attract; (*usu.* in a bad sense) to seduce, to decoy, to inveigle, to mislead.
- illioītor**, *oris. m. [licitor.]* A mock bidder, a pretended buyer.
- illioītus**, *a, um. adj.* Unlawful, illegal, forbidden by the laws.
- illioo**, *adv.* 1. †There, in that place. 2. Immediately, at once. 3. As an immediate or necessary consequence.
- illido**, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To dash (one thing) against another (*c.* ad or in and acc., or *c.* dat. of the second object), to strike against, to dash, to drive.
- illigo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To bind, to tie, to fasten. 2. To entangle, to fetter, to embarrass. 3. To connect.
- illimis**, *e. adj. [limus.]* Free from mud, clear.
- illino**; also (very rarely) **illim**, *adv.* 1. Thence, from thence, from that place. 2. From that quarter, side, party or person.
- illino**, *is, lēvi, litum. v. a.* 1. To put on by smearing, to smear on, to lay on, to spread on. 2. To besmear, to bedaub: non fuco illitus, not daubed over with colour, Cic.; quodcunque semel chartis illeverit, whatever he has once smeared upon paper, i. e. written, Hor.
- illiquēfactus**, *a, um. adj.* Melted, liquefied.
- illiusus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. illido*, q. v.
- illitērātus**, *a, um. adj.* Illiterate, unlearned, uneducated.
- illitus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. illino*.
- †illuo**, *adv.* Thither.
- illōtus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Unwashed, dirty. 2. Not washed off.
- illuo**, *adv.* 1. Thither, to that place. 2. To that point: huc illuc, huc et illuc, up and down, to and fro, in every direction, Cic., Hor.
- †illuceo**, *es*; more *usu.* **illucesco**, *is, luxi, no sup. v. a.* To begin to shine, to dawn (of the day). 2. †To shine upon (*c.* acc., as *imperz.*): ubi illuxit, when day broke, as soon as it was dawn, Liv.; quum Populo Romano vox et auctoritas Consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, when the voice and authority of the Consul suddenly broke upon the Roman people in the midst of such perplexity, Cic.
- illūdo**, *is, si, sum. v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To play, to amuse oneself. 2.

- (*a. a.*) To make sport of, to jeer, to ridicule (*c. dat.* or *c. acc.*, †*c. in* and *acc.*): *illusas auro vestes*, garments delicately embroidered with gold, *Virg.*; *illasi pedes*, the self-deceived feet (of a drunken man, which cannot stand or walk properly, though they think they can), *Hor.*; *corpus illuisse dicebatur*, he was said to have seduced her, *Tac.*
- illūmino, aa. v. a.* 1. To give light to, to make light, to illuminate. 2. To make brilliant, to adorn, to embellish, to set off. 3. To make illustrious.
- †*illūmis, a.* Moonless.
- illūsiō, onis. f.* 1. Ridicule. 2. Irony.
- illustratio, onis. f.* Vivid representation.
- illustre. adv.* (chiefly in compar. *ius*). Clearly, plainly.
- illustris, a. adj.* 1. Lighted up, clear, light, bright. 2. Clear, plain, evident. 3. Illustrious, famous, renowned, celebrated, remarkable.
- illustro, aa. v. a.* 1. To give light to, make light, illuminate. 2. To make clear, to explain, to make evident. 3. To make conspicuous, notorious, to render illustrious.
- illūvies, ōis. f.* 1. Dirt, filth. 2. †Water left by a flood.
- imāginārius, a, um. adj.* Imaginary, fancied, existing only in the fancy.
- †*imaginatio, onis. f.* A mental image, a fancy, an imagination.
- †*imāginor, ōris. v. dep.* 1. To fancy, to imagine, to picture to oneself. 2. To dream.
- imāgo, inis. f.* 1. An imitator, a copy, an image, a likeness, an effigy of any kind, an impression on a seal, etc., (esp. an image of one's ancestors who have filled offices in the state). 2. §An appearance, a phantom. 3. An image as represented to the mind, a conception, an idea. 4. In rhetoric, a similitude, a comparison. 5. An unreal form, a shadow, a semblance: *vocis imago*, the reflection of the voice, the echo, *Virg.*; *jocosa Vaticani Montis imago*, the playful echo of the Vatican Hill, *Hor.*
- imbēcille. adv.* Weakly, feebly, faintly.
- imbēcillitas, atis. f.* Weakness, feebleness, imbecillity, helplessness (of condition, health, mind, body, &c.).
- imbēcillus, a, um. adj.* 1. Weak, feeble, powerless. 2. †Unsubstantial.
- imbellis, e. adj.* [*bellum*.] 1. Unsited to war, disinclined warlike, peaceful, timid, effeminate. 2. Weak, powerless.
- imber, bris. m.* 1. Rain, a storm or shower of rain, a shower (metaph. of arrows etc.). 2. §A raincloud, a cloud. 3. †(In *pl.*) Rainwater. 4. §Any water, the sea, tears, etc.
- imberbis, e. adj.* Beardless.
- imbibo, is, bibi, bibitum. v. a.* 1. To drink in, to imbibe (lit. and metaph.). 2. To imbibe an idea, to conceive a plan, to determine.
- †*imbito, is. v. a.* To enter.
- imbrex, icis. m.* A gutter tile, a tile.
- †*imbricus, a, um, and imbrifer, ōra, ōrum. adj.* Bringing rain, rainy.
- imbuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* 1. To wet, to moisten, to soak. stain, to imbue, (metaph.) to dye. 3. (Metaph.) To imbue (the mind, etc.) with, to train in, to instruct in: *tuum imbue opus*, inaugurate (be the first to try the effect of) your own work; *sanguine bellum imbuit*, she opened the war with bloodshed, caused the first shedding of blood in the war, *Virg.*; *illo eadem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten*, that ship by her voyage first initiated the sea, unaccustomed to such a burden, *Cat.*; *imbuis exemplum*, you set the example, *Prop.*
- imitābilis, e. adj.* That may be imitated, to be imitated.
- §*imitāmen, inis. n.*, and †*imitamentum, i. n.* An imitation, a resemblance.
- imitatio, ōnis. f.* 1. Imitation, the art of imitating. 2. An imitation, a copy.
- imitator, ōris. m., f. imitatrix, icis.* An imitator: *imitatrix ales*, the imitative bird, *Ov.*

imitator, aris. v. dep., also +imito, as (part. imitatus in pass. sense, Cic. and Ov.). To imitate, to copy, to represent, to portray, to counterfeit: *imitanda carmina*, poems (dramatic) to be represented by action, to be performed, Liv.; *stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obstis*, they supply the place of steel weapons with bludgeons, and stakes burnt at the end, Virg.

immādesco, is, fui, no sup. v. n. To become wet, to be wet.

immāne. adv. 1. Excessively, very greatly. 2. Terribly, fiercely.

immānis, e. adj. 1. Monstrous (in size), vast, huge, enormous. 2.

Fierce, savage, cruel.

immānitas, atis. f. 1. Greatness, excessive magnitude. 2. Cruelty, fierceness, inhumanity.

immansuetus, a, um. adj. Untamed, cruel, savage.

immātūritas, atis. f. 1. Untimely haste. 2. ‡Unripeness.

immātūrus, a, um. adj. 1. Untimely, premature. 2. Unripe; (of a maiden) not yet marriageable. 3. Dying before one's time.

immēdicābilis. adj. 1. Incurable. 2. Inflicting an incurable wound.

immēmor, ōris. adj. no neut. Unmindful, forgetful, forgetting (c. gen.). 2. †Forgotten.

+immēmōrābilis, e. adj. 1. Unworthy to be mentioned. 2. Indescribable.

immēmōrātus, a, um. adj. Unrelated, uncelebrated, new.

immensitas, atis. f. Immensity, vastness.

immensum. adv. Immensely, excessively.

immensus, a, um. adj. [in metior.] Immeasurable, immense, excessive, very large, boundless, endless; (n. as subst.) a vast space, boundless space.

immērens, entis. adj. Not deserving (injury), innocent.

immerga, is, si, sum. v. a. To dip into, to plunge into, to immerse (c. abl. or c. in and acc.): *se assentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immerait*, by his flattery he insinuated himself into the closest intimacy with Asinius, Cic.

immērito. adv. Undeservedly, unjustly.

immēritus, a, um. adj. 1. (In act. sense) Who has not deserved (esp. evil), innocent. 2. (Pass.) Undeserved, unmerited.

immersābilis, e. adj. That cannot be drowned.

immētātus, a, um. adj. Unmeasured, not measured.

immigro, as. v. n. To remove into, to enter (c. in and acc.).

immīneo, is, no perf. or sup. v. n. To project over, to hang over (c. dat.): *imminente Lunā*, while the moon is shining overhead, Hor. 2. To bend towards, to turn towards. 3. To adjoin, to be next to, to border on. 4. To keep close to (in pursuit), to follow closely. 5. To threaten (by proximity, of armies, nations, or places). 6. To impend, to be imminent (of fortune, events, dangers, etc.). 7. (c. in and acc., or c. dat.) To be intent upon, eager to obtain or to grasp, eager for: *Verres avaritia semper hiantē atque imminenti fuit*, Verres was of a covetousness always open-mouthed and greedy, Cic.

immīnuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. To diminish, to lessen, to contract. 2. To weaken, to impair, to damage.

immīnūtio, onis. f. 1. Diminution, a lessening, impairing: *immīnūtio corporis*, mutilation of the person, Cic.

immisceo, es, ui, mixtum. v. a. To mix in, to mingle, to intermingle: *immisceo me*, and *pass. immisceor*, to involve oneself in, to be involved in (c. dat.): *cum se immiscuissent colloquiis barbarorum*, when they had mingled in conversation with the barbarians, Liv.

immisērābilis, e. adj. Unpitied.

+immiseriorditer. adv. Pitilessly.

immisēricors, dis. f. Pitiless.

immissio, onis. f. A letting grow.

immitis, e. adj. 1. Not soft, rough, harsh, sour. 2. Harsh (in manner or feeling), cruel, savage, inhuman.

immitto, *is, misi, missum. v. a.* 1. To send in, to send against, to throw in, to throw against, to drive against, to thrust into (c. *acc.* and *acc.*): *jactam et immissam a te nefariam injuriam semper duxi*, I always thought that a wicked injury had been aimed and discharged at me by you, *Cic.* 2. To introduce, to instil into, to infuse into (c. *dat.*). 3. To set on, to instigate. 4. To install. 5. To let loose (esp. reins, etc.): *immissis rotis*, with swift wheels, *Prop.*; *immissa barba*, his beard which had been let grow; *immissi alii in alios rami*, branches which had grown into, become entangled with, one another, *Liv.*

immo, *adv.*; *conj.* the first word in its number of the sentence, scarcely ever later than the second (*immo* signifies "no," but with this peculiarity, that at the same time something stronger is put in the place of the preceding statement which is denied, *Zumpt*, § 277.). *Nay*, on the contrary; *nay* rather; one should rather say;—so that in some cases, esp. after a negative or interrogative sentence, it may be rendered, *aye*: *vivit? immo etiam in senatum venit?* does he live, do I say? *aye*, he even comes into the senate, *Cic.*

immobilis, *a.* Immoveable, motionless, unshaken.

immoderate, *adv.* Without rule, without restraint, extravagantly, without moderation, with extravagant grief, etc.

immoderatio, *onis. f.* Want of moderation, extravagance.

immoderatus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Boundless, immeasurable. 2. Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, violent.

immodeste, *adv.* Without moderation, extravagantly.

†**immodestia**, *ae. f.* Want of moderation, violence.

immodestus, *a, um. adj.* Without moderation, unbridled, extravagant, impudent.

immodice, *adv.* Without moderation.

immodicus, *a, um. adj.* Without moderation, without bounds, immoderate, excessive, unrestrained, extravagant (sometimes c. *gen.*): *as, immodicus laticus*, extravagant in his demonstrations of joy, *Tac.*; *immodici fluctus*, vast waves, *Ov.*; *immodicum rostrum*, a preposterously long beak, *Ov.*

immodulatus, *a, um. adj.* Badly modulated, inharmonious.

immolatio, *onis. f.* A sacrificing, a sacrifice.

immolator, *oris. m.* A sacrificer.

immolitus, *a, um. adj.* Built.

immole, *as. v. a.* (mola, because victims were sprinkled with meal). 1. To sacrifice, to immolate. 2. § To slay.

immerde, *es, di, sum. v. a.* To bite into, to corrode.

immorior, *oris, mortuus sum. v. dep.* To die upon or in (c. *dat.*): *immoritur studiis*, he works himself to death in his pursuit.

†**immeror**, *aris. v. dep.* To linger in; (metaph.) to dwell on.

immortalis, *e. adj.* Undying, immortal, everlasting.

immortalitas, *atis. f.* Immortality; (lit. and metaph.) imperishable fame.

immortaliter, *adv.* Infinitely, excessively.

immotus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Unmoved, unshaken. 2. Immovable, fixed, unchangeable.

†**immugio**, *is. iui, itum. v. a.* To roar in, to roar.

immulgeo, *es, xi. no sup. v. a.* To milk in.

immundus, *a, um. adj.* Unclean, dirty, filthy; (metaph.) foul, unbecoming.

†**immunio**, *is, iui, itum. v. a.* To fortify.

immunis, *a. adj.* 1. Free or exempt from any public duty or charge, exempt, free (c. *abl.*, more rarely c. *gen.*, common in poet.), idle (of a drone), *Virg.* 3. Without making presents (of a lover), *Hor.*; free from guilt, innocent, *Hor.*; *immunemque aequoris Arcton*, and the Bear which does not set in the sea, *Ov.*; *immunis rostroque intacta (tellus)*, (the earth) spontaneously and without being touched by the harrow [produced crops], *Ov.*

immunitas, *atis. f.* Exemption (from burdens, charges, etc.), freedom, immunity.

immūnītus, a, um. adj. Unfortified.

immurmūro, as. v. a. To murmur at, in, against or on.

immūtābilis, e. adj. Unchangeable, immutable.

immūtābilitas, ātis. f. Unchangeableness, immutability.

immūtatio, onis. f. A changing, an exchanging, a putting one thing or word instead of another.

immutātus, a, um. adj. Unchanged, unaltered.

immūtesco, is, tui (no sup.). v. a. To become dumb.

immūto, as. v. a. To change, to alter.

impācātus, a, um. adj. Not tranquillised, not peaceful; fierce, warlike.

impallesco, is, lui (no sup.). v. a. To grow or turn pale at (c. dat.).

impar. gen. āria. adj. 1. Unequal, unlike, dissimilar: *imparibus carmina facta modis*, poems written in verses of unequal length (i. e. in hexameters and pentameters). 2. Unequal to (i. e. inferior to, not a match for): *impar bello*, incapable of conducting war, Tac.; *impar dolori*, unable to support grief, Tac.; *certamen impar*, an unequal strife, Ov. (usu. c. dat., once c. abl.); *nec facies impar nobilitati fuit*, nor was her beauty inferior to her high birth, Ov.; *ludere par impar*, to play at odd and even, Hor.; *si toga dissidet impar*, if his gown is put on awry, Hor.

impārātus, a, um. adj. Not ready, unprepared; unprovided.

impārīter. adv. Unevenly, unequally.

impastus, a, um. adj. Unfed, hungry.

impātibilis, e. adj. Intolerable, unendurable.

impātiens, entis. adj. That cannot bear, that will not endure, impatient of (c. gen.): *impatiens irae*, unused to govern his wrath, Ov.; *impatiens restitit una viri*, one was disinclined to a husband, Ov.

impātienter. adv. Impatiently.

impātientia, ae. f. Impatience, inability to endure.

impāvide. adv. Fearlessly, undauntedly.

impāvidus, a, um. adj. Fearless, intrepid, undaunted.

impēdimentum, i. n. 1. A hindrance, an impediment, an obstacle. 2. (In pl.) Baggage, luggage.

impēdio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. [in pes.] 1. To fetter, to entangle, to hamper: *impeditus (cervus) cornibus*, [the stag] caught by his horns, Phædr. 2.

§ To encircle, to embrace, to crown: *frænis impediuntur equi*, the horses are harnessed with bridles, Ov. 3. To embarrass, to perplex. 4. To

hinder, impede, obstruct (the agent or the deed), (sometimes c. acc. pers., ab and abl., or abl. sine prep. rei; often c. no, quin, or quominus and subj., more rarely c. infin.): *ipsa disceptatio nobis impedita est*, the discussion itself was made intricate (was embarrassing) to us, Liv.

impēditio, onis. f. Hindrance, embarrassment.

impēditus, a, um. part. pass. fr. impedio; but used also as adj. (c. compar., etc.). 1. Encumbered with baggage. 2. Embarrassed. 3. Engaged, occupied, busy. 4. (Of ground, etc.) Difficult of passage, intricate, troublesome to find one's way through: *impeditis reipublicæ temporibus*, at a very perplexing crisis of the state, Cic.; *cum victoribus nihil impeditum arbitrantur*, as they thought there was no further difficulty in the way of the conquerors, Cæs.

impello, is, pūli, pulsum. v. a. 1. To push, to strike. 2. To drive on or forward, to urge on, to impel: *utque impulit arma*, and as he brandished his arms; *nervoque sagittam impulit*, and he discharged the arrow from the string, Ov. 3. To instigate, to incite, to stimulate, to persuade (c. in or ad and acc. of the object, or c. ut and subj.; §c. infin.): *animum labantem impulit*, he has gained influence over my wavering mind, Virg. 4. To repel, defeat, put to flight: *impulit mentem*, he gave an additional push to him in his fall, Tac.

impendeo, es, no perf. or sup. (Lucr. has *impensus. pass. part.*). v. a. 1. To hang over, to overhang (c. dat.). 2. To impend, be imminent, to threaten (c. dat., or c. in and acc.).

impendiōsus, a, um. adj. Extravagant.

- impendium, i. n.** 1. Money laid out, outlay, cost, expense. 2. Interest for money lent. 3. (‡Esp. in abl.) Loss.
- impendo, is, di, sum. v. a.** (lit. to weigh out). To lay out, to expend (lit.) money, (metaph.) to devote, employ, apply (time, labour, etc.), (c. dat., or c. in and acc. of the object).—See *Impensus*.
- impēnētrābilis. e. adj.** 1. Impenetrable. 2. ‡Unconquerable.
- impensa, m. f.** Expense, cost, outlay.
- impense. adv.** 1. At great expense. 2. Excessively, earnestly, eagerly.
- impensus, a, um. part. pass. fr. impendo** [once used by *Lucr.* as *part. fr. impendeo*, q. v.] ; but used also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.). 1. High, dear (of price). 2. Earnest, eager, zealous, vehement : *impenso*, at a high price, *Hor.*
- impērātor, ōris. m.** [*indūpērātor*, *Lucr. Juv.*]. 1. A commander-in-chief, a general (esp. a title conferred on a victorious general by his soldiers after a battle). 2. A governor, a ruler (used by *Sall.* of the consuls). 3. An emperor.
- impērātōrius, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to a general.
- impērātrix, icis. f.** She who commands, a mistress.
- impērātum, i. n.** A command, an order.
- imperceptus, a, um. adj.** Unperceived, unknown.
- §impercussus, a, um. adj.** Not struck : *impercussi pedes*, feet making no noise as they touch the floor, noiseless steps, *Ov.*
- §imperditus, a, um. adj.** Not destroyed, not slain.
- imperfectus, a, um. adj.** Imperfect, unfinished, incomplete : *cibus imperfectus*, undigested food, *Juv.*
- §imperforatus, a, um. adj.** Unpierced, unstabbed.
- impēriōsus, a, um. adj.** 1. Possessed of command, imperial, powerful, mighty, authoritative : *sibi qui imperiosus*, the man who has command over himself, *Hor.* ; *virga imperiosa*, the rod of authority, i. e. the fasces of the consul, *Ov.* 2. Imperious, domineering, tyrannical : *vix durare carinæ possunt imperiosius æquor*, the ship can scarcely withstand the sea that threatens to become its master, *Hor.*
- impērite. adv.** Unskilfully, awkwardly, ignorantly.
- impēritia. f.** Inexperience, ignorance, unskilfulness.
- impērito, as. v. a.** To command, to order, to rule.
- impēritus, a, um. adj.** Inexperienced, unskilful, awkward, ignorant (often c. gen.) : *nostræ consuetudinis imperiti*, unacquainted with our ways, *Cæs.*
- impērium, i. n.** 1. Military command (consuls and governors of provinces could not act as the commanders of armies till a *lex curiata* had invested them with the *imperium* : — See *Smith's Dict. Ant.* p. 508.). 2. Command, power, or right of commanding, rule, authority, power. 3. Supreme power, sovereignty, imperial power, empire. 4. A command, an order given. 5. An empire, realm : *erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia*, the province was full of lictors and generals, *Cæs.*
- §imperjūrātus, a, um. adj.** That is never sworn falsely by.
- impermissus, a, um. adj.** Forbidden, unlawful.
- impēro, as. v. a.** 1. To command, to order, to enjoin. 2. To command, to govern, to rule, to control (c. dat.). 3. To impose (a tax or contribution of any kind), to levy (c. acc. of the thing required, dat. of those who were to furnish it) : *imperat arvis*, he compels his fields to be productive, *Virg.*
- §imperterritus, a, um. adj.** Undismayed, unterrified, undaunted.
- impertio, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** 1. To share with, to give a share to, to impart to, to communicate to : *Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem*, *Terentia* greets you heartily, *Cic.* : *quæso . . . ut talem te nobis et populo Romano hoc tempore impertias*, I entreat you . . . to show yourself (or to be) such to us and to the Roman people on the present occasion, *Cic.* ; *pro his impertitis*, in return for these benefits, *Liv.* 2. ‡To present with (c. acc. pers., dat. rei).
- §imperturbatus, a, um. adj.** Undisturbed, unruffled.

impervius, a, um. adj. Impassable, impervious.

§impetis. gen., abl. impete. m. (no other cases). Violence, impetuosity.

impēto, is, ivi, itum. v. a. To attack.

impētrābilis, e. adj. 1. Obtainable by entreaty, attainable. 2. †Successful in entreaty.

impētratio, onis. f. An obtaining of a request.

impētro, as. v. a. To obtain or to accomplish by entreaty : a Sequani impetrat ut . . . he prevails on the Sequani to . . . Cæsar.

impētrio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. To obtain by favourable omens.

impētus, ūs. m. 1. An attack, an onset, an assault. 2. Impetuosity, violence, violent rapid motion, vehemence. 3. Impulse : animalia quæ habent suos impetus, animals which have their own instincts, Cic.

§impexus, a, um. adj. Uncombed.

impie. adv. Impiously, undutifully, treasonably.

impietas, atis. f. 1. Impiety. 2. disloyalty, treason, want of duty.

impiger, gra, grum. adj. Action, strenuous, prompt, energetic.

impigre. adv. Actively, strenuously, energetically.

impigritas, atis. f. Energy, activity, promptness.

impingo, is, pēgi, pactum. v. a. 1. To push, to drive, to strike (one thing) against (another), (c. dat. or c. in and acc.). 2. To give.

†impio, as. a. a. To render wicked : si me impiavi, if I have offended, Plaut.

impius, a, um. adj. 1. Impious. 2. Undutiful, wanting in duty or affection, disloyal, traitorous, treasonable : nullos impies Deos invocavi, I have invoked no Deities in unholy imprecations, Tac.

implacābilis, e. adj. Implacable, unappeasable.

implacābilit̄er. adv. Implacably.

§implacātus, a, um. adj. Unappeased, implacable, insatiable.

§implacīdus, a, um. adj. 1. Unquiet, restless, fierce. 2. Disturbed by noise.

implecto, is, xi, xum. v. a. 1. To entwine, to interweave.

impleo, es, ēvi, ētum. v. a. 1. To fill, to fill up (usu. ā. abl. of the more remote object ; when used metaph. often c. gen.) : adolescentem suæ temeritatis implet, she fills the young man with her own rash spirit, Liv. 2. To satisfy, to sate, to satiate. 3. To fill up, i. e. to complete, to finish. 4. To perform (a promise, an undertaking, a duty), to discharge, to execute, to carry out.

implexus, a, um. part. pass. fr. implecto, q. v. : vidua implexa luctu continuo, the widow abandoning herself to incessant grief, Tac.

impliōtio, onis. f. 1. An entwining, interweaving, intermixing. 2. Entanglement, embarrassment.

implicatus, a, um. and implicītus, a, um. part. pass. fr. implice; the form in -atus used as adj. Intricate, confused (of style, language, etc.). The form in -ītus. 1. Entangled, involved, mixed up with, or in. 2.

Inwoven, intertwined : colla manusque tenebat implicitus, he held her neck and hands in close embrace, Ov.; implicitumque sinu . . . abstatit, and he carried her off clasped to his bosom, Ov.; morbo, and in morbum implicitus, seized with an illness, both in Liv.

implicite. adv. In an intricate, confused manner.

impileo, as, avi, and ui, ātum and itum. v. a. 1. To enfold, entwine. 2. To envelop, to encircle, to embrace. 3. §To crown. 4. To entangle, to involve, to implicate, to mix up with. 5. To connect with (esp. in intrans.). 6. To engage, to occupy. 7. To embarrass, to perplex. 8. To make intricate, perplexing, embarrassing : implicatus comam læva, and seized his hair with his left hand, Virg.; dextræ ac parvus Iulus implicuit, the little Iulus seized (or attached himself to) my right hand, Virg.; implicuit materno brachia collo, he threw his arms round his mother's neck, Ov.; nunc huc inde huc incertos implicat orbes, he moves in hesitating circles in every direction (uncertain which way to flee), Virg.; implicuere inter se acies, they formed their lines of battle, Virg.

implōrātio, ōnis. f. An imploring (of assistance).

implōro, as. v. a. To invoke with lamentation, to entreat, to implore, to beseech (the person or a favour, esp. assistance): *mater filii nomen implorans*, the mother repeating her son's name with tears, Cic.

implūmis. e. adj. Unfledged.

impluo, is, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To rain upon (c. acc.). 2. ‡(*As impera*.) It rains on (c. in and acc., or c. dat.).

implūvium, i. n. A receptacle in the centre of a house to catch the rain water.

impōlito. adv. In an unpolished, inelegant style.

impōlitus, a, um. adj. Unpolished, unrefined, inelegant.

impollūtus, a, um. adj. Unpolluted, undefiled.

impōno, is, pōui, pōitum. v. a. 1. To place on, to put on (c. dat. or c. in and acc.). 2. To place in, to put in. 3. To embark (troops on board a ship). 4. To impose (as a burden, or duty, or tax) upon. 5. To assign, to give, to affix (a name, etc.). 6. To put (an end to hope, a finishing stroke to a work, etc.), to set (bounds to anything). 7. To set over (as a commander, a superintendent, etc.). 8. To impose upon, to deceive (c. dat.) [very rare].

importo, as. v. a. 1. To bring in, to convey in, to import, to introduce. 2. To bring upon (a calamity on anyone) (c. dat.).

impertīne. adv. Unseasonably, unbecomingly, rudely.

importūnitas, atis. f. Unsuitableness (in point of time or manner), unmannerliness, incivility, rudeness, insolence.

importūnus, a, um. adj. 1. Unfit, unsuitable. 2. Vexatious. 3. Uncivil, unmannerly, rude, morose, harsh, cruel, severe, surly. 4. §*Nat.* affording a safe harbour.

importuosus, a, um. adj. Without a harbour.

impotēs, ōtis. adj. Not master of, having no power of.

impositus, a, um, and syna. impēstus. part. pass. fr. impono, q. v.

impōtens, entis. adj. 1. Powerless, feeble, impotent. 2. (c. gen.) Unable to control, to restrain, to govern. 3. (sine c.) Violent tempered, unmanageable, extravagant in conduct, furious.

impōtenter. adv. 1. Weakly: *impotentius jam regi*, they [the elephants] began to be difficult to manage with sufficient power, i. e. they began to be unmanageable, Liv. 2. Violently, furiously.

impōtentia, es. f. 1. Weakness, want of power. 2. Violence, fury, want of control, of moderation, insolence.

imprēsentiā. adv. At present.

impransus, a, um. adj. Not having breakfasted, fasting.

imprēcō, āris. v. dep. To imprecate, to invoke as a curse.

impressio, ōnis. f. 1. A pressing, an impression. 2. An assault, an attack. 3. A division of time, (in speaking) an emphasis, an emphatic pause.

imprimis. adv. In the first place, especially.

imprimo, is, pressi, pressum. v. a. 1. To press upon or into, to empress, to stamp (an impression, etc.) upon (lit. and metaph.). 2. To impress, to stamp (the material which receives the impression), to engrave, to embroider (esp. in part. pass.): *impressa ubera*, teats pressed by sucking, Prop.; *staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes*, and spinning the fatal threads while pressing their thumbs on them, Ov.

imprōbatio, ōnis. f. Disapprobation, blame.

imprōbe. adv. Improperly, wickedly, scandalously.

imprōbitas, ātis. f. Badness, wickedness, dishonesty, depravity.

imprōbo, as. v. a. 1. To disapprove, condemn, blame. 2. To reject, to annul.

imprōbus, a, um. adj. 1. Bad, wicked, impious, unjust, dishonest, reprobate, shameless (used of other things besides men and their conduct), violent, stormy (of the sea), mischievous, deadly (of a snake). 2. Very great, excessive: *mons improbus*, a vast mountain, Virg.

imprōcērus, a, um. *adj.* Not tall, undersized.

imprōptus, a, um. *adj.* Not ready, not quick.

imprōpēratus, a, um. *adj.* Not hastened, leisurely.

imprōsper, ēra, ērum. *adj.* Unprosperous, unsuccessful.

imprōspere. *adv.* Unsuccessfully.

imprōvide. *adv.* Improvidently, imprudently.

imprōvidus, a, um. *adj.* Improvident, imprudent, rash.

imprōvisō. *adv.* Unexpectedly, in an unforeseen manner or time.

imprōvisus, a, um. *adj.* Unforeseen, unexpected: ex improviso (as *ēra*), unexpectedly.

imprūdēns, entis. *adj.* 1. Not foreseeing, not knowing beforehand. 2.

Not being aware of, ignorant. 3. Imprudent, rash, inconsiderate:

nunquam imprudentibus imber obfuit, the rain never comes upon them so

as to injure them without their having full warning to expect it, Virg.;

imprudens M. Servilium praeiterisse videris, you appear unintentionally

(or without being aware of it) to have passed by M. Servilius, Cic.

imprūdenter. *adv.* 1. Inadvertently, unintentionally, ignorantly. 2.

Imprudently, rashly.

imprūdētia, ē. *f.* 1. Inadvertence, ignorance. 2. Want of fore-

sight, imprudence, rashness.

impūbes, is, and ēris. *adj.*; only of men and what belongs to them. 1.

Not having arrived at puberty, not grown up, youthful: impubes male,

beardless cheeks, Virg. 2. Unmarried.

impūdēns, entis. *adj.* Impudent, shameless.

impūdēter. *adv.* Impudently, shamelessly.

impūdētia, ē. *f.* Impudence, shamelessness.

+**impūdicītia**, ē. *f.* Want of chastity, unchastity.

impūdīcus, a, um. *adj.* Immodest, unchaste.

impugnātiō, ōnis. *f.* An attack, an assault.

impugno, as. *v. a.* To attack, to assault, to assail (lit. and metaph.).

impulsio, ōnis. *f.*, and **impulsus**, ūs. *m.* 1. A striking against, a press-

ing against or on, an impulse, a shock. 2. Incitement, instigation, in-

fluence.

impulsor, eris. *m.* An impeller, an instigator.

impulsus, a, um. *part. pass.* from impello.

impūne. *adv.* With impunity, unpunished.

impūnitas, atis. *f.* Impunity.

impūnīte. *adv.* With impunity, unpunished.

impūnītus, a, um. *adv.* Unpunished, unchastised, unrestrained.

impūrītas, atis. *f.*, and +**impūrītia**, ē. Uncleanliness, impurity.

+**impūrātus**, a, um. *adj.* Defiled, polluted, vile.

impūre. *adv.* In an impure, profligate manner.

impūrus, a, um. 1. Unclean, impure, filthy, foul. 2. Profligate,

abandoned, infamous.

impūtātus, a, um. *adj.* Unpruned.

impūto, as. *v. a.* 1. To reckon, to bring out an account. 2. To im-

pute, to attribute, to ascribe.

Inus, a, um, dim. **Imūlus**. *superl.* from inferus, q. v. Lowest.—*in prep.* (c.

abl. and acc., c. *abl.*). 1. In, within, inside of. 2. In (of time),

during, in the course of. 3. In, among. 4. On (c. acc.). 5.

Into (after verbs of motion). 6. To, towards (lit. and metaph.). 7.

(Of time) Till: in praesens, for the present; in futurum, in posterum, for

the future, Cic.; in tempus, for a time, Tac. 8. Against (lit. and

metaph.). 9. On (a subject): in utramque partem disputat, he argues

on both sides, Cic.; Graecus in eam sententiam versus, the Greek line to

that purport, Cic.; quae in rem sunt, those things which are useful, Liv.;

in duas res id usui fore, that that would be useful for two objects, Liv.;

servilem in modum, after or in the manner of slaves, Cic.; treceni summi

in capita, three hundred sesterces a head, Liv.

Inaccessus, a, um. *adj.* Unapproached, inaccessible.

Inācesco, *is*, no *perf. v. n.* To become sour: *hæc tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus*, let these things be sour to you (i. e. let them embitter you) in all your senses, *Ov.*

Ināchius, *a, um.* 1. Of Inachus, the first king of Argos. 2. Argive, Grecian.—**Ināchides**, *se*, a son of Inachus (i. e. Perseus, or Epaphus).

Ināchia, *idis. f.* Daughter of Inachus (i. e. Io.): *Inachia bos*, Isis (identified by the poet with Io), *Ov.*

Inādustus, *a, um. adj.* Unburnt, unsinged.

Inædificio, *as. v. a.* 1. To build in or on. 2. To build up, to close by building or walling up.

Inæquābilis, *e. adj.* Unequal.

Inæquālis, *e. adj.* 1. Unequal, uneven, dissimilar, of different sizes. 2. Changeable, capricious: *inæquales procellæ*, storms that roughen the sea.

Inæquālitās, *ātis. f.* Inequality, unevenness, dissimilarity.

Inæquāliter, *adv.* Unequally, in an unequal manner.

Inæquo, *as. v. a.* To make even or level.

Inestimābilis, *e. adj.* 1. That cannot be counted, incalculable, invaluable.

2. That cannot be reckoned or depended upon. 3. Valueless, worthless.

Inestuo, *as. v. n.* To boil up in, to rage in.

Inaffectātus, *a, um. adj.* Unaffected, natural.

†Inalbo, *as. v. a.* To whiten, to make white.

Ināmābilis, *e. adj.* Not lovely, unlovely, unpleasant, odious, hateful.

Ināmāresco, *is*, *ui* (no *sup.*), *v. n.* To become bitter, to taste bitter.

Inambitiōsus, *a, um. adj.* Unambitious, simple, modest.

Inambulatio, *ōnis. f.* 1. Walking, walking about. 2. †A walk.

Inambulo, *as. v. n.* To walk about, to walk.

Ināmōnus, *a, um. adj.* Unpleasant, gloomy.

Inānimātus, *a, um*, and **Inānimus**, *a, um. adj.* Destitute of life, inanimate, lifeless.

†Inānio, *is. v. a.* To make empty, to empty.

Inānis, *e. adj.* 1. Empty, void (c. gen. or abl.). 2. §Unoccupied (of time). 3. Drained, exhausted, poor. 4. Unsubstantial, unreal (of a spectre, a shade, the shades below, etc.), lifeless. 5. Useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable, causeless, groundless. 6. Vain, silly: *si pulsat inanis*, if he knocks at the door empty-handed, *Prop.*; *absint inani funere nēniæ*, let there be no dirges at a funeral where there is no corpse, *Hor.*; *equus inanis*, a horse without a rider, *Cic.*; *inania famæ*, idle reports, *Tac.*; *n. as subst.*, an empty space, a vacuum, the empty air.

Inānitās, *ātis. f.* 1. Emptiness. 2. Empty space. 3. Uselessness, silliness, vanity.

Ināniter, *adv.* Vainly, uselessly, idly.

Inārātus, *a, um. adj.* Unploughed, untilled, without being cultivated.

Inardesco, *is*, *arsi sum. v. n.* To kindle, to take fire, to burn, to glow.

Inaccusatus, *a, um. adj.* Unaccustomed, unused.

Inattenuatus, *a, um. adj.* Undiminished.

Inaudax, *acis. adj.* Not bold, timorous.

Inaudio, *is*, *ivi*, *itum. v. a.* To hear, (esp. secretly) to overhear.

Inauditus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Unheard of, strange. 2. Unheard (in one's defence, etc.).

Inaugūre, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. To consult omens from birds, to practise augury, to divine. 2. To inaugurate, to instal, to consecrate (a priest): *id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat*, because Romulus had done that under the sanction of an augury, *Liv.*

†Inaures, *ium. pl. f.* Earrings.

Inauro, *as. v. a.* 1. To gild, to cover with gold, to inlay or embroider with gold. 2. To enrich.

Inauspicātus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Done or passed (as a law) without consulting the auspices. 2. †Inauspicious; *abl. n. as adv.*, without consulting the auspices.

Inausus, *a, um. adj.* What one has not dared to do, unattempted.

sinuatus, a, um. adj. That has not been cut down, that has not been thinned (as a wood).

incālesco, is, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To grow warm, to warm, to kindle; (lit. and metaph.) to glow with love, or hate, or inspiration, etc.

incalfacio, is, feci, factum. v. a. To warm.

incallīda. adv. Unskilfully, in a stupid manner.

incallīdus, a, um. adj. Devoid of craft, cunning, or shrewdness, stupid, dull, unskilful.

incandesco, is, dui, no sup. v. a. To become warm, to be hot, to become violent (of a disease).

incānesco, is, nui, no sup. v. a. To become white (with grey hairs, or foam, or flowers).

incanto, as. v. a. To consecrate with charms or spells.

incānus, a, um. adj. Grey, hoary.

incaasum. adv. 1. In vain, uselessly. 2. Without any fixed aim, at random.

incastigātus, a, um. adj. Unreproved, uncorrected.

incaute. adv. Incautiously, inconsiderately, carelessly.

incautus, a, um. adj. 1. Incautious, inconsiderate, careless, rash. 2. (More rare) Not guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected: [iter] intemtatum eoque hostibus incautum, a path not used, and on that account not guarded by the enemy, Tac.

incēdo, is, cessi, cecsum. v. a. 1. To go, to march, to proceed onwards (sometimes esp. in a dignified manner), to advance. 2. To come to, or on, i. e. to happen to, to befall (c. dat.). 3. (Almost as v. a.) To occupy the mind of, to seize (as a feeling, etc.), (c. acc.). 4. To arise (as an event, an idea, a report, etc.), (sine c.).

†inoēlēbrātus, a, um. adj. Not celebrated, not related.

†incendiaris, a, um. adj. Causing a conflagration; (m. as subst.) an incendiary).

incendium, i. n. 1. A fire, a conflagration. 2. (Metaph.) Violent flame (of love or anger), destructive flame (of any kind of calamity, unpopularity, loss of property, judicial conviction, etc.): se populare incendium priore consulatu semiustum effugisse, (saying) that in his former consulship he had not escaped the fire of popular condemnation without being scorched by it, Liv. 3. §A firebrand. 4. §†Great heat.

incendo, is, di, sum. v. a. 1. To set fire to, to set on fire, to kindle, to burn. 2. To make bright, to cause to shine, to illuminate. 3. To fire, i. e. to inflame, excite, rouse, stimulate (often c. ad and acc.). 4. (Esp. in pass.) To incense against, to make angry with (c. in and acc. of that with which). 5. †To ruin.

incensio, onis. f. A burning.

incensus, a, um. part. fr. incendo. 1. Stimulated, inflamed. 2. Incensed, angry.

incensus, a, um. adj. [censeo.] Not registered, not named in the censor's list.

inceptio. onis. f. A beginning, a commencing.

†incepto, as. v. a. To begin.

†inceptor, oris. m. A beginner, one who begins.

inceptum, i. n. 1. A beginning, a commencement. 2. An undertaking.

†incēro, as. v. a. [cera.] Genua incerare Deorum, to attach little waxen tablets on which vows are inscribed to the knees of the Gods, (therefore) to offer vows to the Gods, Juv.

†incerte and incerto. adv. Without any certainty.

†incerto, as. v. a. To make doubtful, to cause to waver.

incertus, a, um. adj. 1. (Of things) Uncertain, doubtful, not to be depended on, or foreseen with certainty, not certainly known. 2. (Of persons) Feeling uncertain, not knowing for certain, undecided, unresolved, hesitating (sometimes c. gen.): incertus sententiae, uncertain as to

- his own opinion, Liv.; *n.* as *subst.*, uncertainty : *incerta belli*, the uncertain events of war, Liv.
- incesso, is, ivi, and -cassi, no sup. v. a.** To attack, to assail (lit. in war etc., and metaph. with words, reproach, accusation, etc.).
- incessus, ūs. m.** 1. A going, walking, gait. 2. †An incursion. 3 †An entrance, an approach.
- inceste. adv.** 1. Without proper ceremonies, improperly. 2. Unchastely.
- incesto, as. v. a.** To pollute, to defile.
- incestus, a, um. adj.** 1. Unclean, impure, polluted, sinful, criminal. 2. Unchaste; (*n.* as *subst.*) unchastity.
- incestus, ūs. m.** Unchastity.
- inchoatus, a, um. part. fr. seq., but used esp.** Only begun, i. e. not finished, not complete, incomplete, imperfect.
- inchoo, as. v. a.** To begin, to commence: *tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras*, then he begins to erect an altar, while it is yet night, to the king of Hell, Virg.
- incido, is, cidi. [cado.] v. n.** (in all senses c. in and acc. or c. dat.). 1. To fall into or upon : *incidis undis*, you [O Sun] set in the sea, Ov. 2. (Metaph.) To fall into (a snare, a calamity, etc.), to fall in with, to meet : *quorum setas eorum tempora incidit*, whose age fell upon, i. e. coincided with that of those men, Cic.; *ne ipse incidat in Diodorum*, that he may not fall in with, i. e. agree with Diodorus, Cic.; *quodeunque in mentem incidisset*, whatever occurred to his mind, Cic. 3. To fall upon (as fear falls on a man, or as one falls upon, i. e. adopts a course of action) : *casu in eorum mentionem incidi*, I fell upon mentioning them by chance, Cic. 4. To fall upon, i. e. to attack. 5. To fall out, i. e. to happen, to occur.
- incido, is, cidi, clamm. v. a. [cado.]** 1. To cut, to cut in or into, to cut open, to clip, to prune. 2. To engrave, to carve. 3. To cut off, to break off, to interrupt, to put an end to.
- incillo, is. n. (case).** A ditch.
- †incillo, as. v. a.** To blame, to reprove.
- incingo, is, nxi, notum. v. a.** 1. To gird, to girdle, to surround; (*pass.*) to gird oneself, to put on as a girdle : *nitidæque incingere lauro*, and put on a crown of shining bay leaves, Ov.
- †incino, is, ui. v. a.** To sing.
- incipio, is, cēpi, ceptum. v. a. and n.** To begin, to commence.
- incise and incisim. adv.** In short clauses.
- incisio, ōnia f., and incisum, i. n.** A short paragraph.
- †incita, incitas . . ad incita, more usu. ad incitas redigere.** To bring to a stand still, Plant. ; fr. *incitus*, immovable ; a word used in no other form or phrase.
- incitamentum, i. n.** An inducement, an incentive.
- incitāte. adv.** Rapidly, violently.
- incitatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. incito ; used also as adj. (c. compar., etc.).** 1. Urged on to full speed, at full speed, rapid, swift : *cursu incitato*, in quick march, Liv.; *equo incitato*, at full gallop, Liv. 2. Swollen (of a river in a flood).
- incito, as. v. a.** 1. To urge on, to hasten, to put in rapid motion. 2. To excite, to stimulate, to spur on, to instigate, to arouse. 3. To excite to frenzy, to inspire (the Pythoness). 4. *incito me*, to hasten, to rush violently : *alii ex castris sese incitant*, others make a vigorous sally out of the camp, Cæs.
- incitus, a, um. adj.** Set in rapid motion, swift, rapid.
- †incivilis, e. adj.** Such as does not become a citizen, discourteous, unreasonable, churlish.
- inclamo, as, and †inclāmīto, as. v. a.** 1. To call out, to cry out, to call upon, to call to. 2. To cry out against, to revile.
- inclāmens, entis. adj.** Unmerciful, pitiless, severe, cruel.
- inclāmenter. adv.** Mercilessly, pitilessly, severely.

inellēmentia, *se. f.* Want of clemency, severity, cruelty.

inellinatio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A leaning, bending, inclining to one side. 2. Inclination (of the mind), favourable disposition. 3. Tendency. 4. Alteration, change.

inclinatus, *a, um. part. pass. of seq., but used also as adj. (c. compar. etc.).* 1. Inclined, disposed (*c. ad* and *acc.* of that to which). 2. Sunk, fallen (of one's condition, etc.), low, deep (of a voice).

inellino, *as. v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To bend, to incline, to make to lean: *hæc animum inclinant ut credam*, these things incline my mind to believe, *Liv.* 2. To direct (one's course, etc.): *quum omnem culpam in collegam inclinarēt*, as he was directing all the blame towards his colleague, *Liv.*; *genus inclinārat arenā*, he had knelt upon the sand, *Ov.* 3. To bend in a downward, or unfavourable direction: *prius Sol meridie se inclinavit*, the Sun began to descend from noon, i. e. it began to be the afternoon, *Liv.*; *se fortuna inclinaverat*, fortune had taken an unfavourable turn, *Cæsar.*; *mihi non oculos quisquam inclinavit euntes*, no one closed for me my sinking eyes, *Prop.* 4. (*v. a.*) To have a leaning, to incline (in the mind), to be inclined. 5. (In *act.* and also in *pass.*) To be defeated, to fall back, to retreat, to yield: *inclinare meridiem sentis*, you see that the noon is declining, i. e. that the afternoon is getting on, *Hor.*; *ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt*, when they saw that I gave way a little out of fear, *Cic.*

includo, *is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To shut in, to shut up, to confine, to keep in, to include. To close up, to obstruct. 3. To close, to finish.

inclusio, *ōnis. f.* A shutting up, confinement.

inlūstus, *a, um. adj.* Renowned, illustrious, celebrated, glorious.

incomnatus, *a, um, and +incomnia, e. adj.* Who has not dined or supped. **+incoḡitābīlis**, *e, tana, and +tatus, a, um.* Thoughtless.

+incoḡitantia, *se. f.* Thoughtlessness.

incoḡito, *as. v. a.* To devise, to meditate.

incoḡnitus, *a, um.* 1. Not known, unknown. 2. Not examined into, not tried (of a cause). 3. Not recognised, not claimed (property).

+incohibesco, *is. v. a.* To hold together.

incoīla, *se. m. f.* 1. An inhabitant. 2. A resident in a country (*usu.* a foreign resident, but *Cic.* has, *incolæ pene nostri*, men who were almost our countrymen, *Cic.*): *incola turba*, the natives, *Ov.*

incoīlo, *is, ul (no sup. in this sense). v. a.* To dwell in, to inhabit; (*as a. a.*) to dwell (*terras*, probably, being understood).

incoīlūmis, *a.* 1. Safe, uninjured, unhurt, safe and sound. 2. Unimpaired by age.

incoīlūmitas, *ātis. f.* A sound, unhurt condition, safety.

ḡincoīmītātus, *a, um. adj.* Unaccompanied, unattended.

+incoīmīdo, *as. v. a.* To insult in public.

ḡincoīmmendatus, *a, um. adj.* Disregarded.

incoīmmōde, *adv.* Inconveniently, unseasonably.

incoīmmōditas, *ātis. f.* Inconvenience, disadvantage.

incoīmmōdo, *as. v. a.* To be inconvenient to, to incommode, to annoy (*c. dat.*).

incoīmmōdum, *i. n.* Inconvenience, disadvantage, damage.

incoīmmōdus, *a, um. adj.* Inconvenient, disadvantageous, unsuitable.

incoīmmūtābīlis, *e. adj.* Unchangeable, unalterable.

incoīmpertus, *a, um. adj.* Not ascertained, not known.

incoīmpōsīte, *adv.* Without order.

incoīmpōsītus, *a, um. adj.* Not skilfully put together, not well arranged, inelegant, disorderly, in disorder (of an army).

incoīmptus, *a, um. ad.* Untrimmed, unadorned (*prop.* of hair, but *metaph.* of style, language, etc.), unpolished.

ḡincoīncessus, *a, um. adj.* Not permitted, forbidden, unlawful.

+incoīncillio, *as. v. a.* To conciliate, to gain to one's side (*esp.* to gain a person, etc., over, so as to set him against another).

- inecivus**, a, um. *adj.* Inelegant, awkward.
- inconcussus**, a, um. *adj.* Not shaken, undisturbed.
- incondite**. *adv.* In a confused, disorderly manner, inelegantly.
- inconditus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Not set in proper order, ill arranged, disorderly, in disorder, confused. 2. Uncivilised, unpolished. 3. †Unburied.
- inconsiderantia**, æ. *f.* Inconsiderateness, want of reflection.
- inconsiderate**. *adv.* Inconsiderately, thoughtlessness.
- inconsideratus**, a, um. *adj.* Inconsiderate, thoughtless, rash.
- inconsolabilis**, e. *adj.* 1. Inconsolable. 2. Incurable.
- inconstans**, antis. *adj.* Inconstant, inconsistent, variable, fickle, changeable.
- inconstanter**. *adv.* Whimsically, capriciously, in an inconsistent manner.
- inconstantia**, æ. *f.* Inconstancy, fickleness, capriciousness, inconsistency.
- inconsulte**, and -to. *adv.* Unadvisedly, inconsiderately, rashly.
- inconsultus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. §Without obtaining advice. 2. Inconsiderate, ill-advised, rash, indiscreet.
- inconsumptus**, a, um. *adj.* Unconsumed, unimpaired.
- incontaminatus**, a, um. *adj.* Uncontaminated.
- incontentus**, a, um. *adj.* With the strings not properly tightened, out of tune.
- incontinens**, entis. *adj.* Incontinent, unchaste, intemperate.
- incontinenter**. *adv.* Incontinently, intemperately.
- incontinentia**, æ. *f.* A not restraining one's desires, incontinence, intemperance.
- inconveniens**, entis. *adj.* Not agreeing together, dissimilar, incongruous.
- incoquo**, is, xi, etum. *v. a.* 1. To boil, to boil up. 2. To dye, to imbue (lit. and metaph., esp. in *part. pass.*).
- incorrectus**, a, um. *adj.* Not corrected.
- incorrupte**. *adv.* Incorruptly, honestly.
- incorruptus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Uncorrupted, unspoilt, pure. 2. Not destroyed, perfect. 3. Not corrupted, incorrupt, not bribed, honest, impartial, upright, unbiassed. 4. Genuine, real.
- incrēbro**, is, bui, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To become common, frequent, prevalent. 2. To become strong, violent, (of storms etc.): proverbio *increbuit*, it grew into a proverb, Liv.
- †incrēbro**, aa. *v. n.* To do a thing frequently.
- incrēdibilis**, e. *adj.* Incredible, not to be believed, extraordinary, strange (of persons only in Plant.).
- incrēdibiliter**. *adv.* In an incredible or extraordinary manner.
- incrēdulus**, a, um. *adj.* Incredulous, not believing.
- incrēmentum**, i. *n.* 1. Growth, increase. 2. Progeny.
- incrēpito**, aa. *v. a.* 1. To call out to. 2. To cry out against, to blame, to rebuke.
- incrēpo**, aa, ui, itum. *v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To make a noise, to sound, to be noised about: *simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus*, as soon as any suspicion of a tumult was noised abroad, Cic.; (as *impers.*): *quicquid increpuerit Catilinam timeri*, that at every sound there should be a dread of Catiline, Cic. 2. (*v. a.*) To cause to sound loudly, to utter loudly (as a trumpet utters a sound), to play loudly (a lyre), to strike so as to make a loud noise: *sævas increpat aura minas*, the breeze roars loudly with terrible threats, Prop. 3. To reprove, rebuke, upbraid, chide. 4. To urge on, to excite, to encourage. 5. To call on, to repeat the name of continually: *sabella pectus increpare carmina*, (to believe) that magic incantations can pierce the breast, Hor.
- increco**, is, ēvi, no sup. *v. n.* To grow, to increase.
- incrētus**, a, um. *adj.* Not separated from, mixed with.
- inermētus**, a, um. *adj.* (divided by *tnesis*, Inque cru.). Not made bloody, unbloody.
- incrusto**, aa. *v. a.* To incrust, to plaster or varnish over: *nos sincerum*

cupimus vas incrustare, we seek to smear over a sound jar with varnish (i. e. to make what is good look worse).

incubo, as, ui, itum. v. a. 1. To be in or on, to rest on. 2. To sit on (as a hen on eggs). 3. To brood over, to watch eagerly: incubantes

publicis thesauria, retaining sole possession of the public treasures, Liv.

4. To fall upon (one's sword): nova februm terris incubuit cohors, a new brood of diseases has settled on the earth, Hor.

incudo, is, di, sum. v. a. To forge, to sharpen.

incoloo, as. v. a. 1. To trample down, or in, to press in, to cram in, to foist in. 2. To inculcate.

inculpatus, a, um. adj. Unblamed, blameless.

inculte. adv. In an uncivilised, rude, or uncouth manner.

incultus, a, um. adj. 1. Uncultivated, untilled. 2. Neglected (in any way). 3. Uncivilised, unpolished, unrefined, uneducated. 4. Unadorned, uncombed (of hair), disfigured.

incultus, ū. m. Want of cultivation, of refinement.

incumbo, is, cubui. [see incubo.] v. a. 1. To lie upon, to lean upon, to rest upon. 2. To lean towards, to overhang (c. dat.). 3. To fall upon, to rush upon (c. dat., or c. in and acc.). 4. To stoop to, to bend one's attention to, to devote one's exertions to, to labour at (c. dat., or c. in or ad and acc.): incumbunt omni cogitatione curaque in rempublicam, they devote all their thoughts and anxiety to the republic, Cic.; omnes incumbunt lapsi generis sarcire ruinas, all labour to repair the ruin of their race fallen into misfortune, Virg.; ut eos qui audiant quocunque incubuerit possit impellere, that he may be able to turn those who hear him into whatever direction he himself leans to, Cic.; validis incumbere remis, to stoop to their vigorous oars (i. e. to labour with vigorous oars), Virg.

incunābŭla, orum. pl. n. 1. Swaddling clothes (metaph. a cradle, a birth-place): ab incunabulis, from his childhood, Liv.

incŭrātus, a, um. adj. Uncared for, uncured.

incŭria, æ. f. Want of care, carelessness, negligence.

incŭrŭsus, a, um. adj. 1. Careless, unconcerned, indifferent (sometimes c. gen. of that about which, more rarely c. abl.). 2. Carelessly executed, not made or done with care.

incurro, is, ri, sum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To run into, to, or towards. 2. (v. a.) To assail, to attack (lit. and metaph. with words (c. in and acc., or c. dat.). 3. (v. a.) To invade, to make an incursion into (c. in and acc.). 4. To project into, to extend into (as land into another territory). 5. To fall into (a course of action etc.) (c. in and acc.), to meet. 6. To happen to, to befall (c. in and acc.). 7. To fall upon (as an event falls on a particular day, etc.) (c. in and acc. or c. dat.): quis est tam lynceus qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? who is so sharp-sighted as never in such darkness to strike against anything, and so where to come against anything? Cic.

incurŭio, onis. f. 1. An assault, an attack. 2. An incursion, invasion.

incurŭo, as. v. a. 1. To attack, to assail, to assault (c. acc. or c. in and acc.). 2. To invade, to make an incursion into (c. acc.). 3. To run against (c. dat.).

incurŭus, ūs. m. An attack, an onset.

+incurvato, is, no perf. v. a. To bend down.

incurvo, as. v. a. To bend, to bow, to curve.

incurvus, a, um. adj. Curved, crooked, bent.

inŭa, ūdis. f. An anvil; *incudem eandem tundere*, (a proverb) to keep hammering the same anvil, i. e. labouring at the same thing, Cic.; *incedi reddere*, to remodel, Hor.; *in ipsa studiorum incude positi*, still occupied with their education, Tac.

inŭentio, ōnis. f. Blame, accusation.

inŭŭo, as. v. a. To accuse, to blame, to complain of.

inŭensus, ūs. m. A dashing against, a shock.

- ſinuoſtōditus**, a, um. *adj.* Unguarded, unprotected.
- incūtio**, ſa, cuſſi, cuſſum. *v. a.* 1. To ſtrike (one thing) againſt, or upon (another), (c. in and acc. or c. dat.). 2. To cauſe or occaſion (a feeling, etc.) to (a perſon), to ſtrike with (a feeling), to inſpire with (c. dat. perſa, acc. of the feeling).
- indāgatio**, ōnis. *f.* A ſearching into, an investigation.
- †indāgator**, oris. *m., f.* -ātrix, icia. An investigator, a ſearcher into.
- indāgo**, aſ. *v. a.* 1. To track. 2. To investigate, to explore.
- indāgo**, ſinis. *f.* An encircling, or enclosing of coverts with nets to prevent the game eſcaping.
- inde**. *adv.* 1. (Of place) From that place, from thence, from that quarter, from that ſource. 2. (Of time) After that, then, thereupon: jam inde ab incunabilis, from his very cradle, Liv.; inde adeo quod agrum mercatus es, ever ſince you bought the land, Ter.; inde loci, thereupon, Lucr.
- ſindēbītus**, a, um. *adj.* What is not due, what is not deſerved.
- †indēcens**, entia. *adj.* Unbecoming, unſightly.
- †indēcenter**. *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
- ſindēclinātus**, a, um. *adj.* Unchanged, conſtant (of a friend, etc.).
- indēcōre**. *adv.* In an indecorous manner, unbecomingly.
- ſindēcōris**, is, and **indēcōrus**, a, um. *adj.* Unfit (ſometimes c. dat. of that for which), unbecoming, unſeemly, diſreputable, diſgraceful: non erimus regno indecores, we will not diſgrace the kingdom, Virg.
- indēfenuſ**, a, um. *adj.* Undefended, unprotected.
- indēfeſuſ**, a, um. *adj.* Unwearied, untiring, indefatigable.
- ſindēflētus**, a, um. *adj.* Unwept for, unlamented.
- ſindejectuſ**, a, um. *adj.* Not thrown down, not deſtroyed.
- ſindēlēbīlis**, e. *adj.* Ineffaceable, everlaſting, immortal.
- ſindēlibātus**, a, um. *adj.* Untaſted, undiminished.
- indemnātus**, a, um. *adj.* Unconvicted, uncondemned.
- ſindēplōrātus**, a, um. *adj.* Unlamented, unmourned.
- ſindēprehenuſ**, a, um, ſyne. **prēmūſ**. *adj.* Undiſcovered, undiſcoverable.
- ſindeſērtuſ**, a, um. *adj.* Not deſerted, not forſaken.
- ſindeſtriotuſ**, a, um. *adj.* Not grazed by a weapon, unwounded.
- ſindētenuſ**, a, um. *adj.* Unhorn, unſhaven.
- ſindēvitātus**, a, um. *adj.* Not avoided.
- index**, icia. *m., f.* One who indicates, who points out, an informer (eſp. againſt criminals): quin continetis vocem indicem ſtultitiæ veſtræ? why do you not reſtrain your ſpeech, which only betrays your folly? Cic.; index digituſ, the forefinger, (becauſe that is uſed in pointing out). 2. A title or ſuſcription (of a book). 3. An inſcription. 4. §A touchſtone.
- †indicatio**, onis. *f.* A valuation, the price ſet on an article.
- †indicenſ**, entia. *adj.* Not telling: non me indicente haec ſunt, theſe things are not down without my ſpeaking, Ter.
- indiciuſ**, i. *n.* 1. A pointing out, a giving notice, an information, a diſcovery (to another): indicium proſitetur, he offers to give evidence, Sall.; erat indicium poſtulaturuſ, he was on the point of aſking to be allowed to give evidence. 2. A reward for giving evidence. 3. A ſign, token, indication, proof.
- indico**, aſ. *v. a.* 1. To point out, to indicate, to ſhow. 2. To diſcloſe, to give information of, to give evidence of, to reveal (usu. c. dat., once c. in and acc.). 3. To put a price upon: cum poſtulāſſet ut ſibi funduſ ſemel indicaretur, when he had begged to have a price once put upon the eſtate, Cic.
- indico**, is, xi, ctuſ. *v. a.* To declare publicly, to announce, to proclaim, to give public notice of. 2. To impoſe (a tax, etc.), to enjoin (a taſk, or a duty), (c. dat. perſa on whom): [ager] quo a Volaciſ exercituſ indictuſ audierat, where he heard that the army had been commanded by the Volaciſ to aſſemble, Liv.

indictus, a, um. *part. of prec.*, q. v.; also as *adj.* Not said, unsaid. 2.

Unsung, uncelebrated: *indictâ causâ*, without his cause having been pleaded, i. e. untried, unheard.

Indicus, a, um, and **Indus**, a, um. *adj.* Indian.

indidem. *adv.* From the same place, from the same quarter, from the same source.

indies. *adv.* From day to day, every day.

indifferens, *entia. adj.* In which there is no difference, indifferent.

indifferenter. *adv.* Indiscriminately.

indigena, *ss. m. f.* [*inda*, for *in*, *gigno*.] Born in the country, native; (as *subst.*) a native.

indigena, *entia. part. of indigeo*, but also as *subst.* A poor man.

indigentia, *ss. f.* 1. Want, indigence. 2. Insatiable desire.

indigeo, *ss. ui*, no sup. v. a. 1. To want, to need, to require (c. *abl.* or *gen.*). 2. To wish for, to desire (c. *gen.*).

indigeo, *ia. adj.* Poor, needy.

indigestus, a, um. *adj.* Unarranged, in disorder, confused.

Indigetes *Dii*. Gods who have become so, having been heroes, elevated by the gratitude of their countrymen to the rank of Guardian Deities.

indignābundus, a, um. *adj.* Indignant, full of indignation.

indignandus, a, um. *part. fut. of indignor*. To be thought unsuitable to, unsuitable to.

indignans, *antis. part. of indignor*; as *adj.* Indignant, impatient.

indignatio, *entia. f.* 1. Indignation. 2. (In rhetoric) Language to excite indignation.

indigne. *adv.* 1. Unworthily, shamefully. 2. Indignantly, with indignation: *indigne ferebant*, they were indignant, *Nep.*

indignitas, *antis. f.* 1. Unworthiness. 2. Meanness, scandalous character (of an event, action, etc.). 3. Indignity, insult. 4. Indignation.

indignor, *aris. v. dep.* 1. To consider improper, unfitting, unworthy. 2. To be indignant at (c. *infin.* or c. *quod*, and *subj.*, or c. *si* and *indic.*): *pontem indignatus Araxes*, the Araxes disdaining to bear a bridge, *Virg.*; *indignatum magnis stridoribus sequor*, the sea showing its indignation by loud roarings, *Virg.*

indignus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Unworthy, undeserving, not deserving (c. *abl.*, sometimes *sc. gen.*): *ad sublevandas hominum indignorum calamitates*, for relieving the calamities of men who did not deserve them, *Cic.*; *cur eget indignus quisquam?* why is any man left in want who does not deserve it? *Hor.* 2. Unworthy, unbecoming, undeserved: *indignæ hyemes*, severe winters, *Virg.*; *indignum est*, it is a shameful thing, *Cic.*; *indignum!* shameful, *Ov.*

indigus, a, um. *adj.* In need of, needing (c. *gen.*, sometimes c. *abl.*).

indiligens, *entia. adj.* Careless, negligent.

indiligenter. *adv.* Carelessly, negligently.

indigentia, *ss. f.* Want of care, carelessness, negligence.

indipiscor, *eris, deptus sum. v. dep.*, and **†-sio**, *ia*, no perf. v. a. To get, to obtain, to procure.

†indireptus, a, um. *adj.* Unpillaged, unplundered.

†indiscrētus, a, um. *adj.* Not easily distinguished, undistinguishable [*arg-ing*]: *sum cuique sanguinem indiscretum*, that a man's own family were inseparable from him (i. e. from his interests, in opp. to friends whose attachment may be dependent on circumstances), *Tac.*

indiserte. *adv.* Ineloquently.

indisertus, a, um. Ineloquent, at a loss for words.

†indispōsitus, a, um. *adj.* Destitute of arrangement, in confusion.

†indissolūbilis, *e. adj.* Indissoluble, indestructible.

†indistinctus, a, um. *adj.* Indistinct, obscure.

- indivīdūa**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Indivisible. 2. Inseparable; (s. *pl.* as *subst.*) atoms.
- indo**, is, didi, ditum. *v. a.* 1. To put or place in or on, to set on (c. *dat.* + c. *in* and *acc.*). 2. To place over (a bridge over a river, etc.). 3. To introduce. 4. To impart (a feeling), to inspire with (c. *acc.* of the feeling, *dat. pers.*). 5. To impose, to set over (as guards, etc.).
- indocilis**, e. *adj.* 1. Difficult to be taught, unwilling to learn, not docile. 2. Untaught, unpolished (of persons or works), uneducated, uncivilised: *indocilis pauperiem pati*, not having learnt how to endure poverty, Hor.; *et sciat indociles currere lymphas vias*, and let the water be able to run on in a way not taught to it, i. e. natural, Prop.
- indocte**. *adv.* In an unlearned manner, unskilfully.
- indoctus**, a, um. *adj.* Untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, illiterate, unskilful (sometimes c. *gen.*): *Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra*, the Biscayan who has not yet been taught to submit to our yoke, Hor.
- indolentia**, s. *f.* Freedom from pain.
- indoles**, is. *f.* Natural disposition, natural character, disposition (esp. good): *videtur esse in eo indoles*, there appears to be in him a naturally-good disposition, Cic.; *cum hac indole virtutum ac vitiorum*, with this character in respect both of virtues and vices, Liv.
- indolesco**, is, lui, litum. *v. a.* 1. To be in pain. 2. To grieve, to be vexed (*usu. c. infin.* and *acc.*, or c. *quod* and *subj.*; §also c. *acc.* of that at which).
- indomitus**, a, um. *adj.* Untamed, unbridled, unrestrained, unsubdued, unconquered: *indomitum Falernum*, indigestible Falernian wine, Pers.
- indormio**, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* 1. To fall asleep over (c. *dat.*). 2. To be indifferent about, careless about, indolent about (c. *in* and *abl.* or c. *dat.*).
- indotatus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Without a dowery, portionless. 2. §Without due honours (of dead bodies). 3. Poor, meagre, unadorned.
- indubitate**. *adv.* Undoubtedly.
- indubitatus**, a, um. *adj.* Undoubted, certain.
- indubito**, as. *v. a.* To doubt of (c. *dat.*).
- indubius**, a, um. *adj.* Not doubtful, undoubted, certain.
- induco**, is, xi, etum. *v. a.* 1. To lead, bring, or conduct into, to introduce (c. *in* and *acc.*). 2. To bring forward, to bring on (the stage, etc.). 3. To bring over, to put over (as a covering, c. *dat.*): *quæ subito pellibus induxerant*, which they had in their haste covered with skins, Cæs.; *tunicæque inducitur artus*, and clothes his limbs with a tunic, Virg. 4. To set down (in a list or account): *hic ager ingenti pecuniâ vobis inducetur*, this land will be set down (i. e. charged) to you at a monstrous price, Cic. 5. To erase (what is written, by drawing the blunt end of the stylus over it): *inducendi senatusconsulti maturitas nondum est*, it is not yet a fit time to annul (or matters are not yet ripe for annulling) the vote of the senate, Cic. 6. To lead (to a course of action), to induce, to persuade, to influence, to move, to excite (c. *in* or *ad* and *acc.*): *ut nunc eorum ducem conservare cupiam et in animum inducam*, that I should now wish and bring my mind (i. e. determine) to save their leader, Cic.; (also without *in*) *quod animum induxerat*, what he had brought his mind to, i. e. resolved to do, Cic. 7. To win over by deceiving, to deceive, to seduce.
- inductio**, onis. *f.* 1. A bringing in, an introducing. 2. (Sometimes, esp. on the stage) An exhibiting, exhibition. 3. ‡Induction: *inductio animi*, a determination, Cic.
- inductus**, ūs. *m.* Inducement, persuasion.
- †inducula**, s. *f.* A woman's undergarment.
- indulgens**, entis. *part.* from *indulgeo*; but also as *adj.* c. *compar.* 1. Indulgent (c. *dat.* or c. *in* and *acc.*). 2. Tender. 3. Obsequious, complaisant.
- indulenter**. *adv.* Indulgently, tenderly.
- indulgentia**, s. *f.* 1. Indulgence. 2. Obsequiousness, complaisance. 3. Tenderness, kindness.

indulgeo, es, ai. v. a. and ꝑ. a. 1. (v. a.) To indulge, to give way to, to gratify, to humour, to indulge in, devote oneself to: indulge ordinibus, give plenty of room between the rows, Virg. 2. (ꝑ. a.) To grant, to allow: indulgent patientium flagello, they submit patiently to the lash, Mart.; *pass. impera.*, si indulgeretur aviditate, if their rapacity was indulged, was allowed to have its way, Liv.

induo, is, ui, itum. v. a. 1. To put on (clothes, etc.), (c. dat. *pass.* if the person be expressed): induerat scalas, he had taken up a ladder, i. e. he had put his head between the rounds of the ladder to carry it, Ov.; quos . . . induerat Circe in vultus et terga ferarum, whom Circe had transformed and clothed with the appearance and skins of wild beasts, Virg. 2. To put on, to assume (a character, etc.): qui seditionem induerint, who involved themselves in treason, Tac.; nisi proditorem palam et hostem Thracea induisset, if Thracea had not openly shown himself (lit. put on the character of) a traitor and an enemy, Tac.; diversa induere, they took different sides, Tac. 3. Induo me (c. in and acc. or c. dat.), to enter into, to fall among, to get entangled among: quot pomis se fertilis arbor induerat, as many fruits as the fertile tree had clothed itself with, Virg.; cum se lux plurima sylvis induet in florem, when the numerous nut trees in the woods clothe themselves with flower, Virg.; non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, he did not attempt to clear himself, but spoke openly and rushed on his fate, Cic.—*induo. pass.* To put on oneself (c. acc. of the garment): sua confessione induatur ac juguletur necesse est, he must inevitably be entangled and destroyed by his own confession, Cic.; v. indutus.

indūpērātor.—See Imperator.

indūresco, is, rui, no sup. 1. To become hard, to become hardened. 2. To become hardy, strong: miles induruerat pro Vitellio, the soldiers were firm in their attachment to Vitellius, Tac.

indūro, as. v. a. To harden, to make hard: induratus, præter spem resistens, hostium timor [fit], by their resisting beyond their hopes the enemy's previous fear is hardening into courage, Liv.

Indus, a, um. adj. Indian: Indus dens, ivory, Cat.; India-flectere cunctis, to persuade by gifts of pearls, Prop.

+indusium, i. n. A shift, a chemise.

industria, æ. f. Industry, diligence, assiduity: ex, or de industria, on purpose, Cic. Liv.

industria. adv. Diligently, industriously.

industrius, a, um. adj. Industrious, diligent, assiduous.

indūtus, arum. pl. f. A truce.

indūtus, a, um. part. pass. fr. induo. 1. Put on (as a garment). 2. Clothed in (c. acc. of the garment, more rarely c. abl.).

+indūtus, ūa. m. Apparel, clothes.

+indūvis, arum. pl. f. Clothes.

+inēbria, as. v. a. To inebriate, to make drunk: qui . . . vinosus inebriet aurem, who, full of wine, will pour his drunken talk into your ear, Juv.

Inēdia, æ. f. [ēdo.] Abstinence from food, fasting.

Inēdītus, a, um. adj. [ēdo.] Not made generally known.

+ineffectus, acis. adj. 1. Ineffectual. 2. Weak.

+inēlābōrātus, a, um. adj. Not carefully worked up, inaccurate.

+inēlōgans, tis. adj. Inelegant.

Inēlōganter. adv. Inelegantly.

+inēluotābīlis, e. adj. [luctor]. From which one cannot escape by struggling, inevitable.

+inēmendābīlis, e. adj. Incorrigible, incurable.

+inēmōrior, eris, mortuus sum. v. dep. To die, to pine away even.

Inemptus, a, um. adj. Unbought, unpurchased.

Inēnarrābīlis, e. adj. That cannot be related, indescribable.

Inēnarrābīliter. adv. In an indescribable manner.

Inēnōdābīlis, e. adj. Inexplicable.

Ineo, is, ui, itum. v. a. 1. To go in, to enter. 2. To enter on, to

commence (an undertaking, a duty &c.), to form (a plan, an alliance, etc.).

3. To enter into, make one's way into (esp. into a person's goodwill, etc.).

4. To invade: *apud regem initam gratiam volebant*, they wished to gain the favour of the king, Liv.: *somnum inire*, to go to sleep, Virg.; *numerus haud facile iniri potuit*, the number could not easily be arrived at, Liv.

5. (As *v. n.*) To begin: *ab ineunte aetate*, from early youth, Cic.; *ineunte vere*, at the beginning of spring, Cic., (also in *pass. part.*) *initâ aetate*, at the beginning of summer, Liv.

Inepte, adv. Foolishly, impertinently.

Ineptus, arum. pl. f. Trifling, silliness, foolery.

Ineptio, is. v. n. To trifle, to play the fool, to act sillily.

Ineptus, a, um. adj. Silly, impertinent, foolish, absurd, unbecoming.

Inermis, e, also (rare) inermus, a, um. adj. 1. unarmed. 2. Defenceless. 3. (Metaph.) Unprepared, untrained.

Inerrans, antis. adj. Not wandering, fixed (of stars).

Inerro, as. v. a. 1. To wander: *si versus noster . . . summo ineret in ore*, if our verses are always on the tip of your tongue, Tib.

Iners, tis. adj. 1. (Rare) Without skill, not exerting or requiring skill.

2. Indolent, lazy, inactive, idle. 3. § Unproductive, barren, useless.

4. Motionless, stagnant (of water). 5. Tasteless, insipid. 6. Causing indolence or inactivity: *horae inertes*, leisure hours, Hor.

Inertia, ae. f. 1. Want of skill. 2. Indolence, inactivity, laziness, idleness: *propter inertiam laboris*, from aversion to labour, Liv.

Inéruditus, a, um. adj. Unlearned, illiterate, uninstructed.

Inesco, as. v. a. 1. To allure with a bait, to allure, attract. 2. To cajole, to deceive.

investus, a, um. adj. Borne up on, borne upwards.

Inévitable, e. adj. Inevitable, unavoidable.

Inévolutus, a, um. adj. Not unrolled (of a book), i. e. not opened.

Inexcitatus, a, um. adj. Untroubled, quiet.

Inexcusabilis, e. adj. 1. Inexcusable. 2. That does not require an excuse.

Inexercitatus, a, um. adj. Unexercised, untrained, unpractised, unskilful.

Inexhaustus, a, um. adj. Not exhausted, impaired, or enfeebled.

Inexorabilis, e. adj. Inexorable, that cannot be moved by entreaty, stern.

Inexperrectus, a, um. adj. Not awakened.

Inexpertus, a, um. adj. 1. Who has not tried, not experienced in, unpractised in, ignorant of, unaccustomed to (c. gen.). 2. That has not been tried, untried, unproved.

Inexpiable, e. adj. 1. Inexpiable, that cannot be atoned for. 2. Irreconcilable, obstinate (of a quarrel, etc.).

Inexplēbilis, e. adj. That cannot be filled, insatiable.

Inexplētus, a, um. adj. Unsated, unsatisfied.

Inexplicabilis, e. adj. 1. Inexplicable. 2. Impassable, from which one can scarcely extricate oneself (of roads, etc.).

Inexplōrātō. adv. Without examination.

Inexplōrātus, a, um. adj. Unexplored, unexamined.

Inexpugnabilis, e. adj. 1. That cannot be taken by storm, impregnable. 2. (Of a man) Immovable, firm. 3. Not to be eradicated or rooted up.

Inexpectatus, a, um. adj. Unexpected.

Inextinctus, a, um. adj. 1. Unextinguished, unextinguishable, insatiable, unappeasable. 3. (Of fame, etc.), imperishable.

Inextēpērabilis, e. adj. 1. Unsurmountable. 2. Impassable.

Inextricabilis, e. adj. Inextricable, from which one cannot extricate oneself.

infibre. adv. Unskilfully, of rude workmanship.

Infabricatus, a, um. adj. Unwrought, unsmoothed.

Inflictiæ, arum. pl. f. Bad jokes, coarse jests.

infictus, a, um. adj. Destitute of humour or wit, stupid, coarse, rude.

verius intalere Romani, the Romans advanced vigorously, Liv.;
 minibus inferendis, to be fond of bringing accusations against
 ma in eum lis capitis illata est, if any capital charge is brought

3. To wage (war) against, to carry on against. 4. To
 bury. 5. To give in (accounts), to enter in (an ac-
 count). 6. To induce. 7. To cause (a feeling to a person, or an

to inflict (an injury on a person): multa nostris
 flictis many wounds on our men, Cæs.

8. In-
 wards: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, and
 ut vero Æneas foribus sese intulit altis, but
 (or entered) at the lofty doors, Virg.; ne
 that no one might put himself in danger

infimus, contr. Imus). 1. Low,
 the lower world, belonging to, or in
 hades below, the inhabitants of
 undus, they would want to raise
 the Mediterranean Sea off the
 lower. 2. Later, living

on inferiora secutus, fol-
 lowing. —Superl. infimus, Imus.

3. (Esp. in the uncon-
 sciousness. 3. (§Imus) The last:

an sigh from the bottom of her heart,

they entreated with the most humble soli-
 citation. 3. (§Imus) The last:

an, to the end, to the last, at last, Hor.

sup. v. a. To grow hot, to boil.

hostile manner.

.. To infest, to disturb, to attack.

um. adj. Hostile, unfavourable, troublesome. 2. Unsafe,

harmed: quum infestis pilis procurrissem, when they had advanced with
 spears levelled at the enemy, Cic.; infestis signis in Pompeii equites im-
 petum fecerunt, advancing their standards they charged Pompey's cavalry,
 Cæs.

inficere, *is, feci, factum. v. a.* 1. To stain, to dye, to tinge, to colour, to
 discolour, to change the colour of. 2. To mix. 3. To taint, to infect,
 to spoil, to corrupt. 4. To imbue, to instruct: nigrique volumina fumi
 infecere diem, and volumes of black smoke darkened the day, Ov.

infidélis, *e. adj.* Unfaithful, faithless, not to be trusted.

infidélitas, *âtis. f.* Faithlessness, unfaithfulness.

infidas, *a, um. adj.* Unfaithful, faithless, not to be trusted.

infigo, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* To fix in, to fasten in, to fix: infixum sub pectore
 vulnus, the wound with which her breast was pierced, Virg.; Vologesi
 vetus et penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, it was an old and
 thoroughly determined plan of Vologeses to avoid encountering the Roman
 arms, Tac.

infimus, *a, um.*—See Inferus.

infindo, *is, fidi, fissum. v. a.* To cleave: infindunt pariter sulcos, they all
 in a row cut furrows (in the sea, plough the sea), Virg.

infinitas, *âtis. f.* Boundless extent, immensity, infinity.

infinitè, *adv.* Without bounds, boundlessly, infinitely.

infinitus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Boundless, infinite, immense, endless, ceaseless.
 2. Indefinite.

infirmatio, *onis. f.* 1. An invalidating. 2. A refuting, refutation.

infirmè, *adv.* Weakly, in a slight degree.

infirmitas, *âtis. f.* 1. Want of strength, weakness, feebleness: infirmi-
 tas animi, want of courage, Cic. 2. ‡Bad health. 3. Fickleness,
 want of firmness: patiendum huic infirmitati est quodcumque vos censue-
 rit, they as the weaker sex must submit to whatever you decide, Liv.

infecundus, a, um. adj. Devoid of eloquence, ineloquent.

infamia, ae. f. Ill fame, ill report, disgrace, infamy, ignominy.

infamia, e. adj. Of bad character, disreputable, discredibly notorious, infamous (used also of other things besides men and their conduct): infames scopuli, rocks infamous for the number of ships wrecked on them, Hor.; Alpes infames frigoribus, the Alps intolerable by reason of the cold Liv.; non anus infami carmine rumpet humum, no old woman shall cleave asunder the ground with wicked magical incantations, Ov.; infamis digitus, the middle finger, Pers.

infamo, as. v. a. To bring into ill repute, to make notorious for disgrace: infamandae rei causâ, with a view to putting the matter in the worst light, Liv.

infandus, a, um. adj. [For.] Unspeakable, unutterable, shocking, horrible, monstrous, wicked (very rarely used of persons): (a. pl. as adv.) infanda furens, raging horribly, Virg.

infans, antis. adj. 1. Speechless, dumb, not having yet learned to speak. 2. Of an infant. 3. Infantine, childish, silly (also m. f. as subst. an infant, a baby): infantes statuæ, new statues, Hor. (according to Bentley, statues which do not speak where everything else does, being placed in the Forum).

infantia, ae. f. 1. †Inability to speak. 2. Want of eloquence. 3. (Most usual) Infancy, childhood.

infarcio or -ercio, eis, ei, tum. v. a. 1. To stuff in, to cram in. 2. †To fill.

infatuo, as. v. a. To render foolish, to infatuate, to make a fool of.

infaustus, a, um. adj. Unfortunate, ill-omened (not of persons).

infector, ōris. m. A dyer.

infectus, a, um. adj. Not made, not done, not effected, left undone, unfinished: infectâ victoriâ, if you do not obtain the victory, Liv.; infectum argentum, uncoined silver, Liv.; neque diffinget infectumque reddet quod fugiens semel hora vexit, nor can he undo what flying time has once borne along with it as done, Hor.; rex nihil jam infectum Metello credens, the king thinking that nothing now remained to be done by Metellus, Sall.

infectus, a, um. part. pass. from inficio, q. v.

infecundus, a, um. adj. Unfruitful.

†infelicitas, atis. f. Infelicity, ill-fortune.

infelicitèr. adv. 1. Unluckily. 2. Unsuccessfully.

†infelico, as, and †licito, as. To render unhappy.

infelix, iois. adj. 1. Unfruitful, not fertile. 2. Unfortunate, unhappy (both of persons and events), disastrous: arbor infelix, the gallows, Cic.

in senso. adv. In a hostile spirit or manner.

†in senso, as. v. a. 1. To treat in a hostile manner, to ravage. 2. (As v. n.) To be hostile, unfriendly.

insensus, a, um. adj. 1. Hostile, unfriendly, enraged (sometimes c. dat.): valetudo insensa, delicate health, Tac.: insensius servitium, a more oppressive slavery, Tac.

infercio, v. infarcio.

infēris, arum. pl. f. Sacrifices in honour of the dead.

†§infernē. adv. Below.

infernus, a, um. adj. 1. Lower, lying beneath. 2. Infernal (of or belonging to the shades below, or to Hell; in Hell, Hellish): inferna Juno, Proserpine, Virg.; inferna palus, the Styx, Ov.; inferna ratis, the boat of Charon, Prop.; inferna rota, the wheel of Ixion, Prop.; infernae umbræ, the ghosts of the dead, Tac.; Theseus infernis testatur, Theseus bears witness to the shades below, Prop.

infēro, fers, tūli, illātum. v. a. 1. To carry, bring, or bear (anything) to or into, to bring on, to place on (c. dat. or c. in and acc.). 2. To advance, to bear forward, to cause to advance (standards), to bear against:

gradum acinus intulere Romani, the Romans advanced vigorously, Liv.; *delectari criminibus inferendis*, to be fond of bringing accusations against people, Cic.; *siqua in eum lis capitis illata est*, if any capital charge is brought against him, Cic. 3. To wage (war) against, to carry on against. 4. To bear to burial, to bury. 5. To give in (accounts), to enter in (an account). 6. To introduce. 7. To cause (a feeling to a person, or an obstacle to an action); to inflict (an injury on a person): *multa nostris vulnera inferebant*, they inflicted many wounds on our men, Cæs. 8. Infero me, to go to, to proceed onwards: *atque etiam se ipso inferebat*, and he even came himself, Cic.; *ut vero Æneas foribus sese intulit altia*, but when Æneas presented himself (or entered) at the lofty doors, Virg.; *ne quis se in vitæ discrimen inferret*, that no one might put himself in danger of his life, Cic.

inferus, a, um (*comp. inferior, superl. infimus, contr. imus*). 1. Low, beneath, underneath. 2. (Esp.) In the lower world, belonging to, or in the shades below; (*pl. m. as subst.*) the shades below, the inhabitants of the shades below: *Sylla sit iis ab inferis excitandus*, they would want to raise Sylla from the dead, Cic.; *mare inferum*, the Mediterranean Sea off the Italian coast, Cic.—*Compar. inferior*. 1. Lower. 2. Later, living at a later age. 3. Inferior (in any respect): *non inferiora secutus*, following one not inferior to his former master, Virg.—*Superl. infimus, imus*. 1. The lowest, the lowest part of, the bottom of. 2. (Esp. in the uncontracted form) Lowest in rank, in condition. 3. (§*Imus*) The last: *suspiret ab imo foemina*, let a woman sigh from the bottom of her heart, Ov.; *precibus infimis petiere*, they entreated with the most humble solicitations . . ., Liv.; *ad imum*, to the end, to the last, at last, Hor.

infervesco, is, rvul, no sup. v. a. To grow hot, to boil.

infesto, adv. In a hostile manner.

infesto, as, v. a. To infest, to disturb, to attack.

infestus, a, um, adj. Hostile, unfavourable, troublesome. 2. Unsafe, disturbed: *quum infestis pilis procurriessent*, when they had advanced with spears levelled at the enemy, Cic.; *infestis signis in Pompeii equites impetum fecerunt*, advancing their standards they charged Pompey's cavalry, Cæs.

inficio, is, fœci, fectum, v. a. 1. To stain, to dye, to tinge, to colour, to discolour, to change the colour of. 2. To mix. 3. To taint, to infect, to spoil, to corrupt. 4. To imbue, to instruct: *nigrique volumina fumi infœcere diem*, and volumes of black smoke darkened the day, Ov.

infidélis, e, adj. Unfaithful, faithless, not to be trusted.

infidélitas, âtis, f. Faithlessness, unfaithfulness.

infidus, a, um, adj. Unfaithful, faithless, not to be trusted.

infigo, is, xi, xum, v. a. To fix in, to fasten in, to fix: *infixum sub pectore vulnus*, the wound with which her breast was pierced, Virg.; *Vologesi vetus et penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi*, it was an old and thoroughly determined plan of Vologeses to avoid encountering the Roman arms, Tac.

infimus, a, um.—See *Inferus*.

infindo, is, fidi, fassum, v. a. To cleave: *infindunt pariter sulcos*, they all in a row cut furrows (in the sea, plough the sea), Virg.

infinitas, atis, f. Boundless extent, immensity, infinity.

infinite, adv. Without bounds, boundlessly, infinitely.

infinitus, a, um, adj. 1. Boundless, infinite, immense, endless, ceaseless. 2. Indefinite.

infirmatio, onis, f. 1. An invalidating. 2. A refuting, refutation.

infirmus, adv. Weakly, in a slight degree.

infirmitas, âtis, f. 1. Want of strength, weakness, feebleness: *infirmitas animi*, want of courage, Cic. 2. †Bad health. 3. Fickleness, want of firmness: *patiendum huic infirmitati est quodcunque vos censueritis*, they as the weaker sex must submit to whatever you decide, Liv.

- infirmus**, *as. v. a.* 1. To weaken, to enfeeble, to diminish the strength of. 2. To invalidate, to disprove. 3. To abrogate, to repeal.
- infirmus**, *a. um. adj.* 1. Infirm, not strong, not powerful, weak, feeble. 2. Infirm in health, ill. 3. Not firm, weak-minded, faint-hearted, irresolute, not to be depended on. 4. Not to be relied on, unimportant (of things): *infirmi ad resistendum*, unable to make a vigorous resistance, *Cæs.*; *cum pecore infirmo*, with helpless sheep, *Ov.*
- infit**, found in no other pers., tense, or number. He begins, he begins to speak, he begins to say.
- infitiæ**, *arum. pl. f.* Denial (only in the phrase *infitiæ eo*, I deny, *Liv.*).
- infitiālia**, *e. adj.* Negative, consisting in denial.
- infitiatio**, *onis. f.* A denying, a denial.
- infitiator**, *ōris. m.* One who denies (esp. a debt, or the receipt of a deposit).
- infitor**, *aris, itus sum. v. dep.* To deny, to disown (sometimes esp. to deny a debt or the receipt of a deposit): *fama . . . decolor et factis infitianda tuis*, a report . . . disgraceful, and one to which your deeds ought to give the lie, *Ov.*
- inflammatio**, *ōnis. f.* A kindling, a setting on fire, an inflaming.
- inflammo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To set on fire, to kindle, to light. 2. To inflame, to excite, to stimulate.
- inflāte**, *adv.* In an inflated tone, with exaggeration, grandiloquently.
- inflatio**, *onis. f.* Flatulence.
- inflatus**, *ūs. m.* 1. A blowing into. 2. Inspiration: *si inflatum non recipient*, if they be not blown into (of flutes), *Cic.*
- inflatus**, *a, um. part. pass. of inflo*; used also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* 1. Swelled up, swollen. 2. Puffed up, haughty, arrogant. 3. Turgid, bombastic: *inflati capilli*, hair blown about by the wind, *Ov.*; *inflati amnes*, rivers swollen with floods, *Liv.*
- inflecto**, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* 1. To bend. 2. To modulate: *vox inflexa*, a plaintive tone, *Cic.* 3. To bend aside, to pervert (law, etc.). 4. To alter, to soften. 5. To make an impression on, to move, to sway, to cause to waver.
- inflectus**, *a, um. adj.* Unwept, unlamented.
- inflexio**, *ōnis. f.* A bending, a swaying.
- inflexus**, *ūs. m.* A bending, a winding.
- infilgo**, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To strike (one thing) against or on (another), to dash against. 2. To inflict, to deal (a blow).
- inflo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To blow into, or on, to inflate, to swell out by blowing on, to play (a wind instrument). 2. To puff up, to inflate (with hope, pride, etc.): *Antipater paullo inflavit vehementius*, Antipater was a little more vigorous (in style), *Cic.*
- influo**, *is, xi, uxum. v. a.* 1. To flow into, to fall (as a river) into (a sea). 2. To rush into, hasten or press into. 3. To make way gently into (the mind, etc.): *ex illā lenitate . . . ad hanc vim acerrimam . . . influat oportet aliquid*, something of that gentleness ought to be infused into that acrimonious energy (so as to temper it), *Cic.*
- infodio**, *is, fodi, fossum. v. a.* To dig in, to bury, (*c. dat. or c. in and acc.* of that in which the thing buried or dug in is placed).
- informatio**, *ōnis. f.* An idea, a conception. 2. An explanation (of a word, of the meaning of a word or sentence).
- informis**, *e. adj.* 1. Void of form, shapeless. 2. Unshapely, unsightly, ugly, horrid-looking, disfigured, disfiguring.
- informo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To form, to shape, to fashion, to make. 2. To form an idea of, to conceive. 3. To give an idea of, to describe: *informari ad humanitatem*, to be trained in proper knowledge and accomplishments, *Cic.*
- infortunatus**, *a, um. adj.* Unfortunate, (of persons) unlucky.
- infortunium**, *i. n.* Misfortune, calamity.
- infra**, *adv., and prep. c. acc.* 1. (*adv.*) Below, beneath (*comp. inferius*,

- lower down). 2. (*prep.*) Below, beneath. 3. Later than (in point of chronology). 4. Inferior to (in number, size, importance, rank, etc.).
- infractio, onis, f.** Infractio animi, faintheartedness, dejection, Cic.
- infractus, a, um, part. pass.** from *infringo*, q. v.; used also as *adj.* 1. Broken (in courage or vigour), dispirited. 2. Impaired, injured, diminished: *veritas pluribus modis infracta*, truth was falsified in many ways, Tac. 3. Broken, unconnected (expressions, etc.).
- infrāgilia, a, adj.** Strong, not to be broken.
- infrēmo, is, ui, itum, v. n.** To roar, to bellow.
- infrēnātus, a, um, and infrēnātis, e, and nā, a, um, adj.** Without a bridle, unbridled.
- infrēndere, es, no perf. v. n.** To gnash.
- infrēno, as, v. a.** 1. To bridle, to harness. 2. To restrain.
- infrēquens, entis, adj.** 1. Unfrequent, unusual (of a person who does not often do a thing; more rarely of a thing not often done). 2. Not numerously attended or inhabited, unfrequented. 3. In scanty numbers (of a crowd, troops, etc.): *infrēquentia armatis signa*, standards not accompanied by many soldiers, i. e. regiments weak in numbers, Liv.; *rei militaris infrēquens*, unexperienced in matters of war, Cic.; *pars [urbis] infrēquens*, part of the city containing very few houses, Liv.
- infrēquentia, ae, f.** 1. Smallness of numbers, scantiness of attendance. 2. †Solitariness (of a place).
- infringo, is, frēgi, fractum, v. a.** 1. To break in, to break. 2. To bruise. 3. To break down, to diminish the force of, to check (the attempts of an enemy), to dishearten, to weaken, to impair. 4. To break off, to put an end to: [*we see*] *infringi linguam*, that the tongue stammers, Lucr.
- infrons, dis, adj.** Leafless, i. e. without trees.
- infructuosus, a, um, adj.** Fruitless, profitless.
- infrōctus, a, um, adj.** Painted over, disguised.
- infūla, ae, f.** 1. A long strip of cloth, a band, a bandage. 2. A fillet (for a priest, or a victim). 3. A badge of honour (said of the lands belonging to the state).
- infūlātus, a, um, adj.** With a fillet on.
- infundere, is, fūdi, fūsum, v. a.** 1. To pour in or into, to infuse, to pour on or over (c. dat., more rarely c. in and acc.). 2. To mix (for a person to drink), to give (to one) to drink (c. dat. pers.). 3. To spread over: *conjugis infusus gremio*, lying on his wife's bosom, Virg.; *nudos humeris infusa capillos*, with her unadorned hair dishevelled over her shoulders, (or perhaps by *hypallage*) with her hair dishevelled over her bare shoulders, Ov.
- infusco, as, v. a.** 1. To make of a dark colour, to darken. 2. To sully.
- ingēnāro, as, v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) To redouble, to repeat. 2. (v. n.) To redouble.
- ingēmisco, is, and ingēmo, is, ui, itum, v. n. and a.** 1. (v. a.) To groan over, to lament, to bewail (c. dat. or c. acc., or c. acc. and infin.). 2. (v. n.) To groan.
- ingēnēro, as, v. a.** 1. To implant, to engender (c. in and acc. or c. dat.). 2. To generate, to create.
- ingēniōse, adv.** Ingeniously, cleverly.
- ingēniōsus, a, um, adj.** 1. Clever, ingenious, gifted with good abilities (c. abl. or c. ad and acc. of what is done, or to be done): *res est ingēniōsa dare*, to give is a proof of talent, Ov.; *terra ingēniōsa colenti*, a land which makes a good return to a cultivator, Ov.
- ingēniūm, i, n. [gigno.]** 1. Natural quality, natural character. 2. Natural inclination, disposition. 3. Good abilities, talent, genius. 4. †A clever contrivance.
- †ingēno, is, ui.** To implant.
- ingens, entis, adj.** Very large, vast, huge, great (in every sense).
- ingēnuus, adv.** 1. As becomes a well-born person, liberally. 2. Frankly, ingenuously.

- ingēnuitas, atis. f.** 1. Good birth, the condition of one well born. 2. Ingenuousness, frankness, honourable conduct and feelings.
- ingēnuus, a, um. adj.** 1. Native (i. e. not foreign), natural (not acquired). 2. Freeborn, born of good family. 3. Gentlemanlike in feeling, gentlemanlike, candid, ingenuous, frank. 4. Delicate.
- ingēro, is, gessi, gestum. a a.** 1. To carry in, bring in. 2. To throw on, at, or against (c. in and acc. or c. dat.). 3. To heap upon (lit. and metaph. of heaping abuse, insult, etc., on). 4. To introduce, bring forward, force (a thing or person) on (another).
- ingigno, is, gēnui. Itum. v. a.** To implant, to engender, to implant innately.
- inglōrius, a, um. adj.** Without fame, inglorious: *nec ipse inglorius militae*, nor was he himself destitute of military renown, Tac.
- inglūvies, ēl. f.** 1. The crop, the maw. 2. Gluttony.
- ingrāte. adv.** 1. Unpleasantly, disagreeably. 2. Ungratefully.
- ingratis contr. šingratis. abl. pl. used as adv.** Against a person's will.
- ingratus, a, um. adj.** 1. Unpleasant, disagreeable. 2. Unthankful, ungrateful: *cineri ingrato suprema ferebant*, they were paying the last honours to the ashes which could make no return, Virg.; *ingratus salutis*, ungrateful for his safety, Virg.; *id tibi erit ingratum*, you will get no thanks for it, Ter.
- ingrāvesco, is. no perf. v. a.** 1. To become heavier. 2. +\$To become pregnant. 3. To become oppressive, severe, violent. *Annona ingravescit*, the price of corn rises; *alter in dies ingravescit*, the other gets worse (more furious) every day, Cic.; *falsis ingravescebat*, owing to his false pretences, his condition became worse and worse, Tac.
- ingrāvo, as. v. a.** 1. To make worse, to aggravate. 2. To weigh down.
- ingrēdior, ēris, gressus sum. v. dep.** 1. To go into, to enter. 2. To go forward, to advance, to walk. 3. To enter upon (an undertaking, etc.), to engage in, to undertake, to begin: *hujus ego vestigia ingressus*, I treading in his footsteps, Liv.
- ingressio, onis. f., and ingressus, ūs. m.** 1. An entrance. 2. Gait, way of walking. 3. A commencement: *instabilem ingressum praebebat*, it made the footing insecure, Liv.; *ingressus hostiles*, hostile incursions, Tac.
- ingruo, is, ui. no sup. v. a.** 1. To rush on, to rush upon, to come on violently, to attack. 2. To become more violent.
- inguen, inis. n.** The groin.
- ingurgito, as. v. a.** To plunge into: *in ejus igitur copias cum se subito ingurgitavisset*, therefore when he had suddenly swallowed up all that man's property, Cic.; *postridie se rursus ingurgitant*, the next day they gorge themselves again (plunge again into gluttony): *ingurgitare se in flagitia*, to plunge into all kinds of wickedness, Cic.
- inhābilis, e. adj.** 1. Unmanageable, unwieldy. 2. Unfit for, unsuited to, incapable of: *multitudo inhabilis ad consensum*, the multitude incapable of unanimity.
- Inhābitābilis, e.** Uninhabitable.
- Inhāreo, es, si, sum, and inhāresco, is. no perf. v. a.** 1. To stick in, to inhere in (c. abl. or in and abl.), be inherent in, to adhere to (c. ad and acc.), to cling to, to cling. 2. To be intimately connected with, to be always present to (the eyes, or thoughts): *vultibus illa tuis tanquam praesentis inhæret*, she clings to the memory of your looks, or gazes on you with her mind's eye, as though you were present, Ov.; *studiis communibus ecquid inhæres*, do you at all persevere in our common studies, Ov.
- Inhālo, as, v. a.** To breathe in, to inhale.
- Inhibeo. ea, ui, Itum. v. a.** 1. To keep back, to check, to restrain. 2. To hinder. 3. To practise, put in operation, employ (c. dat. or c. in and acc. of those towards whom: *inhibeo navem*, to back a vessel, to back water: *cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes inhiberent Rhodii*, when

- the Rhodians, wishing to disentangle themselves from the enemy, backed water, Liv.
- Inhibitio**, onis. *f.* A backing water.
- Inio**, as. v. a. 1. To open the mouth, to gape. 2. To gape at, to gaze intently at (c. dat.). 3. †To desire, to covet (c. acc.).
- Inhonesto**, as. v. a. To dishonour, to disgrace.
- Inhonestus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful. 2. †Ugly, unsightly.
- Inhonoratus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Unhonoured, disregarded, to whom proper honours are not paid. 2. Unrewarded.
- Inhonorus**, a, um. *adj.* Unsightly, ugly.
- Inherreo**, es, ui, and **Inhorresco**, is, no sup. v. a. 1. To stand on end, to bristle, to stand erect (of hair, crops, etc.). 2. To shudder, to tremble, to quiver, to shake.
- Inhospitālis**, e, and **Inhospitūs**, a, um. *adj.* inhospitable.
- Inhospitālitās**, ātis. *f.* Inhospitability.
- Inhumāne**, and **niter**. *adv.* 1. Inhumanly. 2. Discourteously.
- Inhumānitas**, ātis. *f.* 1. Inhumanity, cruelty. 2. Incivility, discourtesy. 3. Unkindness, churlishness. 4. Stinginess.
- Inhumānus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Inhuman, cruel, savage. 2. Uncivil, unmannerly, discourteous, uncivilised, uneducated: nec minus inhumana pars viæ, nor was a part of the road less repulsive to humane feelings, Tac.
- Inhumātus**, a, um. *adj.* Unburied.
- Inibi**. *adv.* 1. There. 2. On the point of taking place.
- Iniens**, euntis. *part. fr. in eo*, q. v.
- Inimice**. *adv.* In a hostile, unfriendly manner.
- Inimicitia**, se. *f.* 1. Enmity, hostility. 2. (In *pl.*) A state of unfriendliness, a quarrel.
- Inimico**, as. v. a. To make hostile, to set at variance.
- Inimicus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Hostile, inimical, unfriendly. 2. §Of or belonging to an enemy, taken from an enemy (as spoils, etc.); (*m.* as *subst.*) an enemy, a foe.
- Inique**. *adv.* 1. †Unequally. 2. Unfairly, unjustly, wrongly.
- Iniquitas**, ātis. *f.* 1. Unevenness, inequality. 2. An unfavourable state (of events, of the time, etc.), unpropitiousness, adverse character. 3. Unfairness, injustice: vestram iniquitatem accusatote, lay the blame on the unreasonableness of your demands, Cic.
- Iniquus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Uneven, not level. 2. Out of proportion, not according to proper moderation, too heavy (of a plough), too hot (of the sun, etc.). 3. Unfair, unjust. 4. Wicked, scandalous. 5. Unfavourable, adverse, unfriendly. 6. Unsuitable: iniquæ mentis asellus, a donkey of obstinate disposition, Hor.; quod ii ferunt iniquo animo, at which they are indignant, Cic.
- Initio**, as. v. a. To initiate into (c. abl. of that into which).
- Initium**, i. n. 1. A beginning, a commencement. 2. Origin. 3. (In *pl.*) First principles. 4. Sacred mysteries, to which only the initiated were admitted: tua mater initia, the instruments used in your mysterious worship, O mother [Cybele], Cat.
- Initus**, a, um. *part. fr. in eo*, q. v. Nondum initis seditiosis tribunis plebis, the seditious tribunes of the people not having been as yet established, Cic.; initâ subductâque ratione, having entered into and adjusted a calculation, Cic.
- Initus**, ūs. *m.* 1. Approach, arrival, entrance. 2. Beginning.
- †**Injunctus**, ūs. *m.* A laying on, a placing on, a putting on.
- Injicio**, is, jeci, jectum. v. a. 1. To throw, cast, or put in, into, on, or over (c. in and acc, or c. dat.): manum virgini injecit, he laid hands on the maiden, Liv.; sese hand nescia morti injicit, not unawares she exposes herself to death, Virg. 2. To bring into or upon, to occasion, to cause, to infuse (a feeling into a person, c. dat. pers.). 3. To suggest, to throw out a hint: in quam se injiciens animus, to which when the mind applies

itself, Cic.; *injectos humeris siccantem sole capillos*, drying in the sun her hair which she had allowed to fall upon her shoulders, Ov.; *plaga injecta petitioni tuæ*, the blow given to your canvass, Cic.

injūcunde. adv. Unpleasantly.

injūcunditas, atis. f. Unpleasantness.

injūcundus, a, um. adj. 1. Unpleasant. 2. †Rigorous, severe.

injungo, is, xxi, notum. v. a. To join or fasten with (c. in and acc., or c. dat.). 2. To join, unite, attach, connect (c. dat.). 3. To inflict, to impose, to enjoin (c. dat.): *injungo mihi ut . . .* I have determined to . . . Cic.

injūrātus, a, um. adj. Without having taken an oath.

injūria, æ. f. 1. A violation of justice, injustice of any kind, injury. 2. Insult, a personal affront. 3. Unreasonable severity: *pertinaces ad obtinendam injuriam*, men obstinate in keeping possession of their unjust acquisitions, Liv.; *per injuriam*, unjustly, Cic.; *neque injuriā*, and not without reason, Cic.

injūriōse. adv. Unjustly, injuriously, unlawfully, in an insulting manner.

injūriōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Acting unjustly, injurious. 2. Insulting. 3. Mischievous, doing damage.

injūrius, a, um. adj. Acting unjustly, unjust, injurious.

injussus, a, um. adj. Without being commanded, unbidden, of one's own accord, spontaneous.

injussu. adv. Without being bidden, spontaneously: *injussu imperatoria*, without the orders of the general.

injuste. adv. Unjustly, wrongfully.

injustitia, æ. f. Injustice.

injustus, a, um. adj. 1. Unjust. 2. Unreasonable. 3. Excessive, intolerable; (s. as *subst.*) injustice, wrong.

innābīlis, e. That cannot be swam on, that will not bear a swimmer.

innarrābīlis, e. That cannot be related, indescribable.

innascor, eris, nātus sum. v. dep. To be born in, to arise in, to grow in.

innāto, as. v. a. 1. To float in or on (c. dat.). 2. To swim into, to flow into (c. in and acc. or c. dat.).

innātus, a, um. part. of innascor. Innate, unborn.

innāvīgābīlis, e. adj. Not navigable.

innecto, is, xui, xum. v. a. 1. To join or fasten to, to connect with. 2. To bind, to encircle, to embrace. 3. To weave, to put together (as excuse). 4. To entangle (esp. in *part. pass.*).

innitor, ōris, nixus, and nixus sum. v. dep. 1. To lean upon, to rest upon (c. dat. or c. abl.). 2. To rest upon, to depend upon. 3. To lean on so as to press down.

inno, as. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To swim or float in or on. 2. (v. a.) To swim across, to sail on or across. 3. (v. a.) To flow upon, to wash (as a river washes a town on its banks).

innōcens, entis. adj. 1. Not hurtful, not guilty, innocent, guiltless, innoxious, harmless. 2. Upright, honest.

†innōcenter. adv. Innocently, blamelessly.

innōcentia, æ. f. 1. Innocence, blamelessness. 2. Integrity, uprightness.

innōcens. adv. Innocently.

innōcens, a, um. adj. 1. Innocent, harmless, blameless, inoffensive. 2. Unharmed, uninjured.

innōtesco, is, tui, no sup. v. a. To be generally known, to be or to become notorious.

innōvo, as. v. a. *Te ad tuam intemperantiam innovasti*, you have returned to your previous habitual intemperance, Cic.

innoxius, a, um. adj. 1. Harmless, innoxious. 2. Innocent, blameless. 3. Uninjured, free from injury, unharmed. 4. †Free from danger, safe.

†innūbīlis, a, um. Cloudless.

- innābe, is, psi. v. n.** To marry into (of the woman) (c. acc. or c. dat.).
- innūbus, a, um** (only found in *fem.*). Unmarried, virgin.
- innūmērābīlis, e, and †innūmērālis, e. adj.** Countless, innumerable.
- innūmērābīlitas, atis. f.** Countless number.
- innūmērus, a, um. adj.** Unnumbered, countless, innumerable.
- innuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. n.** To give a nod to, to give a sign by a nod, to make a sign.
- innuptus, a, um. adj.** (only found in *fem.*). Unmarried, virgin: Paris Helenam innuptis junxit nuptiis, Paris wedded Helen in a marriage that was no marriage, i. e. unlawful, Cic. (quoting an ancient poet): decus innuptarum, the flower of the virgins, Cat.
- §Inōbilitus, a, um. adj.** That does not forget, mindful.
- §Inōbrūtus, a, um. adj.** Not overwhelmed.
- §Inobservābīlis, e. adj.** Not likely to be noticed (of the windings of the labyrinth) not easily detected.
- §Inobservātus, a, um. adj.** Unobserved, not noticed.
- †Inōdōrus, a, um. adj.** Not fragrant, not embalmed with unguents.
- Inoffensus, a, um. adj.** 1. Without stumbling. 2. Free from misfortune (life, etc.). 3. †Uninterrupted.
- Inofficiōsus, a, um. adj.** Regardless of one's duty, wanting in proper respect (c. in and acc. pers. to whom): testamentum inofficiosum, a will in which nothing is left to the testator's relations and natural heirs.
- Inōlesco, is, ōvi (no sup. till lat.). v. n.** To grow in or on, to grow to so as to unite with.
- §Inōminātus, a, um. adj.** Illomened.
- Inōpia, ae. f. [in opes.]** 1. Want, lack, scarcity. 2. Need, indigence, poverty: solitudo atque inopia, an unprotected and destitute condition, or those in such a condition, Cic.
- Inōpians, antis. adj.** Not expecting: impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, attacking them unawares encumbered with baggage, Cæsar.
- Inōpināto. adv.** Unexpectedly, unawares.
- Inōpinātus, a, um, and Inōpinus, a, um. adj.** Not thought of, unexpected, unlooked for.
- Inopportūnus, a, um. adj.** Unseasonable, inconvenient.
- Inops, ōpia. adj.** 1. Destitute, devoid of, without (often c. gen): qui sic inopes et ab amicis et ab existimatione sunt, who are so destitute both of friends and character, Cic. 2. Poor, needy, indigent. 3. Helpless, unprotected. 4. Poor (of spirit), mean, spiritless. 5. Poor, meagre (of style, a writer, etc.).
- Inōrātus, a, um. adj.** Unpleaded: re inoratā, without obtaining a hearing, without being allowed to plead their cause, Cic.
- Inordinātus, a, um. adj.** Not arranged, in confusion, in disorder.
- †Inōrior, eris, ortus sum. v. dep.** To arise, to appear.
- Inornāto. adv.** Without ornament, in an unadorned style.
- Inornātus, a, um. adj.** 1. Unadorned, without ornament, plain. 2. §Unextolled, undistinguished.
- †Inōtiōsus, a, um, adj.** Not lazy, busy, energetic.
- Inōus, a, um. adj.** Of Ino daughter of Cadmus, who, to escape from Athamas, threw herself into the sea, and was made a sea goddess.
- inquam, also inquo, is. v. def. and irr. (see Lat. Gr.).** To say.
- inquiētatio, onis. f.** A shaking, a restless motion.
- †inquiēto, as. v. a.** To disturb.
- inquiētus, a, um, and †inquies, ētis. adj.** Unquiet, restless.
- inquillīnus, i. m., and f. -lina, ae.** A tenant, a lodger; (as *adj.*) foreign, of foreign birth.
- inquināto. adv.** Filthily, impurely.
- inquino, as. v. a.** 1. To defile, to pollute, to sully. 2. To adulterate, to corrupt, to spoil. 3. †To dye: certamen inquinandi famam alterius, a contest in which each tried to blacken the reputation of the other. Liv.
- inquire, is, quāsi, itum. v. a.** 1. To seek after, search for (esp. in law

- for proofs in support of an accusation). 2. To inquire into, to examine (c. acc. or c. in and acc.).
- inquisitus**, a, um. *part. pass.* of *inquirō*. 1. Sought for. 2. Not inquired into.
- inquisitio**, ōnis. *f.* A searching for, or into, a search, an examination (esp. in law), a seeking for proofs to support an accusation.
- inquisitor**, oris. *m.* One who examines into, an investigation (esp. in law), a commissioner to search for evidence to support an accusation.
- ſinsālūtātus**, a, um. *adj.* (in tmesia, inque sal). Unsaluted.
- insānābilis**, e. 1. Incurable. 2. For which there is no remedy, irremediable.
- insāne** and **†insanum**. *adv.* Madly, with madness, evincing madness.
- insānia**, ae. *f.* 1. Madness, insanity, frenzy. 2. Excessive folly, extravagance of conduct: *insania libidinum*, extravagant licentiousness.
- insānio**, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* 1. To be mad, to be insane. 2. To be out of one's senses or wits, to be foolish, to act like a madman.
- insānitas**, atis. *f.* Unhealthiness, disease.
- insānus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Mad, insane, frantic. 2. Foolish, unwise. 3. Violent, outrageous in conduct, furious (of winds, waves, etc.). 4. Very great, excessive: *insani montes*, mountains in Sardinia called by that name, as being exposed to storms from their great height, Liv.
- insātiābilis**, e. *adj.* 1. Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied. 2. That does not sate or cloy.
- insātiābiliter**. *adv.* Insatiably.
- insātūrābilis**, e. *adj.* Insatiable.
- insātūrābiliter**. *adv.* Insatiably.
- †inscendo**, is, di, sum. *v. a.* To ascend, to mount, to mount up into.
- insciens**, tis. *adj.* Ignorant, not knowing, not being aware.
- inscienster**. *adv.* 1. Unknowingly, ignorantly. 2. Unskillfully.
- inscientia**, ae. *f.* Ignorance, want of knowledge.
- inscite**. *adv.* Ignorantly, unskillfully.
- inscitia**, ae. *f.* 1. Ignorance. 2. Unskillfulness: *quo fidem incitiae pararet*, to win belief in his own ignorance [of the conspiracy], Tac.; *per tenebras et incitiam ceterorum*, in the darkness, and without the knowledge of the rest, Tac.
- inscītus**, a, um. *adj.* Ignorant, inexperienced, unskillful.
- inscius**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Ignorant, ignorant of, not knowing (c. gen., etc.). 2. Not expecting: *inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt*, they attacked and routed the Menapii before they were aware of their approach, and while they expected no such disaster, Cæs.
- inscribo**, is, psi, ptum. *v. a.* To write in or on, to inscribe. 2. To ascribe. 3. To entitle (a book, etc., to give it such and such a title). 4. §To mark: *statuæ quas tu poni inscribique iussisti*, statues which you ordered to be erected and to have inscriptions inscribed on them, Cic.; *sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit*, he has given himself this title, Cic.; *ipso inscripsero Deos sceleri*, they have put the names of the Gods themselves on the crime, as guilty of it, i. e. have attributed the crime to the Gods, Ov.
- inscriptio**, onis. *f.* An inscription, a title inscribed.
- insculpo**, is, psi, ptum. *v. a.* To engrave, to imprint upon (lit. and metaph.).
- insēco**, as, ui, ctum. *v. a.* To cut, to cut up.
- insectatio**, ōnis. *f.* 1. Pursuit. 2. (Metaph.) An attacking, an inveighing against.
- insectātor**, oris. *m.* A persecutor, one who inveighs against.
- insector**, āris. *v. dep.*; and **†insecto**, as. *v. a.* 1. To pursue. 2. To attack, to persecute, to inveigh against: *nisi et assiduis terram insectabere rastria*, unless you attack the land with unwearied harrowings, i. e. harrow it over and over again, Virg.; *insectans damnum*, reproaching him with his loss, Phædr.
- †ſinsēdābiliter**. *adv.* So as not to be allayed or quenched.

insēdātus, a, um. adj. Unquiet.

insēnesco, is, nui, no sup. v. n. To grow old in, among, or *§*on account of.

†§insensilis, e. adj. That cannot be felt, imperceptible, insensible.

insepultus, a, um. adj. Unburied: qui illam insepultam sepulturam effecerant, who had conducted that irregular funeral, Cic.

insequor, ēris, sēcūtus sum. v. dep. 1. To follow (in any manner, as an enemy, a subsequent time or event, etc.), to pursue, to come after. 2.

To press upon, to harass, to attack: alterius convellere vimen insequor, I proceed to pull up the shoot of another tree, Virg.

insēro, is, rui, rtum. v. a. 1. To put in, to insert in, to thrust in. 2.

To insert among, to mingle with (c. dat.): inserentibus se centurionibus, while the centurions mingled with the common soldiers, Tac.; insere te turbæ, mingle with the crowd, Ov. 3. †To ingraft.

insēro, is, sēvi, sītum. v. a. 1. To sow, to plant, to plant in. 2. To ingraft. 3. To implant (esp. in *pass. part.*). 4. To unite.

†§insertim. adv. Darting in.

§inserto, as. v. a. To put in, to insert.

inservio, is. v. a. 1. To serve, to be serviceable to, to be submissive to.

2. To be the slave of, to be devoted to, to attend exclusively to (c. dat. and †c. acc.): nihil est a me inservitum, I have not sought to curry favour with any one, Cic.; [Plebs] cui ad eam diem summā ope inservitum erat, [the People] who up to that time had been treated with the greatest deference, Liv.

inseusus, a, um. part. pass. fr. insideo, q. v.

§insibilis, as. v. n. To hiss, to whistle (as the wind).

insideo, es, and insido, is, sēdi, sessum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To settle on or in (as inhabitants in a district; bees on flowers, etc.; c. dat. or §c. acc.).

2. To occupy (a military position, a fort, etc.), (c. acc. and §c. dat.). 3. (v. n.) To be fixed in (as an idea in the mind, a stain on a character, etc.), (c. in and abl.): nescia Dido insidat quantus miseræ Deus, Dido ignorant how mighty a Deity has taken possession of her wretched that she is, Virg.

insidiæ, arum. pl. f. 1. An ambush, an ambuscade. 2. A snare, a stratagem, a plot: insidiis ex insidiis, or per insidias (all in Cic.), in an underhand manner, treacherously.

insidiator, ōris. m. One who lies in wait, one who plots against; who seeks to circumvent or catch, treacherously: nullus (est) insidiator viæ, there is no one who will seek to waylay you on the road, Cic.

insidiator, āris. v. dep. To lie in wait for, to be in ambush against, to watch for, to plot against (c. dat.): huic Gracchus insidiandum tempori ratus, Gracchus thinking that he ought to avail himself of this opportunity of catching the enemy unawares, Liv.

insidiōse. adv. By way of ambuscade, treacherously, cunningly.

insidiōsus, a, um. adj. Insidious, cunning, plotting treacherously.

insido.—See *Insideo*.

insigne, is. n. 1. An ensign, a badge, an ornament. 2. A flag. 3. A sign, a token, a signal: insignia regia, the insignia of royalty, Cic.

insignio, is, iui, itum. v. a. To make conspicuous, to distinguish, to be a distinguishing ornament of, or on: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, when the whole year was made remarkable by deaths and disasters, Tac.

insignis, e. adj. 1. Distinguished by some mark, remarkable, notorious, extraordinary. 2. Eminent, conspicuous.

insignite, and insigniter. adv. In a remarkable, or conspicuous degree, exceedingly.

insignitus, a, um. part. pass. fr. insignio; used as adj. 1. Marked, clear, plain. 2. Remarkable, conspicuous, notorious.

†§inallia, um. pl. n. The treadle of a loom.

inallio, is, ui, sultum. v. n. To leap into or on, to spring upon (c. in and acc., or c. acc., or c. dat.).

insimulatio, onis. f. An accusation.

- insimūlo**, *aa. v. a.* 1. To accuse (*c. gen. of the crime*). 2. To allege as a charge.
- insincērus**, *a, um. adj.* Not pure, corrupted.
- insinuātio**, *ōnis. f.* An insinuating oneself into power.
- insinuo**, *aa. v. a.* 1. To introduce, to push forward into. 2. (As if *c. a.*, *me* being understood) To penetrate into : *ut insinuare iis possemus*, to be able to insinuate ourselves into their favour, to ingratiate ourselves with them, *Cic.* 3. *insinuo me.* To enter, to penetrate into or among, to make one's way into, to insinuate oneself into (*c. in and acc.*): *penitus insinuare se in causam*, to examine the cause thoroughly, *Cic.* ; *his nos rebus insinuabimus ad causam*, by these means we shall get to the cause, *Cic.*
- insipiens**, *entia. adj.* Foolish, silly.
- insipienter**, *adv.* Foolishly, sillily.
- insipientia**, *ae. f.* Folly, foolishness, silliness.
- insisto**, *is, stiti, no sup. v. a.* 1. To stand upon, to set foot upon, to step upon, to tread upon, to trample on (*c. dat., c. in and abl.; §c. acc.*). 2. To press upon, to pursue, to follow (*enemies, pursuits, etc.*) : *ut usque in exitium insisteretur (illi, ac.)*, to pursue him till he was utterly destroyed, *Tac.* ; *neque satis Bruto . . . constabat . . . quam rationem pugnae insisterent*, nor was Brutus quite clear what plan of battle they meant to pursue, *Caes.* 3. To persist, to persevere (*c. in and acc. or. ‡c. dat., c. infin.*). 4. To stand still, to stop, to halt. 5. To dwell upon, to insist upon (*facts, arguments, etc.*), (*c. dat.*).
- insitio**, *ōnis. f.* Grafting, engrafting, the time for grafting.
- insitivus**, *a, um.* 1. Grafted, engrafted. 2. ‡Spurious.
- insitor**, *oris. m.* One who grafts, a grafter.
- insitus**, *a, um. part. pass. from insero, -evi, q. v. as adj.* 1. Grafted, engrafted. 2. Implanted by nature, innate, unborn. 3. Adopted (of a son).
- insociābilis**, *e. adj.* 1. Unsociable. 2. Incompatible.
- insolābiliter**, *adv.* Inconsolably.
- insolens**, *entia. adj.* 1. Unusual, uncommon. 2. Unaccustomed to, inexperienced (*c. gen., once c. in and gerund.*). 3. Insolent, haughty, arrogant : *erat insolens in alienā [re]*, he was wasteful of the property of another, *Cic.*
- insolenter**, *adv.* 1. In an unusual or uncommon manner. 2. Insolently, arrogantly, intemperately.
- insolentia**, *ae. f.* 1. Unusualness, strangeness, novelty, a not being accustomed to. 2. Insolence, arrogance, want of moderation.
- insolesco**, *is, no perf. or sup. v. a.* To grow insolent.
- §insolidus**, *a, um. adj.* Tender, soft.
- insolitus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Unaccustomed to (of persons), (*c. ad and acc. or c. gen., or sine c.*). 2. Unusual, uncommon, novel.
- ‡insolo**, *as, v. a.* To air in the sun, to warm in the sun.
- ‡insolūbilis**, *e. adj.* That cannot be refuted.
- insomnia**, *ae. f.* Want of sleep, sleeplessness.
- insomnis**, *e.* 1. Sleepless (of persons, or of nights, etc.). 2. Watchful.
- insomnium**, *i. n.* A dream.
- ‡insono**, *as, ui, itum. v. a.* To sound, to sound loudly, to make a loud noise, to roar (as the wind) : *calamis agrestinis insonat*, he plays on his rustic flute, *Ov.* ; *insonnitque flagello*, and he cracked his whip, *Virg.* ; *verberaque insonuit*, and cracked her scourge, *Virg.*
- insons**, *tis. adj.* 1. Innocent, guiltless (*c. gen. or c. abl.*). 2. Without doing any injury, harmless.
- §insopitus**, *a, um. adj.* Not lulled to sleep, sleepless, watchful.
- inspecto**, *as, v. a.* To look at, to look on.
- inspērans**, *antis. adj.* Not expecting.
- ‡spēratus**, *a, um. adj.* Unhoped for, unexpected, unforeseen : *ex insperato*, unexpectedly, *Liv.*
- ‡ergo**, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To sprinkle on, to scatter on, to sprinkle.

inspicio, is, spexi, spectrum. v. a. To look into, look at, look on, inspect, survey, examine: *visne igitur te inspiciamus a puero?* do you wish then that we should look into your conduct from your childhood? Cic.

§inspico, as. v. a. To make pointed, to sharpen at the end.

inspiro, as. v. a. To breathe into, to inspire (a feeling, etc.).

inspoliatus, a, um. adj. 1. Not plundered. 2. Not taken as plunder.

instabilis, e. adj. 1. Not firm, unstable, not affording a firm footing. 2.

Unsteady, not having a firm footing. 3. Wavering, inconstant, fickle.

instans, antis. part. fr. insto; used also as adj. 1. On the point of happening, suspending, imminent. 2. Pressing on vigorously, pressing close

on in pursuit (sometimes c. dat.): *instans operi*, pressing the work forward

earnestly, Virg.; *instantior cura*, a more urgent object of care, Tac.

†instante. adv. 1. Urgently. 2. Vigorously.

instantia, ae. f. 1. Urgency. 2. Earnestness, vigour.

instar. n. indecl. 1. A specimen. 2. An appearance. 3. Value, importance (more usu. as *adv.*, c. gen.). 1. Like. 2. About (of number). 3. As good as, equal to: *mortis instar putant*, they think as bad as death, Cic.

instauratio, ōnis. f. A renewal, repetition.

instaurativus, a, um. Renewed, repeated.

instauro, as. v. a. 1. To renew, repeat, perform over again, etc. 2. To repair, to restore. 3. §To repay, to give as a recompense.

interno, is, strāvi, strātum. v. a. 1. To strew or spread on. 2. To cover by spreading (esp. in *pass.*): *humeros . . . fulvique internor pelle leonis*, and I put the hide of a tawny lion on my shoulders, Virg.

instigatio, ōnis. f. Instigation.

†instigator, oris. m., and f. -atrix, -icis. An instigator, one who excites.

instigo, as. v. a. To instigate, to stimulate, to excite.

instillo, as. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To pour in by drops, to drop in or on, To instil into (c. dat.). 2. (v. n.) To drip upon (c. acc.).

instimulātor, ōris. m. One who stimulates, an instigator.

§instimulo, as. v. a. To goad on, to instigate, to stimulate.

†instinator, oris. m. An instigator.

instinctus, ūs. m. Instigation, impulse, inspiration.

instinguo, is, inxi, netus. v. a.; scarcely found except in *pass. part. instinctus*. To instigate, to impel, to excite, to stimulate, to animate.

†instipūlor, āris. v. dep. To bargain for.

instita, ae. f. The flounce or border of a lady's dress: *luditur in nostris instita nulla jocis*, no lady is ridiculed in my jesting verses, Ov.

institio, ōnis. f. A standing still.

institor, oris. m. A hawker, a pedlar.

instituo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. To set up in (a place), to found, to erect, to construct, to build. 2. To make, to hold (a long speech, a levy of troops, etc.). 3. To institute, to establish, to appoint. 4. To establish a rule (c. ut and subj., or c. infin.). 5. To begin. To arrange, to draw up. 7. To determine, to resolve. 8. To instruct, to train up, to educate. 9. To gain, obtain, procure.

institutio, ōnis. f. 1. Arrangement, customary order, custom. 2. Education.

institutum, i. n. 1. Purpose, intention. 2. Arrangement, general plan. 3. Custom, established way of proceeding: *præcepta institutæ philosophiæ*, the precepts and lessons (or established principles) of philosophy, Cic.; *ex instituto*, according to the established arrangement or agreement, Liv.

insto, as, stiti, no sup. v. n. 1. To stand upon (c. dat.). 2. To impend, to be at hand, to be imminent, to be just about to happen: *hoc quod instat*, this which is to be done now, Liv. 3. To press upon (esp. in pursuit), to be close too, to pursue vigorously. 4. To urge earnestly, to beg (a person) with eagerness (c. dat.): *te instante*, at your earnest request, Cic.; *Marti currum instabant*, they were making haste with the char-

riot for Mars, Virg.; non ignarus instandum famæ, not ignorant that he must keep pace with his reputation (or make events keep up with theirs), Tac.

†instrēnuus, a, um. *adj.* Lazy, spiritless.

instrēpo, is, ui, itum. *v. n.* To make a noise, to roar (as the sea), to creak (as a wheel).

instruere. *adv.* With great preparation.

instructio, onis. *f.* An arranging, a setting in array.

instructor, ōris. *m.* One who arranges, a disposer.

instructus, ūs. *m.* Arrangement, disposition.

instructus, a, um. *part. pass. fr. instruo, q. v.*; used also as *adj. c. compar.*, etc. 1. Prepared. 2. Arranged. 3. Well versed in. 4. Well provided, adorned, equipped: decem vitiis instructor, more apt to sin by ten vices, Hor.; instructus mandatis, furnished with instructions, with a commission, Liv.

instrumentum, i. *n.* 1. Any kind of instrument, utensil, or tool. 2. Furniture, equipment of any kind. 3. (In *pl.*) Means. 4. (In *pl.*) Embellishments: cum eas magnā impensā magno instrumento tueretur, as he kept it (his farm) up at a large expense, and with a large stock of everything, Cic.; anilia demit instrumenta sibi, she takes off her dress (or disguise) as an old woman, Ov.; omni militari instrumento, all his warlike appointments or equipments, Cæs.

instruo, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* 1. To heap up, pile up, build, erect, construct. 2. To arrange, dispose, array, marshal: aciem instruit, he draws up his army in battle array, Cæs. 3. To plan, to prepare: ad iudicium nondum se satis instruxerat, he had not yet sufficiently prepared himself for a trial, Cic. 4. To train, to instruct; agri immemor ad quem instruendum vires non essent, caring little about the land which they (the people) should not be able to stock (so as to cultivate it with advantage), Liv.

insuavis, e. *adj.* Unpleasant, disagreeable.

insūdo, as. *v. a.* To sweat at, to labour at (*c. dat.*).

insuefactus, a, um. *adj.* Accustomed, trained.

insuesco, is, uevi, uetum. *v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To accustom, to habituate to (sometimes *c. dupl. acc.*). 2. (*v. n.*) To be accustomed to, to be used to (*c. ad* and *acc.* or *c. dat.* or *c. infin.*).

insuetus, a, um. *part. of prec.* 1. Accustomed. 2. (Of a person) Unaccustomed to, unused to (*c. gen.* or *c. dat.*, or *c. ad* and *acc.*, or *c. infin.*) 3. (Of a thing) Unusual, uncommon, novel; §a. *pl. as adv.*, in a strange manner.

insūla, æ. *f.* 1. An island. 2. A detached house, usu. such as was let to several poor families as lodgers.

insūlānus, a, um. *adj.* Of an island, living on an island.

insulse. *adv.* Sillily, foolishly, tastelessly.

insulsus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Tasteless. 2. Devoid of taste, i. e. ment; (metaph.) silly, foolish.

insulto, as. *v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To leap on or upon, to leap or bound over, to leap or bound among (like Bacchanalians, *c. dat.* or *c. acc.*), to leap, to spring about, to bound. 2. To insult (*c. dat.*, more rarely *c. in* and *acc.*, or †*c. acc.*).

inum, ines, infui, etc. *v. pers.* To be in, among, or upon, to exist in, to be in, so as to be a part of.

insūmo, is, msi, mtum. *v. a.* To apply, to expend (*c. in* and *acc.* of the object). 2. †To take to oneself, to assume.

insuo, is, ui, ūtum. *v. a.* To sew in or into (*c. in* and *acc.* or *c. dat.*).

insūper. *adv.* 1. Above, on the top, overhead. 2. Moreover, besides.

insūpērābilis, e. *adj.* Insurmountable. 2. Unconquerable.

insurgo, is, surrexi. *v. n.* 1. To rise up on (*c. dat.*). 2. To rise. 3. To rise against (as in rebellion, etc.), (*c. dat.*): insurgite remis, rise on your oars, i. e. row vigorously, Virg.

§insusceptus, a, um. *adj.* Not taken on oneself.

- insūsurro**, *as. v. a.* 1. To whisper to (*c. dat. pers.*): *in aurem*, or *ad aurem*, into the ear (both in *Cic.*). 2. To suggest to (*c. dat.*).
- intābesco**, *is, bui, no sup. v. n.* 1. To waste or pine away. 2. To melt.
- †sintactilis**, *e. adj.* That cannot be touched, intangible.
- intactus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Untouched. 2. Undeiled, unpolluted. 3. Undiminished. 4. Free from (*c. abl.*). 5. Unattempted. 6. Virgin.
- §intāminatus**, *a, um. adj.* Unsullied, uncontaminated.
- †intectus**, *a, um. part.* from *intego*; also *adj.* 1. Covered. 2. Uncovered. 3. Undisguised, open, frank.
- intēgellus**, *a, um. adj.* In a tolerably sound condition.
- integer**, *gra, grum. adj.* 1. Whole, entire, unimpaired, sound. 2. Untainted, unsullied, undefiled. 3. Honest, upright, virtuous. 4. Impartial, unbiassed. 5. (Of an affair, a cause) In which nothing has been mooted, nothing decided, undetermined: *quoad erit integrum*, as long as the matter is undecided, till I have made up my mind, *Cic.*; *de quibus est integrum vobis*, on which you can decide as you think fit, *Cic.*; *si integrum docetur*, if the matter were submitted to him as a new, an undecided case, *Cic.*; *quæ in integrum restituit*, which he restored to their original condition, *Cæs.*; *acrius de integro abortum est bellum*, a more formidable war broke out afresh, *Liv.*; *so, ex integro*, *Cic.*; *integer ævi Ascanius*, Ascanius in the flower of his age, *Virg.*; *integer vitæ*, a man pure in his way of life, *Hor.*; *vultum... integer laudo*, I praise her expression of countenance though heartwhole myself, *Hor.*; *integer est mentis?* is he in his sound senses? *Hor.*
- intēgo**, *is, xi. ctum. v. a.* To cover.
- †intēgrasco**, *is, no perf. or sup. v. n.* To break out afresh.
- †intēgratio**, *ōnis. f.* A renewing, a renewal.
- intēgre**, *adv.* 1. Uprightly, honestly. 2. Impartially. 3. Correctly, with propriety (of speaking, etc.).
- intēgritas**, *atis. f.* 1. Completeness, soundness. 2. Integrity, uprightness, innocence, blamelessness of conduct. 3. Purity (of style etc.).
- intēgro**, *as. v. a.* 1. To restore, to repair, to refresh. 2. To renew, to keep on renewing.
- intēgumentum**, *i. n.* 1. A covering. 2. A disguise, a cloak, something which conceals.
- intellectio**, *ōnis. f.* The figure synecdoche.
- †intellectus**, *ūs. m.* 1. Understanding, (the faculty or the exertion of it) comprehension, intellect. 2. A knowledge of, a being aware of (a fact), 3. Intelligibility: *hiems et ver et æstas intellectum et vocabula habent*, winter, spring, and summer are recognised by them, and have distinct names, *Tac.*
- intelligens**, *ēntis. part.* of *intelligo*; used also as *adj.* 1. Intelligent, sensible. 2. Having a knowledge of, being a judge of, skilful in (*c. gen.*).
- intelligenter**, *adv.* Intelligently, like one who understands.
- intelligentia**, *æ. f.* 1. Intellect, understanding, comprehension (the faculty). 2. An understanding of, a knowledge of. 3. An idea, a conception. 4. Perception. 5. Skill, the judgment of a connoisseur.
- intelligo**, *is, lexi, lectum. v. a.* 1. To perceive, to be aware, to discern, to know, to see (a fact). 2. To understand, to comprehend. 3. To be a judge of (*c. acc. or c. in and abl.*).
- §intēmēratus**, *a, um. adj.* Inviolable, undefiled, chaste, not polluted.
- intēpērans**, *antis. adj.* 1. Intemperate, without moderation, extravagant (in conduct, or passion). 2. Profligate, debauched.
- intēpēranter**, *adv.* Intemperately, without moderation, extravagantly.
- intēpērantia**, *æ. f.* 1. Intemperateness, want of moderation. 2. Arrogance, insolence: *intemperantia vini*, the immoderate use of wine, *Liv.*
- intēpērāte**, *adv.* Intemperately.

intemperātus, a, um. adj. Intemperate, immoderate.

intemperies, ei. f., also †-peries, arum. 1. Inclemency of weather, a storm. 2. Intemperate conduct, violence, extravagant behaviour.

intempestive. adv. Out of season, unseasonably.

intempestivus, a, um. adj. Unseasonable, inopportune.

intempestus, a, um. adj. 1. That in which there is no time suitable for doing anything (as such, an epith. of night): *nox intempesta*, midnight, the dead of night, *Virg.* 2. §Unwholesome (of a place). 3. †Stormy.

intendo, is, di, tum. v. a. 1. To stretch towards (c. ad and acc.). 2. §To stretch upon (so as to cover), to put upon, to surround: *stuppes vincula collo intendunt*, they put ropes round the neck, *Virg.* [who also inverts the cases]; *duroque intendere brachia tergo*, and to cover his arms with the hard hide, *Virg.* 3. §To bend (a bow). 4. To direct (anything in a direction, one's attention, one's path, a weapon, etc.). 5. To excite (to a particular line of action), to urge. 6. To turn one's attention to, to intend: *quo te dicis intendere*, whither you say you are going, *Liv.*; *quo ire intenderant*, whither they had intended (or set out) to go, *Sall.*; *quod animo intenderat*, what he had designed in his mind, *Cic.* 7. †To assert, to maintain. 8. To direct against, i. e. to threaten with, to prepare against (c. dat. pers. or c. in and acc.): *in quos crimen intendebatur*, they who were threatened with an impeachment, *Liv.* 8. **Intendo me**, also *intendor animo*, to be on the stretch: *ut se intendant ad firmitatem*, to harden (or prepare) himself for endurance, *Cic.*

intentatus, a, um. adj. 1. Untried, unattempted. 2. Not having been proved, or experienced.

intenta. adv. With earnestness, eagerly, attentively, intently.

intentio, onis. f. 1. A stretching, a tension. 2. Exertion, effort. 3. Attention to (c. gen. of the object). 4. †An accusation. 5. †The major premiss.

intento, as. v. a. 1. To stretch out towards or against (c. dat. or c. in and acc.). 2. To aim (a weapon) at (c. dat.). 3. To hold out in a threatening manner, to hold over as a threat, to threaten with (c. acc. of the thing threatened; dat. pers.). 4. To accuse.

intentus, a, um. part. pass. fr. intento (used also as adj.). 1. Attentive to, intent upon (c. dat. or c. abl.). 2. Eager, intent. 3. Rigorous, strict.

intentus, ūs. m. A stretching out.

intēpeo, es, ui (no sup.). v. a. To be warm.

inter (prep. c. acc.). 1. Between, betwixt, amidst, among. 2. During the course of (time, many years, etc.), during: *quæ inter decem annos facta sunt*, which have been done for ten years, *Cic.*; *inter cenam*, while I was at supper, *Cic.*; *pueri amant inter se*, the boys love one another, *Cic.*; *quod inter nos liceat dicere*, which we may say to one another confidentially (like the common French expression *entre nous*), *Cic.*; *dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios*, I say that you came the night before into the street of the scythemakers, *Cic.*; *longo intervallo iudicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur*, this is the first trial for assassination that has taken place for a long time, *Cic.*

intērāmenta, orum. pl. n. Timber for the lower part of a ship.

intērāresco, is, rui (no sup.). v. a. To dry up, to wither, to decay.

†interbīto, as. v. a. To perish.

intercālāria, e. adj. 1. Intercalary. 2. Belonging to an intercalary month.

intercālārius, a, um. adj. Intercalary.

intercālo, as. v. a. 1. To intercalate. 2. To defer.

intercāpēdo, inis. f. Intermission, pause, respite.

intercēdo, is, cessi, cessum. v. a. 1. To come between, to be, to be situated between, to intervene. 2. To intervene, to elapse (as an interval). 3. To occur, to happen. 4. To exist between persons (c. inter and acc.,

or c. dat. of the one, and cum and abl. of the other). 5. To interpose on behalf of, to be surety for (c. pro and abl.). 6. To interpose so as to prevent (as the tribunes could prevent a law, etc., from passing), (c. dat.), to hinder, to prevent; †c. quominus, or ne and subj.: adscribit intercessisse se pro iis magnam pecuniam, he adds that he has been surety for them, so as to procure them a large sum of money, Cic.

interceptio, onis. f. A taking away.

interceptor, oris. m. One who intercepts, who embezzles.

intercessio, ōnis. f. 1. An interposition (esp. of the veto of the tribunes to prevent a proposed law, etc.). 2. A becoming surety for money.

intercessor, ōris. m. 1. One who interposes (esp. a tribune who interposes his veto). 2. A hinderer. 3. One who becomes surety for money.

intercīdo, is, di, sum. v. a. [cādo.] 1. To cut, to cut in pieces, to cut down. 2. To cut in two, to separate, to divide.

intercīdo, is, cīdi, no sup. v. a. [cado.] 1. To fall between. 2. To fall to the ground, to perish, to be lost (as the recollection of a thing, etc.): nomen longis intercīdit annis, his name has been lost (or forgotten) in the lapse of years, Ov.; quod si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid, and if anything now should escape your recollection, Hor. 3. To happen.

§intercīno, is. v. n. To sing between.

intercīpio, is, cēpi, ceptum. v. a. 1. To intercept, to take (a thing) before it arrives at its destination, to get possession of (a thing intended for another), to cut off (troops, etc.). 2. To take away, to steal, to embezzle. 3. †To carry off (by death): terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, their backs join their heads, their necks appear to be taken away, Ov.; medio itinere intercepto, the road in the middle being occupied by an ambuscade, Liv.

intercise. adv. Piecemeal, in an abrupt or confused manner.

interclūdo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To block up (a path), to cut off (that which could go by the path). 2. To cut off, to separate from (an army from its supplies, etc.), (c. abl. or c. ab and abl.). 3. To shut up, to blockade. 4. To hinder, to prevent: aestu animā interclusā, their breath being stopped by the heat, Liv.

interclusio, ōnis. f. A stopping up: animæ intercl., a stoppage of the breath, Cic.

intercolumnium, i. n. A space between two columns or pillars.

intercurro, is, ri, sum. v. n. 1. To run between. 2. To hasten during an interval. 3. To step between, to intercede. 4. To intervene among, to mingle with (c. dat.).

intercurso, as. v. n. To run between, to run against (i. e. to attack).

interkursus, ūs. m. Intervention, interposition.

intercus, ūtis. f. Aqua intercutis, the dropsy.

interdico, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To interpose by speaking, to remark at the same time. 2. To interdict, to forbid (c. ne and subj., c. acc. pera., abl. rei, or c. acc. rei, dat. pera.): si illi aquā et igni interdictum sit, if he be deprived of fire and water, i. e. banished, Cic. 3. (Of the prætor) To issue a formal decree (c. de and abl. of the subject, or c. ut and subj.).

interdictio, onis. f. A prohibition: interdictio aquæ et ignis (Cic.), or int. finium (Liv.), banishment.

interdictum, i. n. 1. Prohibition, an interdict. 2. A decree (of the prætor).

interdiu. adv. By day, during the daytime.

†§interdo, as, dēdi, dāre, dātum. v. a. To distribute among: nihil interduo (another form), I do not care at all, Plaut.

†interduatim. adv. Now and then, sometimes.

interductus, ūs. m. Punctuation.

interdum. adv. 1. (Sometimes) Interdum . . . interdum, at one time . . . at another, Cic. 2. †Meanwhile.

intērea, *adv.* Meanwhile, in the meantime, in the interim.

intēremtio, *ōnia f.* Killing, slaughter.

intēremtus, *a, um. part. fr. interimo* (q. v.).

intēreo, *is, ivi, itum. v. a.* 1. To become lost in, to disappear among.

2. To perish, to die, to be destroyed, to be ruined.

intērēquīto, *as. v. a.* To ride between or among.

interfatio, *onia f.* An interruption by speaking.

interfectio, *onis f.* A killing, a murdering.

interfector, *ōris m., and f. -trix, tricia.* A killer, a slayer, a murderer.

interficio, *is, feci, factum. v. a.* To destroy, to kill.

+interfio, *is. pass. of prec.* To be destroyed, to perish

interfluo, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* 1. To flow between (c. acc.). 2. To elapse between.

+§interfodio, *is, fodi, fossum. v. a.* To pierce.

interfor, *foris, fatus sum. v. dep. def.* To interrupt by speaking, to speak so as to cause interruption.

+§interfugio, *is, fugi, fugitum. v. a.* To flee or pass between.

interfulgeo, *es, si, no sup. v. a.* To glitter among (c. dat.).

interfusus, *a, um. part. from iuss.* 1. Poured between, flowing between. 2. Spotted.

intērim, *adv.* Meanwhile, in the meantime.

intērīmo, *is, ēmi, emtum. v. a.* 1. To kill. 2. To put an end to, to destroy.

interior, *us. compar. adj., superl. intīmus, a, um, no pos. [intra.]* 1. Inner, interior. 2. (Of nations) Living in the interior, inland. 3. More secret, more carefully hidden, hidden in a more secret place : interior epistola, a more intimate friendship. 4. Nearer, that which touches one more nearly (fear, etc.) : interiores ictibus tormentorum, within reach of missiles shot from the engines, Liv.; interior periculo vulneris factus, being too near him to be in danger of being wounded by him, Liv.; interiore rotā, with the near wheel, i. e. the wheel nearer the post, Ov.; so, interior, next to the wall, Ov.; bruma nivalem interiore diem gyro trahit, winter contracts the day proceeding by an inner, i. e. a narrower or lesser circle, Hor.; interior potentia, power acquired by access to the palace, to the intimacy of the prince, Tac.; interior epistola, the middle of a letter, Cic.; qui interiores scrutantur et reconditas literas, they who devote themselves to more abstruse and recondite literature, Cic.; interiore notā Falerni, with a more choice brand of Falernian wine, Hor.; *superl. inmost.*

intērītio, *ōnia f., and interitus, ūs. m.* Destruction, death, ruin, annihilation.

interjaceo, *es, ui, no sup. v. a.* To lie between, be situated between (c. dat.).

interjacio, *is, jeci, jectum. v. a.* 1. To place between or among (c. dat. of the things between which, or c. inter and acc.). 2. To intermingle, to interpose.

interjectus, *a, um. part. of prec., q. v.* Anno interjecto, after an interval of a year, Liv.; paucis interjectis diebus, a few days after, Liv.; interjecta (regio sc.) inter Romam et Arpos, the district between Rome and Arpi, Liv.

interjectus, *ūs. m.* 1. A being placed between, interposition. 2. §An interval.

interjungo, *is, nxi, notum. v. a.* 1. To join together. 2. To un-yoke.

§interlābor, *ōris, lapsus sum. v. dep.* To glide or flow among or between.

§interlēgo, *is, lēgi, lectum. v. a.* To gather here and there.

interlino, *is, lōvi, litum. v. a.* To smear so as to erase, to erase, to falsify (a writing).

interlītus, *a, um. part. of prec.* Erased : cæmenta interlita luto, rough stones only united by having mud put between them, Liv.

+interlōquor, *ōris, lōcūtus sum. v. dep.* To interrupt by speaking (c. dat.).

interlūceo, *es, xi, no sup. v. a.* To shine, to be visible, to be visible through

- (some slight screen): *ordines quibus inter gradus dignitatis fortunæque aliquid interlucet*, ranks by which some distinction is made between degrees of dignity and fortune, Liv.
- interlūnium**, *i. n.* The interval between an old and new moon, the time of the change of moon.
- interluo**, *is, ui, no sup. v. a.* To flow between, to wash.
- interminātus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Boundless. 2. §Forbidden.
- †interminor**, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To threaten. 2. To forbid with a threat.
- intermisceo**, *es, ui, stum. v. a.* To mingle, to mix.
- intermissio**, *onis. f.* Intermission, interruption: *verbis dispositis intermissione*, words arranged in short clauses, Cic.
- intermissus**, *a, um. part. pass. of seq., q. v.* 1. Interrupted. 2. Disused: *per intermissa mœnia*, through the breaches in the walls or spaces where the wall had not been continued, Liv.; *nullo puncto temporis intermisso*, not a moment being allowed to intervene, Cic.
- intermitto**, *is, misi, missum. v. a.* 1. To intermit, to discontinue, to interrupt (what one is doing): *ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur*, that the remaining time might be relieved from toil, i. e. that the soldiers might be relieved for the remaining time, Cæs.; *nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur*, not a moment of the night is allowed as a respite from labour, Cæs. 2. To cease, to desist: *ne quem diem intermitterem*, that I might not let a day pass without writing, Cic.; *spatium quâ flumen intermittit*, the space where the river ceases to surround the town, Cæs.; *intermissa custodiis loca*, places where there were intervals between the sentinels, Liv.; *ea pars oppidi, quæ intermissa a flumine et palude, aditum angustum habebat*, that part of the town which, being unprotected by the river and the marsh, afforded a narrow point of approach, Cæs.
- intermōrior**, *ōris, mortuus sum. v. dep.* 1. To decay, to perish gradually, to die. 2. To be forgotten: *intermortuæ conciones*, lifeless harangues, Cic.; *intermortuæ Catilinæ reliquiæ*, the feeble remains of Catiline's faction, Cic.
- intermundia**, *orum. pl. n.* Spaces between worlds.
- intermuralis**, *e. adj.* Between two walls.
- internascor**, *ōris, nātus sum. v. dep.* To grow up among.
- internēcio**, *ōnis. f.* Utter destruction, universal slaughter, extermination: *Lucerini ad internecionem cæsi*, the people of Luceria were massacred to a man, Liv.
- internēcivus**, *a, um. adj.* Deadly, lasting till all are killed.
- †internesto**, *is, xui, xum. v. a.* To bind up, to twine, to wreath.
- internōdium**, *i. n.* A joint.
- internosco**, *is, nōvi, nōtum. v. a.* To distinguish between, to distinguish.
- internuntiā**, *i. m., and -a, ō. f.* A messenger, one who takes messages to and fro.
- †internus**, *a, um. adj.* Internal, domestic, civil (of war, etc.).
- †intēro**, *is, trivi, tritum. v. a.* To rub in, to crumble, to make into paste: *tute hoc intristi tibi omne exedendum est*, you have prepared this dish, and you must eat it (as we say, you have made your bed and must lie on it), Ter.
- interpellatio**, *onis. f.* Interruption.
- interpellātor**, *ōris. m.* One who interrupts.
- interpello**, *as.* 1. To interrupt while speaking, to disturb. 2. To interrupt (a person while doing anything, or the progress of an affair), to obstruct, to prevent, to hinder (*c. quominus* or *ne* and subj., or *c. acc.*, or §*c. infin.*).
- †interpōlis**, *e. and †pōlus, -a, um. adj.* Brushed up, repaired, furbished up.
- interpōlo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To furbish up, to repair. 2. To dye anew, to put into new shape.

interpōno, is, pōsui, pōsitum. v. a. To put in, to place between or among, to intermingle, to introduce (into a thing): *nihil me interpono*, I am not going to mix myself up in the matter, Cic.; *quid enim me interponerem audaciæ tuæ?* for why should I expose myself to your audacious insolence, Cic.; *spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat*, he thought it desirable to give them an interval to recruit their spirits, Cæsar.; *in eam rem se fidem suam interponere*, and (he said) that he pledged his honour to that, Cæsar.; *spatio interposito*, some time afterwards, Cic.

interpōsitiō, ōnis. f. An insertion, an introduction.

interpōsitus. ūs. m. A being placed between, a coming between.

interpre, ōtis. m. f. 1. An agent, a go-between. 2. A messenger. 3. An interpreter, an explainer: *interpre portentorum*, and *interpre* by itself, a soothsayer: *interpretes comitiorum*, the *haruspices*, who could alone decide whether the comitia were duly held, Cic.

interpretātiō, ōnis. f. 1. Interpretation, explanation. 2. Meaning.

interpretor, āris. v. dep. 1. To interpret, to explain, to expound: *neque recte an perperam interpretor*, nor do I take upon myself to pronounce whether this is right or wrong, Liv. 2. To put an interpretation on, i. e. to understand in such and such a sense.

interpunctio, ōnis. f., and punctum, i. n. Punctuation.

interpungo, is, axi, netum. v. a. To divide, to distinguish.

interquēror, ēris, questus sum. v. dep. To complain at the same time.

interquiesco, is, ēvi, etum. v. n. To rest at intervals.

interregnum, i. An interregnum.

interrex, ēgis. m. One who holds the supreme power during any interval of non-existence or non-election of regular magistrates.

interritus, a, um. adj. 1. Undismayed, undaunted, fearless. 2. Without meeting any obstacle calculated to cause fear.

interrogātiō, ōnis. f., and -ātum, i. n., and dim. -atiunculā, m. f. A question, interrogation.

interrogō, as. v. a. To ask questions, to question, to interrogate, to examine (a witness).

interrumpo, is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a. 1. To break asunder, to break to pieces. 2. To break off, to interrupt: *interrupti ignes*, fires scattered about here and there, Virg.; *hos interruptos esse*, that they are separated from one another, Cic.; *interruptæ voces*, broken murmurs, Cic.

interrupte. adv. Interruptedly.

interscindo, is, scīdi, scissum. v. a. 1. To cut asunder, to tear asunder, to break down. 2. To cut off, to separate.

intersēpio, is, psi, ptum. v. a. To fence in, to enclose, to surround.

†intersēro, is, sēvi, sītum. v. a. To plant among.

intersēro, is, rui, rtum. v. a. To place between, to mingle with.

interspirātiō, ōnis. f. A fetching breath between.

†interstinctus, a, um. adj. Variegated, chequered, spotted.

††interstinguo, is, nxi, netum. v. a. To extinguish.

††interstitium, i. n. An interval.

††interstrēpo, is, ui, itum. v. n. To make a noise among.

intersum, es, fui, etc. (see sum). 1. To be between (with respect to space or time, or difference). 2. To differ, to differ from (often in 3d sing. as *impera*): *ut inter eos ne minimum quidem intersit*, so that there is not even the slightest difference between them. 3. To be present at (c. dat.; sometimes c. in and abl.; 3rd sing. *interest as impera*, it concerns, it is of consequence to), (c. gen.; but in the case of pronouns, c. abl. fem. of the possessive *mea*, *vestra*, etc.): *illud mea magni interest*, it is of great importance to me, Cic.

intertexto, is, ui, xtum. v. a. To intertwine, to unweave, to embroider.

intertrimentum, i. n. 1. Loss by rubbing; wear and tear. 2. Loss, damage.

interturbatio, ōnis. f. Confusion, disturbance.

†interturbo, as. v. a. To disturb to throw into confusion.

- intervallum, i. n.** Interval, space, (of room, or time) distance between.
 2. Interruption, intermission, pause. 3. Difference: tanto intervallo, after so long a time, Cic. (ex. t. i. Liv.); dolus intervalla acclerum poscebat, the necessity of proceeding cunningly required intervals between the crimes, Tac.
- intervēnio, is, vēni, ventum. v. n.** 1. To come while anything is being done, to arrive during . . . to interrupt (c. dat. &c. acc.). 2. To happen: Epicurus . . . exiguum dicit fortunam intervenire sapienti, Epicurus says that fortune has but little power over a wise man, Cic.
- interventor, ōria, m.** One who comes in, a visitor.
- interventus, ūs, m.** A coming between or in intervention, arrival.
- interverto, is, tī, sum. v. a.** 1. To embezzle, to intercept. 2. ‡To squander. 3. †To cheat.
- interviso, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To visit. 2. To inspect, to examine.
- intervölito, as. v. n.** To fly about, to fly among or between.
- †§intervōmo, is, ui. v. a.** To pour forth among.
- intestābilis, e. adj.** 1. Disqualified from making a will. 2. Detestable.
- intestātus, a, um. adj.** 1. Not having made a will, intestate. 2. †Unconvicted by evidence.
- intestato. abl. of prec. as adv.** Without having made a will.
- †intestatus, a, um. adj.** Emasculated, castrated.
- intestinalis, a, um. adj.** 1. Intestine, domestic, civil (i. e. existing among or between fellow-citizens). 2. Internal; (n. pl. as subst.) the intestines, the entrails, the bowels.
- intexo, is, ui, xtum. v. a.** 1. To inweave, to entwine (§metaph. to describe). 2. To intermingle.
- intīme. adv.** Intimately: intīme commendari, to be strongly recommended, Cic.
- intīmus, a, um (see Interior); (m. as subst.).** An intimate friend.
- intingo, is, nxi, notum. v. a.** To dip in.
- intölērābilis, e, and intölērāndus, a, um. adj.** Intolerable, unbearable, unendurable, insupportable.
- intölērāns, antis. adj.** 1. Unable to endure, impatient under (c. gen.). 2. Intolerable.
- intölērānter. adv.** Intolerably, immoderately.
- intölērāntia, as. f.** Intolerable conduct, insolence.
- intōno, as. v. a.** 1. To thunder over (c. dat.). 2. To thunder. 3. To make a loud noise, to sound loudly: intonuit vox tribuni, the voice of the tribune was heard like thunder, Cic.
- §intonsus, a, um. adj.** 1. Unshorn, unshaven, beardless. 2. Leafy.
- intorqueo, ea, rui, rtum. v. a.** 1. To turn or twist about. 2. To hurl at or against (c. dat.): intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, insults of the most serious character are bandied to and fro between the brothers, Cic.
- intortus, a, um. part. pass. of prec., q. v.** 1. Twisted. 2. Wreathed among, entwined in. 3. ‡Distorted, depraved.
- intra (adv. and prep. c. acc.).** 1. (adv.). Within, inside. 2. (prep.) Within (of place or time), inside of, within reach of. 3. In, into (of coming into or within a territory). 3. Within (of number, i. e.), under, below, less than: intra decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, within ten days of his coming to Pheræ, Liv.; qui intra annos xiv. tectum non subiissent, who for 14 years had not gone under a roof, Cæsar; intra juventam, before my youth is expired, Tac.; epulari intra legem, to feast less expensively than the law permits, Cic.
- intrābilis, e. adj.** That can be entered.
- intractābilis, e. adj.** Unmanageable, severe (of winter).
- intractātus, a, um. adj.** Not handled, not broken (of a horse). Unattempted.
- §intrēmo, is, ui, no sup. v. n.** To tremble, to quake.
- intrēpide. adv.** Undauntedly, intrepidly.

intrépīdus, a, um. adj. Undaunted, intrepid: *intrepida ibi hiems*, there the winter passed off without any alarms, Tac.

intrīco, as. v. a. To embarrass.

īntrīnscūs. adv. Inwardly, inwards.

intrītus, a, um. part. pass. fr. intero, q. v.

intro. adv. Within, in (after verbs of motion to), into the house, indoors.

intro, as. v. a. To enter, to go or come into, to penetrate into (lit. and metaph., c. acc. or c. in and acc.). 2. †To pierce, to transfix. 3.

†To inspire: *in mentem iudicis intrare non potest*, it cannot sink into (or make an impression on) the mind of the judge, Cic.; *qui in tuam familiaritatem penitus intravit*, who has made his way into your intimate friendship, Cic.; *intrandum est igitur in rerum naturam*, we must therefore investigate the nature of things, Cic.

intrōdūco, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To bring in, lead in, introduce. 2. To introduce a doctrine, to assert, to maintain.

intrōductio, ōnis. f. Introduction.

introeo, is, ivi, itum. v. a. To go or come into, to enter (c. acc. or c. in and acc.).

intrōfēro, fera, tāli, lātum. v. a. irr. To bring in, to carry in.

īntrōgrēdior, ēris, gressus sum. v. dep. To enter.

intrōitus, ūs. m. 1. An entrance, i. e. a making an entrance, an entering. 2. An entrance, i. e. a place of entrance, a passage into. 3. An introduction, a preface.

intrōmitto, is, misi, missum. v. a. To send in, to let in, to introduce.

introrsum and introrsus. adv. 1. Inward, within, in (after a verb of motion, to). 2. Inwardly.

intrōrumpo, is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a. To break in, force one's way in.

introspicio, is, spexi, spectrum. v. a. 1. To look into, inspect. 2. To examine, investigate (c. acc., more usu. c. in and acc.). 3. †To behold.

intrōvoco, as. v. a. To call in, to invite.

intrūdo, is, si, sum. v. a. To thrust in: *se intrudebat*, he obtruded himself, Cic.

intūbum, i. n., and īntubus, i. m. Endive, chicory, succory.

intueor, ēris, itus sum, and īntuor, ēris. v. dep. 1. To look at, upon (c. acc., more rarely c. in and acc.). 2. To look at (with the mind), to contemplate, to consider, to regard (c. acc.): *quò intuens*, keeping which consideration in view, Cic.

intūmesco, is, mui, no sup. v. n. 1. To swell (in any way, or from any cause), to rise. 2. To increase. 3. To be angry with (c. dat.).

īnturbīdus, a, um. adj. Undisturbed, quiet.

intus. adv. 1. Within, on the inside. 2. Inwards, indoors (after verbs of motion, to). 3. †From within.

intūtus, a, um. adj. Unguarded, defenceless, insecure.

īnūla, es. f. Elecampane.

īnultus, a, um. adj. 1. Unavenged. 2. Unpunished.

īnubro, as. v. a. 1. To cast a shadow in, to overshadow, to shade. 2. †To cover. 3. †To cause darkness (as evening does).

īnundo, as. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To overflow, to inundate (lit. and metaph.). 2. (As v. n.) To overflow: *densi rursus inundant Troes*, again the Trojans swarm in in numbers, Virg.

īnungo, is, nxi, notum. v. a. To anoint, to besmear.

īnurbāne. adv. In an unpolished manner, awkwardly, inelegantly.

īnurbānus, a, um. adj. Unpolished, unmannerly, rude, boorish.

†īnurgeo, es, si, no sup. v. a. To push, to thrust.

īnūro, is, ussi, ustum. v. a. 1. To burn in, to imprint by burning, to brand (c. dat. of that which receives the mark). 2. To inflict incurably.

īnūsītāte. adv. In an unusual or strange manner.

īnūsītātus, a, um. adj. Unusual, strange, uncommon.

- inutilis, e. adj.** 1. Useless, unserviceable, unprofitable. 2. Pernicious, injurious.
- inutilitas, ōtis. f.** 1. Uselessness. 2. An injurious character, mischief.
- inutiliter. adv.** 1. Uselessly, unprofitably. 2. Injuriously.
- invādo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To go into, to go to, to enter. 2. To attack, to assail, to invade (c. in and acc. or c. acc.). 3. To enter upon, take possession of, seize (property, etc. by violence, or unjustly). 4. To come upon, to seize (as a feeling, fear, etc., comes upon men). 5. §To attempt. 6. ‡To go: continuo invadit, immediately he attacks (i. e. accosts) him, Virg.; in collum invasit, he threw himself on her neck.
- invāleo, es, ui, and invālesco, is, no sup. v. a.** 1. To be strong, to become strong or powerful. 2. ‡To come into use.
- invālētūdo, ūnis. f.** Ill health, delicacy of health.
- invālidus, a, um. adj.** Not strong, infirm, feeble, inefficient.
- investio, ōnis. f.** 1. A bringing in, importation. 2. An inveighing against, an invective.
- inveho, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To carry in, to bring in, to import; (in pass.) to be carried (esp. on a horse or carriage), i. e. to ride or drive. 2. To inveigh (c. in and acc. of him against whom). 3. (In pass.) To enter (by riding or driving, etc.) (c. in and acc.).
- invēnio, is, vēni, ventum. v. a.** 1. To come upon, to meet with, i. e. to find, to discover, to find out. 2. To invent. 3. To find a way, to contrive. 4. To acquire, to procure: postquam se dolor invenit, when grief found its way, Ov.
- inventio, ōnis. f.** Invention.
- inventor, oris. m., and f. -trix, tricis.** 1. A finder. 2. An inventor. 3. A contriver.
- inventum, i. n.** An invention, a contrivance.
- inventus, a, um. part. pass. fr. invenio, q. v.**
- invēnustus, a, um. adj.** Inelegant.
- invērēcundus, a, um. adj.** Immodest, shameless.
- invergo, is. no perf. v. a.** To pour in, to pour over, c. dat.
- inversio, ōnis. f.** 1. Irony. 2. ‡An allegory.
- inversus, a, um. part. pass. of seq., q. v.** Upset, turned upside down, violently agitated (as the sea by a storm), Hor.: vomer inversus, the plough turned upside down (so as not to catch in the ground), Hor.; inversus annus, the year brought back to its beginning, i. e. the end of the year, winter, Hor.; inversi mores, depraved morals, Hor.; inversæ pelles, skins with the hair turned inside, Juv.; inversa verba, words perverted from their usual or proper meaning, ambiguous, obscure, Ter. Lucr.
- inverto, is, ti, sum. v. a.** 1. To turn up, to turn in a new, unusual, or wrong way. 2. To upset. 3. To invert, to alter. 4. To pervert, to corrupt, to deprave, to distort.
- invespērascit. no perf. v. impers.** Evening draws on.
- investigatio, ōnis. f.** Investigation, examination.
- investigātor, ōris. m.** An investigator, examiner, inquirer.
- investigo, as. v. a. [vestigium.]** 1. To track, to trace out. 2. To investigate, to examine into. 3. To discover by investigation.
- invētērasco, is, rāvi, no sup. v. a.** 1. To become established, fixed, permanently settled. 2. To become inveterate.
- invētērātio, ōnis. f.** An inveterate disease.
- invētērātus, a, um. part. fr. invetero.** Inveterate.
- invicem. often in tmesi, in (que) vicem. adv.** In turns, alternately, reciprocally, mutually: simul eramus invicem, we were together at one another's houses in turns, Cic.
- invictus, a, um. adj.** 1. Unconquered. 2. Unconquerable, invincible.
- invideo, es, vidi, visum. v. a.** 1. (Rare) To look with an evil eye upon. 2. To envy (c. dat. pers.). 3. To grudge (c. acc. rei, dat. pers.; §

- gen. rei). 4. §(Hor. Sat.) To prevent (c. acc. and infm.): Liburnis scilicet invidens privata deduci... triumpho, grudging the Liburnians the honour of her being led as a deposed sovereign (lit. as a private woman) in their triumph, Hor.; caret invidendâ sobrius aulâ, living in a moderate rank he has not a palace such as to be an object of envy (i. e. a superb palace), Hor.; (as *pasa impera*.) invidetur enim commodis hominum ipsorum, for the men themselves are grudged their advantages, Cic.
- invidia, m. f.** 1. Envy, jealousy. 2. Ill will: in invidiâ esse (Sall.) invidiam habere (Cic.), to be unpopular, to be hated; quæ invidiæ non ipsi tantum sed causæ atque universo ordini essent, which would bring not himself alone, but the cause and his whole order into odium, Liv.; absit verbo invidia, think not that I am speaking too confidently (without boasting), Liv.
- invidiosæ, adv.** 1. Enviously. 2. In a manner calculated to excite envy or ill will.
- invidiosus, a, um, adj.** 1. Envious (c. dat.). 2. Envious, an object of envy, invidious. 3. Unpopular, hated.
- invidus, a, um, adj.** 1. Envious (c. dat. pers.; sometimes c. gen. rei). 2. unfavourable to; (m. as subst.) one who envies, an ill wisher.
- invigilo, as. v. a.** To be awake over, to watch over, be watchful on account of, watchful or anxious to procure (c. dat.).
- †inviolâbilis, e, adj.** Inviolable.
- inviolâte, adv.** Inviolately.
- inviolâtus, a, um, adj.** 1. Unhurt, inviolate, unimpaired. 2. Inviolable.
- invisâtus, a, um, adj.** Unvisited, unfrequented.
- inviso, is, si, no sup. v. a.** To go to see, to visit.
- invisus, a, um, part. from invideo, used as adj. c. compar. etc.** Hated hateful.
- invisus, a, um, adj.** Not seen, unseen.
- invitâmentum, i. n.** An invitation, inducement, allurement.
- invitâtio, ōnis, f., and invitâtus, ūs, m.** An invitation.
- †invitâtor, oris, m.** An inviter.
- invîte, adv.** Unwillingly, against one's will, reluctantly.
- invito, as. v. a.** 1. To invite. 2. To challenge (in drinking to, &c.). 3. To entertain as a guest. 4. Invito me, to feast on (c. abl.).
- invitus, a, um, adj.** Unwilling, against one's will, reluctant.
- inviuus, a, um, adj.** 1. Where there is no road, pathless, impassable, difficult to travel. 2. †Impenetrable.
- invocâtus, a, um, adj.** Uncalled, unsummoned, uninvited.
- invoco, as. v. a.** 1. To call upon, to invoke. 2. To call, to name.
- invölâtus, ūs, m.** Flying, flight.
- invölîte, as. v. a.** To float upon.
- involo, as. v. a. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To fly towards, fly at, rush to take possession of (c. in and acc.). 2. (v. a.) To take possession of (as an army takes p. of a camp, or an idea of a mind), to carry off.
- invölûorum, i. n.** A wrapper, a case, an envelope, (metaph.) a veil, a disguise.
- involutus, a, um, part. of seq., also as adj.** Involved, obscure.
- involve, is, vi, völâtum. v. a.** 1. To roll (one thing) on (another), to heap up, to pile on one another. 2. §To roll, to roll away. 3. To wrap up, to envelope, to cover up: Obscuris vera involvens, involving the truth in obscurity, wrapping up true prophecies in obscure language, Virg.; aqua involvens naves, burying the vessels in the water, Virg.; involve diem nimbi, the clouds hid the light of day, Virg.; litteris me involve, I devote myself to literature, Cic.; Si quæ iniquitas involveretur, if any iniquity were involved in it, Tac.
- invulgo, as. v. a.** To give evidence, to make a deposition.
- †vulnerâtus, a, um, adj.** Unwounded.
- interj.** An exclamation of joy.

Iolēicus, a, um. adj. Of Iolcos, a town in Thessaly, from which Jason sailed on the Argonautic expedition.

Ionīcus, a, um, and Iōnīcus, a, um. adj. Of Ionia, Ionic.

Iōnius, a, um. adj. Of the Ionian sea, between Greece and Italy.

iota. indecl. n. The Greek letter ι.

ipse, a, um. gen. ipsius, etc., also †(Plaut.) ipsus, †superl. ipissimus, pron.

1. Self (according to the pronoun expressed or understood, with which it agrees; when alone) himself, herself, itself; (at other times) I myself, I, you yourself, you, etc. 2. Of one's own accord, spontaneously. 3.

Ipee, the master, ipsa, the mistress of the house: ipse dixit, the master himself has pronounced it (an expression of the Pythagoreans); triginta dies erant ipsi, it was exactly thirty days ago, Cic.

Ira, m. f. Anger, wrath, rage: justae quibus est Mesentius irae, to whom Mesentius is deservedly an object of anger, Virg.; subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, an angry desire occurs to me to avenge my perishing country, Virg.

Irācunde. adv. Angrily, in a passion.

Irācundia, m. f. 1. Proneness to anger, passionateness. 2. Anger, rage.

Irācundus, a, um. adj. 1. Passionate. 2. Angry, in a passion.

Irascor, eris, irātus sum. v. dep. To be angry (c. dat. of the object): irasci in cornua tentat, he seeks to put his rage into his horns, i. e. to show it by batting, Virg.; ne nostram vicem irascaris, that you may not put yourself in a passion on our account or behalf, Liv.

Irātus, a, um. part. perf. of prec.; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.). 1. Angry, offended (c. dat. of the object). 2. § Raging (of sea, wind, etc.).

Ira, Idia. f. 1. The Goddess the messenger of the Gods. 2. †A rainbow.

Irōia, m. f. [εἰρωνεία.] Irony.

†irradō, is, si, sum. v. a. To shave, to scrape.

irrauco, is, rausi, no sup. v. a. To become hoarse.

§irredivivus, a, um. adj. Irreparable, that cannot be restored.

irrelligātus, a, um. adj. 1. Unbound, dishevelled. 2. Unmoored.

irrelligiōsus, a, um. adj. Irreligious, impious, wicked.

irremeābilis, e. adj. From which there is no return, not to be repassed.

irrepārābilis, e. adj. Irreparable, irretrievable.

irrepertus, a, um. adj. Undiscovered, not discovered.

irrepa, is, pai, ptum. v. n. To creep on, into, or over (c. in and acc.).

§irreprehensus, a, um. adj. Unblamed, blameless, faultless, (of a prediction) true.

§irrequiētus, a, um. adj. Unquiet, disturbed, restless.

§irresectus, a, um. adj. Uncut, unpared.

§irreōlūtus, a, um. adj. Not loosened, not slackened.

irretio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. [rete.] To catch in a net, or as in a net, to ensnare, to entangle, to entrap.

§irretortus, a, um. adj. Not turned aside, looking straight forward.

†irreverentia, m. f. A want of reverence, of due respect, irreverence.

irrevocābilis, e. adj. Irrevocable, (of a calamity) irremediable.

irrevocātus, a, um. 1. Not called back (in order to repeat something), not encored. 2. That cannot be called back, or off, from (as a wolf from slaughter).

irrideo, es, si, sum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To laugh, esp. in derision. 2. (v. a.) To laugh at, mock, ridicule (c. acc.).

irridile. adv. Without wit.

†irridiculum, i. n. A laughing-stock, an object of ridicule.

irrigatio, ōnis. f. Irrigation.

irrigō, as. v. a. 1. To conduct (water) as a means of irrigation. 2. To water, to irrigate. 3. §To pour, to shed over (sleep over limbs, etc.). 4. §To refresh, as by watering (as sleep refreshes limbs).

- irriguus, a, um. adj.** 1. Well-watered, irrigated: *irriguum mero corpus*, a body soaked in wine, Hor. 2. Watering, irrigating (of a spring, etc.). 3. †Refreshing (of sleep).
- irrisio, ōnis. f.** Derision, mockery, ridicule.
- irrisor, ōris. m.** A derider, a ridiculer.
- irrisus, ūs. m.** 1. Derision, ridicule. 2. An object of derision, a laughing-stock, esp. in the phrase *irrisui ease*, to be an object of ridicule, Cæs.: *linguam ab irrisu exserens*, putting out his tongue in derision, Liv.
- irritābilis, e. adj.** Irritable, easily irritated.
- irritāmen, Inis. n., and irritāmentum, l. n.** An incentive, an inducement to.
- irritatio, onis. f.** Excitement.
- irrito, as. v. a.** To excite, stimulate, to inflame, ‡to swell (as a flood swells a river).
- irritus, a, um. adj.** 1. Void, of no effect, annulled, repealed, null. 2. Vain, useless, profitless, ineffectual. 3. Unsuccessful (of a person) (†c. gen. of that in which).
- irrogatio, ōnis. f.** An imposing, an adjudicating (of a penalty).
- irrogo, as. v. a.** 1. To propose (anything, a law, etc.) against (any one) (c. dat. pers.). 2. To impose, to inflict (a fine, etc.).
- irroro, as. v. a.** 1. To bedew, to moisten, to besprinkle. 2. ‡To sprinkle.
- irrumpe, is, rūpi, ruptum. v. n.** To burst into, to force one's way in or into (c. in and acc.; also c. acc., ‡c. dat.).
- irruo, is, ui, ūtum. v. n.** To rush in or into, to invade (property) (c. in and acc.: *vide ne ille huc se irruat*, take care that he does not force himself in here, Ter.
- irruptio, onis. f.** A breaking in, an irruption.
- irruptus, a, um. adj.** Unbroken.
- is, ea, id, gen. ejus, etc. pron.** 1. He, she, it. 2. That, (in neut. often followed by gen., as) *id ætatis*, at that age, Cic. 3. (Before *qui* or *ut*) Such a person, one; *neque tu is es, qui quid sis nescias*, nor are you a man to be ignorant of your real character, Cic.; *cum jam in eo esset ut...*, when matters were now in that state that..., Liv.; *quasi in eo mihi sint omnia*, as if all my welfare depended on that, Cic.; *Lanuvinis civitas data... cum eo ut...*, the freedom of the city was given to the Lanuvians, on condition that..., Liv.; *sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret...*, whether he could have done that by his own natural abilities, or whether, as was notorious..., Cic.; *quod ne id facere posset*, and that you might not be able to do that, Cic. (in which sentence *id* is pleonastic).
- istac. adv.** That way.
- iste, a, ud. gen. Ius. demonstr. pron.** That, this, that near the person addressed: *cum istā sis auctoritate ut...* when you are of such influence that..., Cic.
- Isthmus, a, um. adj.** Of the Isthmus of Corinth.
- istic, sec. uo.** A rare form of *iste*.
- istic. adv.** 1. There. 2. In that affair.
- istim (a rare form of istine). adv.** From thence, from the place where the person addressed is.
- istiusmodi. adv.** Of that kind.
- isto, †istoc, and †istuc. adv.** Thither, to that place pointed out, or where the person addressed is.
- †istorum. adv.** Towards that place.
- Itā. adv.** 1. So, thus. 2. (In answers) Yes, aye. 3. (In asking questions) *itane*, indeed? 4. *non ita* (to qualify an adjective or adv.) not very. 5. *ita ut*, on condition that.
- Itālicus, a, um, Itālus, a, um; f. Itālis, Idis.** Italian.
- Itaque. adv.** Therefore, on that account.
- Item. adv.** In like manner, also, likewise.

- Iter, Itinēria** *n.* 1. A going, (i. e.) a walk, a journey, a march, a course.
 2. A road, a path, a way. 3. A right of way.
- Itērātio, ōnis** *f.* Iteration, repetition.
- Itēro, as. v. a.** 1. To do a second time, to repeat, to renew, to go over a second time : ubi Phoebus iteraverit ortus, when Phoebus has risen a second time, Ov. ; cras ingens iterabimus sequor, to-morrow we shall again embark upon (or cross) the vast sea, Hor. 2. To say, mention, or celebrate a second time, to repeat, to rehearse.
- Itērūm** *adv.* 1. A second time, again, anew. 2. (In discussion) Again, on the other hand : *semel iterumque, iterum ac tertium, iterum atque iterum*, over and over again, repeatedly.
- Īthācensis, e, Īthācus, a, um. adj.** Of Ithaca, of which Ulysses was king; Ithacus (as *subst.*), Ulysses.
- Itīdem** *adv.* In like manner, likewise, also.
- Itio, onis** *f.* A going, a walking, a travelling.
- Itō, as. v. a.** To go.
- Itus, ūs. m.** 1. A going, a departure. 2. †Gait, manner of going.
- Itylus, i. m.** The son of Zethus, killed by his brother Aedon by mistake.
- Itys, yos. m.** The son of Terens and Progne, killed by his mother and changed into a pheasant.
- Iūlēus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Iulus. 2. Of Julius Caesar, of any of the family of Caesar : Iulea carina, the fleet of Augustus, Prop. ; Iulea oliva, the garland of olive boughs given by Domitian, Mart.

J.

- Jāco, es, ui, no sup. v. a.** 1. To lie, to lie down, to lie low. 2. To lie sick, to be sick. 3. To be fallen, i. e. killed, dead. 4. To be prostrate, fallen, to be trampled under foot, to fall to the ground, to be despised, neglected, fallen into disuse, to be unemployed, left dormant. 5. To lie, to be situated. 6. To be obvious. 7. To be fallen (in price), to be cheap : vultus attolle jacentes, raise your dejected countenance, Ov.
- jācio, is, jēci, jactum. v. a.** 1. To cast, to throw, to hurl. 2. To lay (a foundation, etc.). 3. To utter, to let (assertions) fall, to intimate (a suspicion, etc.). 4. §To bear (as a tree bears fruit), to produce : jacies adulteria, you bring forward charges of adultery, Cic.
- jactans. part. præs. fr. jacto; used also as adj. c. compar. etc.** Boastful, arrogant.
- jactanter. adv.** In a boastful manner.
- jactantia, æ. f.** Boastfulness, a boasting, a bragging.
- jactatio, ōnis. f.** 1. Shaking, agitation, violent motion. 2. Boasting, bragging, boastfulness : jactatio popularia, popularity-hunting, a striving after the applause of the populace, Cic.
- jactātor, ōris. m.** A boaster.
- jactātus, ūs. m.** A throwing about, agitation, violent motion.
- jactō, as. v. a.** To utter.
- jacto, as. v. a.** 1. To throw, to cast, to hurl, to fling. 2. To scatter by throwing (seed, etc.). 3. To throw about, toss about, swing about (oneself, one's limbs, cymbals, etc.) : duos jactare bidentes, vigorously to move (i. e. to use) the hard spade, Virg. ; a facie jactare manus, to kiss one's hand to a person, Juv. 4. To drive to and fro, to buffet (as a storm or a crowd does). 5. To throw away. 6. To disquiet, to harass, to torment : jactabatur enim temporibus illis nummus, for the value of money went up and down (fluctuated) at that time, Cic. ; jactantibus so opinionibus inconstanter, while opinions keep fluctuating in a changeable manner, Cic. 7. To revolve in one's mind, to consider, to discuss. 8.

To utter, to utter loudly, to speak of, to mention (often esp. of uttering threats, abuse, etc.): *quum multae antea querimoniae ultro citroque jactatae essent*, as many complaints had previously been bandied to and fro, Liv.; *fabula . . . tota jactata in urbe*, you are (or are discussed as) the common talk of the whole city, Ov. 9. To boast, to vaunt, to talk boastfully (sometimes c. in or de and abl. of the cause of boasting). 10. *Jacto me*, to give oneself airs (sometimes c. abl. of the cause). 11. *Jacto me*, and pass. *jactor*, to devote oneself to (a pursuit, etc.), (c. in and abl. or c. abl.).

jactura, a. f. 1. A throwing away, a throwing overboard. 2. Loss, diminution, damage. 3. Expense: *jacturam facio*, to do injury to; (more usu.) to incur a loss, in both senses in Cic.: *Fulvium jacturam temperis facere*, (he saw) that Fulvius was only losing his time, Liv.

jactus, ūs. m. A throwing, a hurling, a throw, a cast: *se jactu dedit sequor in altum*. He flung himself into the deep sea. Virg.

jaculābilis, e. adj. That may be shot, or hurled.

jaculātor, ōris. m. 1. A thrower, a hurler, a shooter. 2. A light-armed soldier equipped only with a javelin.

jaculātrix, icis. f. A female shooter (Diana).

jaculor, aris. v. dep. 1. To throw, to hurl, to shoot. 2. To throw the javelin. 3. To shoot at, to hit with a shot. 4. (Metaph.) To aim at.

jaculum, i. n. 1. A dart, a javelin. 2. A casting-net.

jam. adv. 1. Now. 2. Already. 3. Presently, immediately: *jamjam tacteros suderi summa putes*, you would expect them to touch the stars every moment, Ov.; *jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos*, and first he passes one, and then another in his course, Virg.

jamdiu. adv. Long ago, long since.

jamdudum. adv. 1. For some time (of a thing which has been doing some time, and is not yet finished) (usu. c. praes.): *jamdudum ausculto*, I have been listening some time, and still am listening, Hor. 2. Instantly, at the moment. 3. †Long ago: *nemo jamdudum litore in isto . . . constitit*, no one for a long time has stood on that shore, Ov.

jampridem. adv. 1. For some time (like *jamdudum*, q. v.). 2. Long ago: *jampridem resides animi*, a mind long since become indifferent, Virg.

janitor, ōris, m. and f. -trix, icis. A porter, a doorkeeper.

janua, ae. f. 1. A door, a house-door. 2. An entrance (lit. and metaph.).

janus, i. m. An arched passage, an arcade, esp. the arcades (of which there were four) in the Forum at Rome, where the money-changers met.

jecur, gen., cōris, and cōnōris, n., dim. *jecusculum*, i. n. The liver.

jejunus. adv. In a meagre, dry, or frigid style.

jejunitas, ātis. f. 1. †Fasting. 2. Meagreness, poverty (of style, eloquence, etc.): *propter eorum jejunitatem bonarum artium*, by reason of the scantiness of those men's accomplishments in the liberal sciences, Cic.

jejunium, i. n. 1. A fast, fasting. 2. Hunger. 3. Meagreness, leanness.

jejunus, a, um. adj. 1. Fasting. 2. Hungry. 3. Barren, poor as to soil. 4. Devoid of vigour, of spirit (of a disposition, etc.), meagre, poor (of style, etc.), feeble, spiritless, mean.

††*jentaculum*. i. n. Breakfast.

††*jento*, as. v. n. To breakfast.

jocatio, onis. f. Joking, a joke, a jest.

jocor, aris. v. dep., †*joco*, as. v. a. 1. To joke, to jest. 2. To say in jest.

jocose. adv. Jocosely, jestingly.

jocosus, a, um. adj. Jestng, jocos, facetious, sportive.

jocularis, e. adj. Jocular, droll, facetious; (n. pl. as subst.) jests.

†*jocularis*, a, um. adj. Laughable, comical, fit to be jested on.

joculator, ōris. m. A jester, a joker.

joculatorius, a, um. adj. Fond of jesting.

jocūlor, āris. v. dep. To jest, to say in jest.

jocus, i. m.; pl. joci and joca; +dim. joculus, i. m. 1. A jest, a joke: *joco, per jocum*, in joke, *Nep. Cic.*; *extra jocum*, remote joke, joking apart, *Cic.*
2. The object of a jest, a butt. 3. Sport, mirth.

juba, m. f. 1. A mane. 2. A horsehair crest on a helmet.

jūbar, āris. a. 1. A beam, a ray (of sun, moon, stars, etc.; esp.), a sun-beam, sunshine: *jubare exorto*, at sunrise, *Virg.* 2. A constellation.

jūbātus, a, um. adj. Having a mane.

jūbeo, es, esi, sum. v. a. 1. To command, to order, to bid (c. acc. pers., very rarely c. dat. pers., c. acc. rei, or c. ut and subj. or c. subj. or c. infin.)
2. To pass (a law, as the people pass one by voting it in their assembly): *Tullum Hostilium Regem populus jussit*, the people elected Tullus Hostilius king, *Liv.*; *rogationem promulgavit "Vellent, juberent Philippo bellum indici,"* He brought forward a motion that the people should decide and decree that war should be declared against Philip, *Liv.*; *si volucres habuisssem regna jubentes*, if I had omens conferring the kingdom on me, *Ov.*

jūcunde. adv. Pleasantly, agreeably.

jūcunditas, ātis. f. 1. Pleasantness, agreeableness. 2. Cheerfulness.
3. (In pl.) Kindnesses, favours, good offices: *dare se jucunditati*, to give themselves up to enjoyment, *Cic.*

jūcundus, a, um. adj. Pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

jūdex, icis. m. f. A judge: *cum ei M. Flaccus judicem tulisset*, when M. Flaccus had proposed a judge to him (i. e. commenced an action against him), *Cic.*; *nisi judicem dices*, unless you name a judge (i. e. unless you submit to a trial, naming the judge to whom you will submit the cause), *Liv.*; *prætor det, quem velit, judicem*, the prætor may appoint whom he pleases judge, *Cic.*

jūdicatio, ōnis. f. 1. A judging, a judicial inquiry. 2. A decision.

jūdicātum, i. n. 1. An adjudged case. 2. A decision, a decree.

jūdicātus, ūs. m. Judgeship, the office of judge.

jūdicialis, e. adj. Judicial, relating to the courts of justice: *ille judicialis annus*, that year in which Pompey altered the form of trials, *Cic.*

jūdicīarius, a, um. adj. Of or concerning judges, or trials, judicious.

jūdicium, i. n. 1. A judicial investigation, a trial. 2. A court of justice: *vocare in judicium*, or *judicio arcessere*, to summon before the court, to sue (both in *Cic.*): *judicium dare*, to grant a trial (as the prætor), *Cic.*; *cum is judicium acceperit pro Quintio*, when he has undertaken the cause of Quintius, *Cic.*; *præclara dicentur judicia tulisse*, they will be said to have come to a fine decision (to have given a fine vote), *Cic.* 3. Judgment, decision, opinion (about anything). 4. Judgment (i. e. the power of judging, discernment; *videor id judicio facere*, I seem to do that deliberately (as the result of deliberate judgment), *Cic.*; *nisi quod est nostri judicii*, except what we are able to judge of, *Cic.*

jūdeo, as. v. a. 1. To judge, to be a judge, to preside over a judicial investigation. 2. To decide, to adjudge. 3. (In general) To judge, form an opinion, to determine: *mihi judicatum est* (c. infin.), I have made up my mind, *Cic.*

jūgālis, e. adj. 1. Of a yoke, yoked together. 2. Nuptial, conjugal: *currus geminique jugales*, the chariot and the two horses, *Virg.*

jūgērum, c. abl. jūgēre, gen. pl. jugerum, abl. jugeribus. An acre (only about two-thirds of an English acre).

juge auspiciū. An omen derived from a team of oxen dunging.

jūgis, is. adj. Ever-running (of water, of a spring, etc.).

jūglans, dis. f. A walnut.

jūgo, as. v. a. To yoke, to unite.

jūgōsus, a, um. adj. Mountainous.

jūgūlo, as. v. a. 1. To cut the throat of, to kill. 2. To overthrow (in a discussion, etc.): *plumbeo gladio jugulatus*, slain by a leaden sword (i. e. with no difficulty), *Cic.*

- jūgūlum**, *i. n.* 1. The collar-bone. 2. The throat.
- jūgum**, *i. n.* 1. A yoke (lit. and metaph.), a collar for horses, oxen, etc. 2. A pair or team of draught animals. 3. A cross beam. 4. The beam of a weaver's loom, of a pair of scales. 5. The constellation *Libra*. 6. A rowers' bench. 7. A ridge of a mountain, a summit: *jugum servile*, the yoke of slavery, *Cic.*; so *jugum* by itself, *Hor.*; *ferre jugum*, to submit to the yoke (of marriage), *Hor.*
- Jūlius**, *a, um. adj.* Of Julius Cæsar; (*m. as subst.*) July.
- jumentum**, *i. n.* A beast of burden, either to carry or draw.
- juncus**, *a, um. adj.* Made of rushes.
- juncosus**, *a, um. adj.* Full of rushes.
- unctio**, *ōnis. f.* A junction, a union.
- unctura**, *se. f.* 1. A joining, a putting together, a connection, a union. 2. A joint: *quā laterum juncturas fibula mordet*, where the clasp fastens the ends of the girdle which meet, *Virg.*
- unctus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. jungo, q. v.*; also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* 1. Harnessed, yoked. 2. joined together, united, connected with (*c. dat. or c. abl. or c. cum and abl.*); *junctissimi a personis*, nearest relations, *Tac.*
- juncus**, *i. m.* A rush.
- jungo**, *ia, nxi. nctum. v. a.* 1. To yoke, to harness. 2. To put together, to unite, to join, to connect, to couple (*c. dat., c. cum and abl. or c. ad and acc.*) (rare): *Latinus pacem cum Æneā deinde affinitatem junxit*, *Latinus* made peace with *Æneas*, and then contracted a matrimonial alliance with him, *Liv.*; *pontes jungunt*, they build bridges, *Virg.*; *oscula jungit*, she kisses him, *Ov.*; *junge ostia*, shut the doors, *Juv.*
- jūnior**, *compar. fr. juvenis.* Younger.
- jūnīpērus**, *i. m.* The juniper tree.
- †jūnix**, *leia. f.* A heifer.
- Jūnōnālis**, *e. adj.* Of Juno: *Junonale tempus*, also *mensis Junonius*, June.
- §Jūnōnīcōla**, *se. m. f.* Worshipping Juno.
- Jūnōnīgēna**, *se. m. f.* Born of Juno, i. e. *Vulcan*.
- Jūpīter**, *Jōvis. m.* 1. Jupiter. 2. The sky, the open air (esp. in the phrase *sub Jove*): *Jupiter stygeus*, *Pluto*, *Virg.*
- jūrātus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. juro.* 1. Sworn to. 2. Sworn by. 3. having taken an oath, bound by an oath.
- jūrejūro**, *as. v. a.* To swear.
- †jūrens**, *a, um. adj.* Of broth.
- jurgium**, *i. n.* 1. A quarrel, a dispute: *tecum quoque jurgia nectat*, let her pick a quarrel with you, *Ov.* 2. †Railing, reproaches.
- jurgo**, *as, and jurgor, āris. v. dep.* 1. To quarrel. 2. To scold, to utter reproaches.
- jūridīciālis**, *e.* Relating to law or justice.
- jūrisconsultus**, *i. m.* A lawyer.
- jūrisdictio**, *ōnis. f.* Administration of justice, jurisdiction.
- juris**, also *jure-peritus. adj. m.* Skilful, or learned in the law.
- jūro**, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To swear, to take an oath (sometimes *c. acc. of the oath*). 2. To conspire. 3. (*v. a.*) To swear by. 4. †To promise by an oath: *in se quisque jurat*, they all call down imprecations on themselves (if something is not true, etc.), *Liv.*; *in legem jurare noluit*, he would not swear to observe the law, *Cic.*; *cum calumniam jūrasset*, when he had sworn to the truth of his accusation (sworn that it was not calumnious), *Cic.*
- jus**, *jūris. n.* Soup, broth.
- jus**, *jūris. n.* 1. Right, justice, law (esp. unwritten, natural law as opp. to *lex*, written, enacted law, or human right as opp. to *fas*, divine right).
- jus dico.** To declare the law, i. e. to pronounce a decision, *Cic.*; *non agam summo jure tecum*, I will not urge the strict law against you, *Cic.* 2.

- A court of law. 3. Legal right, legal power: ut esset sui juris respublica, that the republic might be its own master (free), Cic.—*abl. jure* as *adv.*, justly, rightly, truly, with reason.
- jusjurandum, jurisjurandi. n.* An oath.
- jussum, i. n.*, and *jussus, ūs. m.* A command, order, injunction, mandate.
- juste. adv.* Justly, fairly, lawfully.
- §justificus, a, um. adj.* Acting justly.
- justitia, m. f.* Justice, right, equity.
- justitium, i. n.* [*jus sisto.*] A cessation from legal business, a legal vacation, a suspension of the sittings of the courts of law (sometimes esp. on account of a public mourning).
- justus, a, um. adj.* 1. Just, honest, upright. 2. Lawful, legitimate. 3. Due (esp. of a person's due rights, etc.) 4. Moderate, merciful. 5. complete, regular: *justum praelium*, a pitched battle, Liv.; *justum iter conficit*, he accomplishes a full day's march, Cæs.—(*n. sing. as subst.*) Justice, right: *plus justo*, more than is right, i. e. too much, Hor.—(*n. pl. as subst.*) 1. Due ceremonies or formalities. 2. (Esp.) Funeral rites, obsequies.
- jūvenālis, e. adj.* Youthful, juvenile, fit for young persons.
- jūvenca, m. f.* A heifer.
- jūvenus, i. m.* A young bullock, a steer; (metaph.) §a young man.
- jūvenesco, is, no perf. v. n.* 1. To reach the age of youth, to grow up. 2. To grow young again.
- jūvenilis, e. adj.* Juvenile, youthful, of or belonging to a young person, suitable to a young person.
- jūveniliter. adv.* 1. Youthfully, as a young person. 2. Rashly, imprudently.
- jūvenis, comp. jūnior, no superl.* Young, youthful; (*m. as subst.*) a youth, a young man.
- §jūvenor, āris. v. dep.* To act like a youth, to wanton.
- jūventa, m. f.* Youth.
- jūventas, ātis. f.* 1. Youth. 2. The Goddess of youth, Hebe.
- juventus, ūtis. f.* 1. Youth, the age of youth, i. e. from 20 to 40. 2. The body of young men.
- jūvo, as, jūvi, jūtum. v. a.* 1. To help, aid, assist. 2. To please, to gratify; (*3rd. sing. as impers.*) *juvat*, it delights me, it is a pleasure: *juvat Iamara Baccho conserere*, it is a good plan to plant Iamara with vines, Virg.
- juxta. adv.*, and *prep. c. acc.* 1. (*adv.*) Near, hard by, close, by the side. 2. In like manner, alike, equally (*c. dat.*, or *c. ac* or *atque*, or *cum* and *abl.*). 3. (*prep.*) Near, near to. 4. Next to, next in order to: *juxta libertatem*, in a land of liberty.
- †juxtim. adv.* Near.

L.

- †Lābasco, is, no perf. v. n.* To totter, to be ready to fall.
- lābētila, m. f. dim. fr. labea.* A stain, a disgrace.
- lābēfacio, is, feci, factum. v. a.* 1. To cause to totter, to shake, to undermine. 2. §To loosen (a bond). 3. To cause to waver, to disquiet, to perplex. 4. To weaken: *jam labefactus*, already sickly, undermined in constitution, Tac.
- lābēfacto, as. v. a.* 1. To cause to totter, to shake, to undermine. 2. To weaken, to injure. 3. To overthrow, ruin, destroy, to cause to yield.
- lābēfactus, a, um. part. pass. of labefacio.*
- lābellum, i. n.* 1. A lip. 2. A tub, a bathing-tub. 3. A bath.
- lābes, is. f.* 1. A fall, a subsidence (such as that of ground from an

earthquake, etc.). 2. Ruin, destruction. 3. A spot, a stain, a blemish. 4. A stain, i. e. a disgrace, a blot: *communi illud ac labes*, that filthy and vile fellow, Cic.

+lābia, *ss. f.*, and *+lābium*, *i. n.* A lip.

lābo, *ss. v. n.* 1. To totter, to be ready to fall, to quiver. 2. To fall, to sink, to fall to pieces, to go to ruin. 3. To waver: *litteraque articulo pressa tremente labat*, and the letters traced by my trembling hand are unsteady, Ov.; *socii labant*, the allies waver in their fidelity, Liv.; *memoria labat*, my memory fails, Liv.

lābor, *ōris*, *lapsus sum. v. dep.* 1. To slide down, glide down, fall. 2. To glide onwards, move on with a noiseless easy progress, to pass on, to pass away. 3. †To escape (c. *abl.* or c. *ex* and *abl.*). 4. To fall, decay, perish, go to ruin. 5. To err, to mistake, to commit a fault: *verbo lapsus in ullo*, offending by any word, Ov.; *hāc spe lapsus*, being disappointed in this hope, Cæs.; *ne adjectae voces laberentur*, lest the sounds addressed to them (the ears) should be lost, Cic.; *vos qui aere lapsum revocatis amici*, ye, my friends, who now that it is too late seek to recover a ruined man, Prop.

lābor, and (rare) *lābos*, *ōris. m.* 1. Labour, toil. 2. Distress, trouble, pain: *operumque laborem miratur*, and he admires the toil expended on (or the workmanship of) the works, Virg.; *defectus solis variae lunaeque labores*, the various eclipses of the sun and changes of the moon, Virg.; *solis labores*, the eclipses of the sun, Virg.

glābōrifēr, *ēra*, *ērum. adj.* Bearing toil, laborious.

lābōriōse. adv. Laboriously, with toil, with difficulty.

lābōro, *ss. v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To labour, to toil, to exert oneself, to strive. 2. To be anxious, to show anxiety by taking trouble: *cujus manu sit percussus non laboro*, by whose hand he was struck I do not care (or I do not trouble myself), Cic. 3. To suffer, to be in trouble, distress, or pain, to be ill (c. *abl.* of the disease, or c. *ex* and *abl.*, or *abl.* of the part affected): *miserā ambitione laborat*, he is afflicted with wretched ambition, Hor.; *maxime a re frumentariā laborabant*, they were in especial difficulty from a want of supplies, Cæs.; *contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare*, that the Roman name was held in contempt among the allies (the being so held being an evil), Liv. 4. (*v. a.*) To make with labour, to elaborate, to make very skilfully. 5. †To cultivate.

lābrum, *i. n.* 1. A lip: *quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigerunt*, which those rhetoricians have not got even the least taste of, Cic.; *primis labris gusto* (in the same sense), Cic. 2. An edge. 3. A vat. 4. §A bath.

lābrusca, *ss. f.* The wild vine.

lābruscum, *i. n.* The wild grape.

lābýrinthus, *i. m.* [λαβύρινθος.] A labyrinth (esp. that made at Crete by Daedalus): *labyrinthei flexus*, the windings of the labyrinth, Cat.

lac, *ctis. n.* 1. Milk. 2. Milky juice (of plants): *cetera lactis erant*, the remainder was milk-white, Ov.

Lācōna, *ss. f.* A Lacedaemonian woman, (esp.) Helen.

Lācōdēmōnius, *a, um. adj.* Lacedaemonian, of Lacedaemon, the chief city of Laconia, the south-eastern kingdom in Peloponnesus.

lācer, *ēra*, *ērum. adj.* Torn, lacerated, mangled: *laceræ puppae*, ships battered by storms, Ov.

lācērātio, *onis. f.* Laceration, mangling, tearing.

lācerna, *ss. f.* 1. A cloak for wet or cold weather. 2. A military cloak.

+lācernātus, *a, um. adj.* Wearing a lacerna.

lācōro, *ss. v. a.* 1. To tear, to lacerate, to mangle. 2. (Metaph.) To attack, to revile, to rail at. 3. To tear to pieces (as care does), to ravage (as an enemy), to squander, to waste.

lācerta, *ss. f.*, and *lācertus*, *i. m.* A lizard.

lācērtōsus, *a, um. adj.* Muscular, strong, powerful.

- lācortus**, i. m. 1. The upper part of the arm, the arm. 2. (Metaph.) Strength, vigour.
- lācesso**, is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To provoke, to attack, to assail. 2. To excite. 3. To call forth, to invite (a reply, etc.): *manibusque laccessunt pectora plausa cavia*, they excite them by patting their breasts with their hollow hands, Virg.; *quicumque . . . laccessit Carpathium pelagus carinā*, whoever troubles (i. e. navigates) the Carpathian sea in a ship, Hor.; *arma sequi ferrumque laccessere*, to take to arms and to draw the sword (or to provoke war), Virg.
- Lāchōsis**, is. f. [λαγχῶσις.] The name of one of the Fates.
- lācinia**, se. f. A lappet or flap of a garment: *illud alterum genus obtinent, atque id ipsum laciniā*, that other kind they get hold of only by the lappet, i. e. they do not get a firm hold of it, Cic.
- Lāco**, ōnis. m.; f. **Lācōnis**, idis. A Lacedæmonian.—**Lacōnicus**, a, um. adj. Lacedæmonian.
- lacrȳma**, se; and dim. **lacrȳmūla**, se. f. [δάκρυ.] A tear.
- lacrȳmābilis**, e. Calculated to excite tears, to be wept for, lamentable, sad.
- lacrȳmābundus**, a, um. adj. Weeping, bursting into tears.
- lacrȳmo**, as. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To weep, to shed tears. 2. (v. a. more rare) To weep for, to lament: *lacrymatas cortice myrrhas*, myrrh dropping or distilling from the bark like tears, Ov.
- lacrȳmōsus**, a, um. adj. 1. Full of tears, weeping: *lacrymosum carmen*, querulous poetry, Ov. 2. Causing tears, lamentable, miserable.
- lactens**, entis. part. pres. fr. *lacteo* (scarcely found in any other part). 1. Sucking milk, being a suckling, an infant. 2. Full of milk, of sap: *carpere dicuntur lactentia viscera rostris*, they are said to attack the stomachs of infants with their beaks, Ov.
- lactesco**, is, no perf. or sup. v. a. To turn to milk.
- lacteus**, a, um. adj. Of milk, milky, full of milk. 2. †Drinking milk, sucking. 3. Milkwhite, white: *Orbis Lacteus* (Cic.), or *Via Lactea* (Ov.), the milky way.
- lactito**, as. v. a. To give milk.
- †lactes**, tum. pl. f. The small guts.
- lacto**, as. v. a. chiefly in part. pres. To contain milk, to give suck.
- †lacto**, as. v. a. To coax on, to wheedle, to cajole.
- lactuca**, se. f. Lettuce.
- lācūna**, se. f. 1. A ditch, a pit, a pool, a pond: *salsæ lacunæ*, the sea, Lucr. 2. A chasm, a cleft. 3. A gap, a void, a deficiency.
- lācūnar**, āris. a. A panelled ceiling.
- lācūno**, as. v. a. To panel, to divide in panels.
- lācūnosus**, a, um. adj. Full of holes, gaps, or cavities.
- lācus**, ūis. m. 1. A basin, a tank, a vat: *oratio quasi de musto ac lacu servida*, a speech still as it were fermenting from the new wine and the vat, i. e. new. 2. A lake. 3. A cistern, a reservoir, a pond.
- lādo**, is, si, sum. v. a. 1.† (very rare) To dash (one thing) against (another) (c. ad and acc.). 2. To hurt, injure, damage. 3. To annoy, to offend. 4. To vex. 5. To attack (with words), to assail, to calumniate.
- lana**, se. f. [χλαῖνα.] A cloak, a mantle.
- Lārtius**, a, um. adj. Of *Laertes*, the father of *Ulysses*: *Laertia regna*, *Ithaca*, Virg.; *Laertius heros*, *Ulysses*.—**Lārtiādes**, se. m. The son of *Laertes*, *Ulysses*.
- Lāstrygōnius**, a, um. adj. Of the *Læstrygonæ*, an ancient people of *Campania*, near *Formis*: *Læstrygoniā Bacchus in amphorā*, *Formian wine*, Hor.
- lētābilis**, e. adj. Causing joy, joyful.
- lētātio**, ōnis. f. Rejoicing.
- lētā**, adv. Gladly, joyfully, with gladness, delightedly.
- lētifico**, as. v. a. 1. To gladden. 2. To fertilise, to render fruitful.
- lētificus**, a, um. adj. Making glad, gladdening, joyful.
- lētitia**, se. f. 1. Joy, gladness, delight. 2. †Grace, elegance.

- læter, ariæ. v. dep.** To rejoice, to be glad: *illud mihi lætandum video*, I see that is a reasonable cause of joy to me, Cic.
- lætus, a, um.** 1. Glad, rejoicing, joyful, cheerful (usu. c. abl. of the cause). 2. Causing gladness, delightful, fortunate. 3. Fertile, productive: *læta laborum*, rejoicing in her labours, Virg.
- læve. adv.** Awkwardly.
- lævus, a, um. adj.** 1. Left, on the left side. 2. Awkward, stupid, foolish. 3. Unfavourable, unlucky. 4. (In augury), Lucky, propitious, fortunate (because, as the Roman augurs looked towards the south in taking auspices, the east, the fortunate quarter, was on their left hand): *numina læva*, the propitious deities, Virg. — *f. as subst.* 1. The left hand. 2. That which is on the left hand, the left side; (also in neut. as) *fleximus in lævum cursus*, we bent our course towards the left, Ov.
- lågnum, i. n.** A cake of flour and oil.
- lågna, æ. f.** A flask, a flagon.
- Lågna, i. f.** A kind of Greek vine.
- lågna, idis. f.** A grouse.
- Laiæda, æ. f.** The son of Laius king of Thebes (i. e. Œdipus).
- lallo, as. v. a.** To sing (as a nurse to a child): *lallare recusas*, you refuse to listen to the nurse's song (i. e. to be sung to sleep), Pers.
- lâma, æ. f.** A bog, a slough.
- lampo, is, bi. v. a.** 1. To lick. 2. To wash (as a river washes a place by which it flows), to encircle.
- lamenta, orum. pl. n.** Lamentation, wailing, weeping.
- lamentâbilis, e.** Lamentable, melancholy, doleful.
- lamentâtio, ōnis. f.** Lamentation, mourning, wailing.
- lamentor, âris. v. dep.** To lament, mourn, bewail, weep over, bemoan.
- lâmia, æ. f.** A witch (said to drink children's blood).
- lâmîna (Seync. lamina), æ. f.** A plate or layer of metal (sometimes of wood or marble): *argutæ lamina serræ*, the thin blade of the creaking saw, Virg.; *levis argenti lamina*, a light piece of silver money, Ov.; *lamina fulva dapes admoto dente nitebant*, the meat shone as yellow gold the moment his teeth touched it, Ov.; *inimice lamnæ*, foe to riches, Hor.
- lampas, âdis. f. [λαμπάς.]** 1. A torch, a flambeau, a lamp. 2. Any body giving light, a ray, a beam: *Phœbeæ lampadis instar*, like the sun, Virg.; *nonâ reddebant lampade vitam*, on the ninth day they died, Lucr.
- lâna, æ. f.** 1. Wool. 2. Working in wool, the work of the loom. 3. Anything like wool: *tenuia lanæ vellera*, light fleecy clouds, Virg.; *rixatur de lanâ sæpe caprinâ*, he often quarrels about a goat's wool (i. e. about trifles, or things which have no existence), Hor.
- lânâtus, a, um. adj.** Woolly; (*f. as subst.*) a sheep.
- lancea, æ. f.** A light spear, a lance.
- lancino, as. v. a.** 1. To squander, to waste. 2. ‡To tear to pieces.
- lâneus, a, um. adj.** 1. Woollen, made of wool. 2. Soft as wool.
- languâficio, ia, feci, factum. v. a.** To make languid, to cool.
- languéo, es; and languesco, ia, gui, no sup. v. a.** 1. To be languid, spiritless; to be fatigued, weary, faint. 2. To be heavy, dull, inactive, listless, to relax. 3. To be ill. *Nec Læstrygoniâ . . . Bacchus in amphorâ languescit mihi*, nor does wine in a Formian cask (i. e. Formian wine), become mellow for me, Hor.; *luna claro repente cœlo visa languescere*, the moon was suddenly seen to grow dim in a bright sky, Tac.
- languida. adv.** Faintly, languidly.
- languîdus, a, um; and dim. languîdulus. adj.** 1. Languid, faint, dull, sluggish, indifferent. 2. Inactive, listless, indolent. 3. Weary. 4. Gentle (of wind, etc.). 5. ‡Ill.
- languor, ōris. m.** 1. Languor, faintness, feebleness, sluggishness. 2. Indisposition, weakness arising from illness: *languor aquosus*, dropsy, Hor. 3. Listlessness, inactivity, laziness.
- lânîatus, ūa. m.** A tearing, mangling, lacerating.
- lânîcium, i. n.** Wool.

- lānīna, m. f.** A butcher's shop.
lānificus, a, um. adj. Working in wool, spinning.
lāniger, āra, ērum. adj. Bearing wool, fleecy; (§m. as *subst.*) a ram, a lamb, etc.
lānio, as, v. a. To tear, to mangle, to lacerate.
lānista, m. m. 1. A master of gladiators, a fencing-master. 2. A gladiator, a ruffian. 3. A ringleader, a chief agitator.
†lānius, i. m. 1. A butcher. 2. An executioner.
lānigo, īnis. f. Down (of plants, of a youthful beard, etc.).
lanx, cis. f. 1. A plate, a dish. 2. The scale of a balance.
Lāōmēdontēus, a, um; and Lāōmēdontius, a, um. adj. Of Laomedon, an ancient king of Troy.
lapathus, i. m., or lapathum, i. n. Sorrel.
lāpīdīna, m. f. A stonequarry.
†lāpīdārius, a, um. adj. Of stones.
lāpīdātio, ōnis. f. A throwing of stones.
lāpīdātor, oris. m. A thrower of stones.
†lāpīdesco, is, no perf. v. n. To turn to stone, to become petrified.
lāpīdeus, a, um. adj. Of stone, consisting of stone, †hard as stone.
lāpīdo, as, v. a. 1. †To pelt with stones. 2. (As *v. impera.*) lapidat, it rains stones: (also in *pass.*) quod de cœlo lapidatum esset, because a shower of stones had fallen from heaven, Liv.
lāpīdōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Stony, full of stones. 2. §Hard: lapidosa chiragra, gout which makes the joints hard and stiff, Pers.
lāpillus, i. m. 1. A little stone, a pebble. 2. A precious stone, a jewel.
lāpis, īdis. m. 1. A stone of any kind or used for any purpose, as a milestone, a boundary stone, a precious stone, etc.: Parius lapis, Parian marble, Virg.; Jovem lapidem jurare, to swear by Jupiter, holding a stone in one's hand (praying that, if perjured, Jupiter may dash down the swearer, as he dashes down the stone), Cic.; ultimus lapis, a tombstone, Prop.; lapis albus, a table or sideboard of white marble, Hor.; præter duos de lapide emptos tribunos plebis, besides two tribunes of the people whom he bought as his slaves (metaph., because at sales of slaves the auctioneer stood on a marble platform), Cic.
Lāpīthæ, ārum. pl. m. A Thessalian tribe who fought with the centaurs at the wedding of Pirithous their king.—Lāpīthæus, and Lāpīthēus, a, um. adj. Of the Lapithæ.
lappa, m. f. A burr.
lapeio, ōnis. f. A falling, a tendency to fall.
lapso, as, v. n. To slip, to stumble, to fall.
lapsus, a, um. part. from labor, q. v.; §as *adj.* Fallen, ruined.
lapsus, ūs. m. 1. A gliding, a gentle motion (as of a river, etc.). 2. A falling, a fall. 3. A fault, an error: volucrum lapsus, the gliding of birds through the air, Cic.
lāquear, and §-āre, -āris. n. A panelled ceiling, a ceiling.
lāqueātus, a, um. adj. Adorned with panelled ceilings.
lāqueus, i. m. 1. A noose, a halter. 2. A snare, a trap, a toil: laquei Stoicorum, the logical subtleties of the Stoics, Cic.
Lar, Lāris. m. 1. (Usu. in *pl.* in this sense) The household Gods, the tutelar deities of a house. 2. The hearth or home of any one (§used even of the nest of a bird, etc.).
lardum.—See laridum.
Lārentālia, um. n. pl. The festival on Dec. 23rd in honour of Larentia, the wife of Faustulus and nurse of Romulus and Remus.
large. adv. Abundantly, liberally, extensively.
†largifluus, a, um. adj. Flowing copiously, copious.
†largilōquus, a, um. adj. Talkative.
largior, īris. v. dep. 1. To give liberally, to give, to bestow, to grant. 2. To distribute largesses, bribes: id largiamur inertie nostræ, let us make

- our indolence a present of that, Cic.; reipublicae injurias ne largiretur, (urging) that he ought not to forgive injuries done to the republic, Tac.)
- largitas, ātis. f.** Liberality, liberal giving.
- largiter. adv.** A rare form of large: reperit . . . apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, he finds . . . that he has great influence among the neighbouring states, Cic.
- largitio, ōnis. f.** 1. A giving freely, giving, bestowing. 2. Giving as a bribe, bribery, corruption.
- largitor, ōris. m.** 1. A giver, a bestower. 2. A briber.
- largus, a, um. adj.** 1. Abundant, plentiful. 2. Giving largely, liberally; bountiful, profuse.
- lāridum, sync. lardum, i. n.** The fat of bacon, bacon, lard.
- Lārisseus, a, um. adj.** Of Larissa (a town in Thessaly), Thessalian.
- Lārius, i. m.** The Lago di Como.
- larva, ae. f.** 1. A ghost, a hobgoblin. 2. A mask.
- †larvātus, a, um. adj.** Bewitched.
- lāsānum, i. n.** A cooking utensil, a saucepan.
- lascīvia, ae. f.** 1. Wantonness, i. e. playfulness, frolicsomeness. 2. Wantonness, i. e. lasciviousness, licentiousness, lewdness.
- lascīvio, is. v. n.** To be wanton, playful, to frisk about.
- lascīvus, a, um. adj.** 1. Wanton, playful, frolicsome, frisking. 2. Lascivious, licentious, lewd: lascivis hederis ambiciosior, clinging closer than the ivy which climbs where it will round the trees, Hor.
- lassitūdo, inis. f.** Weariness, lassitude.
- lasso, as. v. a.** To tire, to weary, to fatigue.
- lassus, a, um. adj.** Tired, fatigued, weary, exhausted (lit. and metaph.).
- late. adv.** 1. Widely, broadly, extensively. 2. With a wider operation. 3. § Lavishly, Hor., Sat.
- lātēbra, ae. f. (most usu. in pl.).** A place to lie hid in, a hiding place, a lurking place, a retreat, any hidden or secret place, or recess: latebras animae pectus mucrone recludit, he lays open his breast, the seat of life, with the sword, Virg.: (he begs them) teli latebram rescindant penitus, to cut down to the bottom of the wound where the javelin-head was still hidden, Virg. 2. Concealment, subterfuge, excuse.
- lātēbrōsus, a, um. adj.** Full of lurking-places, of secret retreats or recesses, retired, secret: latebroso in pumice, in pumice stone, full of holes, Virg.
- lātens, entis. part. fr. lateo.; also as adj.** Hidden, secret, concealed.
- lātenter. adv.** Secretly, privately.
- lāteo, es, ui, no sup. v. n.** 1. To lurk, to lie hid, to keep out of sight. 2. To lie beneath, so as to be protected by, to be sheltered by. 3. § To avoid notice, to live a retired life. 4. § (As v. a. c. acc.) To escape the notice of.
- lāter, ōris. m., dim. lātercūlus, i. m.** A brick, a tile.
- †§lātērāmen, inis. n.** What is made of brick: lateramina vasis, an earthenware vessel, Lucr.
- lātēricius, a, um. adj.** Made of brick.
- lātērna, ae. f.** A lantern, a lamp.
- lātērnārius, i. m.** A lantern-bearer, one who holds a candle (as assistant) to another.
- §lātesco, is, no perf. v. n.** To lie hid.
- §lātex, icis. m.** Any liquid, water (of a river, fountain, sea, etc.): Palladii latices, oil (from the olive sacred to Minerva), Ov.; in mensam laticum libavit honorem, she dropped on the table a libation of wine.
- Lātiar, is. n.** The festival of Jupiter Latiaris.
- lātībūlum, i. n.** A hiding-place, a lurking-hole, a hole, a den (of a beast).
- †lātīclāvius, i. m.** One entitled to wear the broad stripe on the toga (v. clavus), a senator, a patrician.
- Lātīnitas, atis. f.** Latinity, pure Latin style.
- Lātīne. adv.** In Latin (esp. in correct or elegant Latin): qui plane et Latine

- loquuntur, they who speak plain Latin (as we say, "plain English"), Cic.
- Lātīnus**, and §**Lātius**, a, um, and **Latīaris** and §**Latialis**, e. *adj.* Of Latium, the district of Italy in which Rome was built.—**Latīni** (*m. pl. as subst.*). **Latīna**, those who possessed the *jus Latii*, or Latin rights of citizenship.—**Latīnæ** (*f. pl. as subst.*). The Latin holidays.
- lātio**, ōnis. *f.* A bringing: *suffragii latio*, the giving of a vote, the right of voting, Liv.; *legum latio*, the passing of laws, Cic.
- lātito**, as. v. n. To lie hid, to be secret.
- lātītudo**, īnis. *f.* 1. Breadth, width. 2. Extent, size: *verborum latitudo*, a broad pronunciation, Cic.
- Latīnus**, a, um. *adj.* Of Latmos, a mountain in Caria where the moon visited the sleeping Endymion.
- Lātōnīgēna**, æ. m. *f.* Child of Latona (Apollo, or Diana).
- Lātōia**, īdis. *f.* Daughter of Latona, i. e. Diana; (*as adj.*) sacred to Latona.
- Lātōius**, **Lātōnius**, and **Lātōus**, a, um. Of Latona, sacred to Latona, born of Latona; (*m. as subst.*) Apollo.
- lātor**, ōris. *m.* A proposer or carrier of a law; usu. (but not always) c. gen. (*legis*, etc.).
- lātrātor**, ōris. *m.* A barker, a dog.
- lātrātus**, ūis. *m.* Barking, a bark.
- †**lātrīna**, æ. *f.* A privy.
- lātro**, as. v. n. and a. 1. (*v. n.*) To bark, (*metaph.*) to bawl, to bluster. 2. (*v. a.*) To bark at, (*metaph.*) to revile (*c. acc.*).
- lātro**, ōnis. *m.* 1. †(Rare) A mercenary soldier, a hireling. 2. A thief, a robber, a highwayman. 3. §A chessman.
- lātrōcīnium**, ī. n. 1. †(Rare) Military service for pay. 2. Robbery, piracy. 3. A band of pirates, or robbers. 4. §The game of chess, or draughts.
- lātrōcīnor**, aris. v. *dep.* 1. †(Rare) To perform military service for pay. 2. To be a highwayman, a robber, to rob.
- lātrunculus**, ī. *m.* A robber, a highwayman, a pirate.
- lātus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Broad, wide, extensive. 2. (Of style, etc.) Diffuse, copious: *latiores fieri videmur*, we seem to have grown bigger, Cic.; *latius ut in Circo spatieris*, that you may walk with a flowing robe in the Circus.
- lātus**, a, um. *part. fr. fero*, q. v.
- lātus**, ōris. n. 1. A side of anything: *lateris* or *laterum dolor*, pleurisy, Cic., Hor.; *bonis lateribus*, with good lungs, i. e. with a powerful, or loud voice, Cic.; *artifices lateris*, posture masters, Ov.; *ab latere tyranni*, the intimate associates of the tyrant, Liv.; *utne tegam spurco Damae latus*, shall I give the wall to (*lit. walk outside of*, so as to cover the side of) that wretch Dama? Hor. 2. §The whole body, the body. 3. The flank (of an army).
- §**lātuscūlum**, ī. n. (*dim. of prec.*) A side.
- laudābilis**, e. Praiseworthy, good, excellent.
- laudābīlīter**. *adv.* In a praiseworthy or excellent manner.
- laudātio**, ōnis. *f.* A praising, praise, panegyric, eulogy, (sometimes esp. a funeral laudatory oration).
- laudātor**, ōris. *m.* A praiser, a panegyrist (sometimes esp. a deliverer of a funeral panegyric oration.)
- laudātrix**, īcis. *f.* One who praises, a praiser.
- laudātus**, a, um. *part. fr. seq.*; used also as *adj.* c. compar., etc. Praised, praiseworthy, excellent.
- laude**, as. v. a. 1. To praise, to commend (sometimes esp. in a funeral oration). 2. To quote, to cite.
- laurea**, æ. *f.* 1. A laurel or bay tree. 2. A crown of laurel or bay.
- laureatus**, a, um. *adj.* Crowned with laurel or bay: *laureatæ litteræ*, *laureatæ tabellæ*, despatches announcing a victory (and as such bound up with a laurel or bay), Liv.

- laureōla**, *m. f.* 1. A laurel crown. 2. A triumph: laureolam in mustaceo quærere, to seek for fame in trifles (lit. in a wedding cake), Cic.
- laureus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of the laurel or bay tree. 2. Of the leaves of the laurel or the bay.
- §+laurioŏmus**, *a, um. adj.* With his hair crowned with laurel or bay.
- §lauriger**, *ŏra, ŏrum. adj.* Crowned with laurel or bay.
- laurus**, *i and ŏa. f.* 1. The laurel or the bay tree. 2. A crown of laurel.
- laus**, *dis. f.* 1. Praise, commendation. 2. Fame, renown.
- laute**, *adv.* 1. Luxuriously, sumptuously. 2. Neatly, admirably.
- lautia**, *orum. pl. n.* The entertainment provided at the public expense for foreign ambassadors.
- lautitia**, *m. f.* Luxuriousness of living, sumptuousness, splendour.
- lautumŏs**, *arum. pl. f.* [λαας τέμνω.] 1. A stone quarry. 2. A prison.
- lautus**, *a, um.* One form of *part. fr. lavo. q. v.*, used only as *adj.*, *c. compar.* etc. 1. Luxurious, dainty, fine. 2. Noble, of high rank. 3. Honourable, splendid.
- lāvatio**, *onis. f.* 1. A washing, a bathing. 2. A bath, whatever is required for bathing.
- Lāverna**, *m. f.* The Goddess of thieves.
- Lāvinia**, *m. f.* The daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas.
- lāvo**, *as, lāvāvi and lāvi, lāvātum and lōtum, ŏinfin. also lāvĕre.* 1. To wash, to bathe. 2. §To wash away. 3. (*pass. as dep.*) To bathe oneself, i. e. to bathe.
- laxāmentum**, *i. n.* A relaxation, mitigation, alleviation.
- laxe**, *adv.* Laxly, unrestrictedly, freely: si laxius volent proferre diem, if they wish to put it off to a more distant day, Cic.
- laxitas**, *atis. f.* Spaciousness, extent, roominess.
- laxe**, *as. v. a.* 1. To extend, to make spacious, large, roomy. 2. To unloose, to open, to undo. 3. To relax, to slacken. 4. To relieve, to lighten (a mind of care, etc.), to release, to free: annona laxaverat, the price of corn had fallen, Liv.; laxantur corpora rugis, bodies become wrinkled, Ov.
- laxus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Wide, extensive, loose, hanging loose, relaxed (of a robe, reins, etc.). 2. Lax: cum pace laxior annona rediit, with the return of peace a lower price of corn returned, Liv.; in quo negligentie laxior locus esset, in which there might be more room for carelessness, Liv.: laxum caput hesternum, a head all abroad from yesterday's drinking, Pers.; diem statuo satis laxam, I am fixing a sufficiently easy (i. e. distant) day, Cic.
- §lea and leŏna**, *m. f.* A lioness.
- §lēbes**, *ŏtis. m.* [λέβης]. A caldron, a kettle.
- lectica**, *m;* dim. **lecticŏla**, *m. f.* A litter, a sedan chair.
- lecticārius**, *i. m.* A litter-bearer, a chairman.
- lectio**, *onis. f.* 1. A picking out, a selection. 2. A reading (esp. a reading over, or calling over the names in a list): lectio senatŏis, a choosing of the senate by calling over the names, Liv.
- lectisternium**, *i. n.* A sacrificial celebration in which the images of the Gods lying on pillows were placed in the streets and food of all kinds set before them.
- lectito**, *as. v. a.* To read over and over again, to read often.
- lectiuncŏla**, *m. f.*, dim. of *lectio*. A reading.
- lector**, *ŏris. m.* A reader.
- lectus**, *i, and dim. lectŏlus, i. m.* A bed (to sleep on), a couch (to recline on, esp. at meals): adversus lectus, the marriage bed (because it was set opposite to the door), Prop.
- lectus**, *a, um. part. from lego, q. v.; also as adj., c. compar., etc.* Picked, select, excellent.
- lēgatio**, *onis. f.* 1. The office, or commission, or despatching of an am-

ambassador, an embassy: *legationem renunciare*, to give an account of his conduct as ambassador, Cic.; *legatio libera*, a sort of honorary commission, enabling the holder to visit provinces in the character of an ambassador, returning to Rome, and again quitting it without resigning his office, Cic.; *legatio votiva*, a commission as an ambassador procured under pretext of paying a vow in the provinces, Cic. 2. The whole suite of the ambassador, or body of persons joined with him in his commission. 3. The office of *legatus* or lieutenant.

lĕgātum, i. n. A legacy, a bequest.

lĕgātus, i. m. 1. An ambassador. 2. A lieutenant, a subordinate commander. 3. †A governor of a province, a *legatus*.

lĕgīfer, ōra, ōrum. *adj.* Giving laws.

lĕgio, ōnis. *f.*, dim. *lĕgiuncŭla*, ōe (rare). A legion (for its composition and varying numbers see Smith's *Dict. Ant.*).

lĕgiōnarius, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to a legion.

lĕgis- and **lĕgum-lātor**, oris. m. A legislator, a maker of laws.

lĕgitime. *adv.* Legitimately, according to law, properly.

lĕgitimus, a, um. *adj.* Legitimate, lawful, legal, according to law, proper, correct, according to rule.

lĕgĕ, as. v. a. 1. To send as an ambassador or deputy (c. ad and acc. of persons to whom, or in and acc. of the country). 2. To appoint as a lieutenant (c. dat. of the superior officer). 3. †To commit, to entrust. 4. To appoint as a legacy, to bequeath.

lĕgĕ, is, *lĕgi*, lectum. v. a. [λέγω.] 1. To gather, to pick. 2. To gather together, to wind up (thread in spinning, sails by furling, etc.). 3. To pick out, to select, to choose, to elect. 4. To read, to peruse, to read aloud, to recite (from a written paper), to call over (the senate, etc.) from a roll: *censores senatum legerunt*, the censors selected the senate (by reading over their names), Liv. 5. †To survey. 6. †To go or pass through, by, or along: *pars cetera pontum pone legit*, their remaining parts cut through the sea behind them, Virg.; *pressoque legit vestigia grassa*, and he follows her steps with rapid foot, Ov.; *Æneas tortos legit obvius orbes*, Æneas seeking to meet him presses on in a winding path, Virg.; *decem navibus oram Italiæ legens*, coasting along the shore of Italy with ten ships, Liv.; *Quam qui nocturnus divūm sacra legerit*, than one who has committed sacrilege (has selected the sacred vessels of the Gods so as to steal them) by night, Hor.

lĕgŭlĕtus, i. m. A pettifogger.

lĕgūmen, inis. n. 1. Leguminous plants. 2. †A bean.

lĕmbus, i. m. [λέμβος.] A pinnace, a small boat.

lĕmma, ātis. n. [λήμμα.] A subject, a theme.

lĕmnioŭla, ōe. m. The inhabitant of Lemnos, i. e. Vulcan.

lĕmniscātus, a, um. *adj.* Adorned with *lemnisci*, v. seq.: *lemniscata palma*, a victory to be proud of (ironically), Cic.

lĕmniscus, a. m. A ribbon hanging down from a victor's crown (a crown so adorned was the highest reward of a conquest).

Lemnius, a, um. *adj.*; *f.* also *Lemniās*, ādos. 1. Of Lemnos (an island in the Ægean Sea, the abode of Vulcan): *Lemnius pater*, and *Lemnius* (as *subst.*), Vulcan, Virg., Ov.; *Lemnium furtum*, the theft of Prometheus, who stole fire from Vulcan at Lemnos, Cic.; *Lemnia turba*, the band of women at Lemnos, who all murdered their husbands in one night, Ov.

lĕmŭres, um. pl. m. Shades or ghosts of the dead, spectres.

lĕna, ōe. *f.* 1. A procuress. 2. One who entices, allures.

Lĕnus, a, um. *adj.* [ληνός.] Of Bacchus, (as *subst.*) Bacchus.

lĕne and **lĕniter**. *adv.* 1. Softly, gently. 2. Gently. 3. Indolently.

lĕnitamen, inis. n., and **lĕnimentum**, i. n. Relief, solace, alleviation.

lĕnĭs, is, ivi, itum. v. a. To soften, to soothe, to mollify, to alleviate, to relieve, to heal: *lenite clamorem*, moderate your noise, Hor.

lĕnis, e. *adj.* Gentle, mild, soft, quiet, moderate.

- lēmītas, atis. f.**, and (rare) **lēmītūdo, inis. f.** Gentleness, mildness, lenity.
- lēno, onis. m.** 1. A pimp. 2. A go-between, an agent.
- lēnōcīnium, i. n.** 1. The business of a pimp, pandering. 2. Allurement, enticement. 3. Refined or excessive ornament.
- lēnōcīnor, aris. v. dep.** To pander to, to flatter, to humour, to be subservient to.
- lens, lentis. f.** The lentil.
- lento. adv.** 1. Slowly. 2. Deliberately, calmly, quietly, moderately: *lento desine*, leave off by slow degrees, Ov.; *si tu ipse id lento ferre videare*, if you yourself seem to be indifferent about it, Cic.
- lentesco, is, no perf. v. n.** 1. To be pliant, flexible. 2. To be sticky. 3. To relax, become weaker.
- lentigo, inis. f.** A freckle.
- lentiscifer, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Producing mastich trees.
- lentiscus, i. f.** The mastich tree.
- lentitūdo, inis. f.** Slowness, inactivity, apathy, dullness.
- lento, as. v. a.** To bend, to ply (an oar, etc.).
- lentor, oris. m.**, and **lentitia, ae. f.** Pliancy, flexibility, adhesiveness.
- lentus, a, um**; also (rare) **dim. lentulus, a, um.** 1. Pliant, flexible. 2. Sticky, clinging closely. 3. Slow, sluggish, lazy: *pondera lenta*, weights only to be moved slowly, i. e. heavy, Prop. 4. Lasting long, lasting: *at tu lentus abes*, but you are absent a long time (or slow to return), Ov. 5. Remiss, backward. 6. Slow-tempered, easy, indifferent, phlegmatic, insensible: *tu Tityre lentus in umbrā*, you Tityrus at your ease in the shade, Virg.
- lēnuncūlus, i. m.** 1. (+dim. fr. *leno*) A pimp. 2. (fr. *lembus*) A boat, a pinnacle.
- leo, onis. f.** [*λέων*.] 1. A lion. 2. The constellation Leo.
- lēonīnus, a, um. adj.** Of a lion.
- lēpīde. adv.** 1. Pleasantly. 2. Wittily, elegantly.
- lēpīdus, a, um. adj.** 1. Pleasant, agreeable. 2. Effeminate. Witty, facetious, humorous.
- lēpor, and lēpos, oris. m.** 1. Politeness, agreeable manners. 2. Attractiveness, charm. 3. Wit, pleasantry, humour.
- lēpus, ōris. m.** 1. A hare. 2. The constellation Lepus.
- lēpuscūlus, i. m.** A leveret.
- Lernæus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Lerna, where Hercules killed the hydra. 2. Of the Lernaean hydra.
- Lesbiacus, a, um**, and **Lesbius, a, um**, §**Lesbōus, a, um.**; *f.* also **Lesbia, idis, and Lesbiās, ādis. adj.** 1. Lesbian, of Lesbos (an island in the Ægean Sea, the birth-place of the lyric poets Sappho and Alcæus, and Arion): *Lesbius avis*, Alcæus, Hor.; *Lesbia vates*, Sappho, Ov.; *Lesbium servate pedem*, preserve the lyric measure (of Sapphics or Alcæics), Hor.; *Lesbia*, and *Lesbias* (as *subst.*), a Lesbian woman.
- lessus, i. m.** A funeral wailing.
- lētālis, e.** Deadly, fatal, mortal (of a wound, etc.).
- lēthargicus, i. m.** One afflicted with lethargy.
- lēthargus, i. m.** Lethargy, drowsiness.
- Lēthæus, a, um. adj.** [*Λήθη*.] 1. Of Lethe, a river in Hell, which caused forgetfulness. 2. Of Hell. 3. Producing forgetfulness.
- lētifēr, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Bringing death, death-dealing, deadly, fatal: *letifer ille locus*, that spot where a wound is mortal, Ov.
- lēto, as. v. a.** To kill.
- lētum, i. n.** 1. Death. 2. Destruction (of inanimate things).
- Leucādius, a, um. adj.** Of Leucadia, an island in the Ionian Sea, now called Santa Maura, where Apollo had a temple: *Leucadius Deus*, Apollo, Ov.; *tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo*, a mournful sacrifice performed after the Leucadian fashion (the Leucadians every year cast a criminal from a mountain into the sea), Ov.; [from this rock, too, Sappho is said to have thrown herself, in hopes to recover the love of Phaon.]

- Leucippia**, *Idos. f.* (in *pl.*). The daughters of Leucippus, Phoebe and Hilaria, carried off by Castor and Pollux.
- Leucothea**, *ss; or thea, es.* The name of Ino after she became a Sea Deity.
- Leuctreus**, *a, um adj.* Of Leuctra, a town in Boeotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans; Cic. calls the fray in which Milo killed Clodius, *Leuctrica pugna*, because by it Rome was delivered from the yoke of Clodius, as Greece was from that of Sparta by Epaminondas's victory.
- Lēvāmen**, *inis. n.*, and **lēvāmentum**, *i. n.* Relief, alleviation, consolation.
- lēvatio**, *onis. f.* 1. Alleviation, relief. 2. Diminution.
- lēviculus**, *a, um; and levidensis, e. adj.* [levis.] Trivial, slight.
- †lēvifidus**, *a, um. adj.* Not trustworthy.
- lēvipēs**, *adj., m. f.* Lightfooted.
- lēvis**, *e.* 1. Light (not heavy), §digestible. 2. Slight, trivial, unimportant, petty, small, trifling. 3. Light, i. e. active, nimble, moving quickly: *levis hora*, quickly passing, or fleeting time, Ov.; *leves milites*, light-armed soldiers, Liv. 4. Light-minded, fickle, capricious, changeable, not to be relied upon: *terræ leviores*, the lighter soils, Virg.; *ut levem auditionem habeat pro re compertâ*, to take a vague report for an ascertained fact, Cæsar.
- lēvis**, *e. adj.* 1. Smooth. 2. §Beardless, not hairy. 3. §Delicate-looking, beautiful. 4. Smooth, flowing (of style): *levi cum sanguine Nisus Labitur infelix*, when the luckless Nisus stumbles in the slippery blood, Virg.
- lēvitas**, *ātis. f.* 1. Lightness. 2. Light-mindedness, a trifling disposition, fickleness, inconstancy. 3. Shallowness, want of solid wisdom (in an opinion, etc.).
- lēvitas**, *ātis. f.* Smoothness.
- lēviter**, *adv.* 1. Lightly. 2. In a slight degree, a little: *ut levissime dicam*, to say the least, to express myself in the mildest manner, Cic.
- lēvo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To lift up, to raise. 2. §To take up, to take away. 3. To relieve (the sufferer, or the pain), to console, to lighten, to mitigate, to assuage. 4. To relieve from, to free from (*c. abl.*). 5. To diminish, to impair: *serpentum colla levavit*, she relieved the necks of the serpents (i. e. alighted from the car which rested on, or was drawn by them), Ov.
- lēvo**, *as. v. a.* To smooth, to make smooth.
- †lēvor**, *oris. m.* Smoothness.
- lex**, **lēgis**, *f.* 1. A law (proposed or enacted). 2. A rule, a regulation. 3. A condition: *in mancipii lege*, in a contract of sale, Cic.; *lege*, according to law, legally, Cic.; *sine lege*, without restraint, at random, Ov.
- †lēxis**, *is. f.* [λέξις.] A word.
- libāmen**, *inis. n.*, and **libāmentum**, *i. n.* 1. A libation, a drink offering: *nova capies libamina*, you shall take the first taste (shall taste what is hitherto untasted), Ov.
- libatio**, *onis. f.* A libation.
- libella**, *ss. f.* 1. A small sum, a farthing (lit. the tenth part of a denarius): *fecit te ex libellâ* (subaud. heredem), he made you heir to a tenth part of his estate, Cic. 2. †§A plumbline, a level.
- libellus**, *i. m.* 1. A little book of any kind, a memorandum book, etc. 2. A memorial, a petition. 3. A placard, handbill, playbill, programme. 4. A letter, a note. 5. †An accusation, a lampoon, a libel. 6. §A bookseller's shop.
- libens**, *entis. adj.* Willing, cheerful, glad (esp. of one doing a thing).
- libenter**, *adv.* 1. Willingly, cheerfully, gladly. 2. Pleasantly.
- liber**, **ōra**, **ōrum**, *adj.* 1. Free, not subject to the power of another. 2. Free, unrestricted, unrestrained, unshackled, unlimited. 3. Belonging to, becoming to a free man. 4. Free spoken, frank, honest. 5. Free from, exempt from, relieved from (*c. abl. or c. ab and abl. or §c. gen.*); *integro animo ac libero*, with an unbiassed and impartial mind, Cic.;

toga, et vestis libera, the toga virilis, Ov.; campo liberiore natat, [where the Tiber] flows through a more open plain, Ov.

Liber, ōrl. m. 1. A name of Bacchus. 2. Wine.

Libēralia, um. pl. n. A feast of Bacchus on 17th March, on which day youths received the toga virilis.

Liber, bri. m. 1. The bark of a tree. 2. A book (in every sense of the Eng. word). 3. A list, a roll, a catalogue. 4. A letter (rare).

Libēra, s. f. A name of Proserpinē.

Libēralis, e. adj. 1. Of, concerning, belonging to, or suited to a free man: liberalis causa, a suit at law about a person's freedom, Ter.: liberales conjugium, a marriage between free persons, Ter. 2. Gentlemanlike, liberal, courteous, kind, bountiful. 3. Ample, abundant, respectable (of rank in life, etc.).

Libēralitas, ātis. f. 1. A disposition or conduct befitting a free man, gentlemanliness. 2. Generosity, liberality, kindness. 3. ‡A gift.

Libēraliter. adv. In a manner becoming a free man, in a gentlemanlike manner, courteously, liberally, generously, kindly.

Libērātio, ōnis. f. A freeing, delivering, release, liberation, acquittal.

libērātor, ōris. m. A liberator, deliverer, one who sets free.

Libere. adv. 1. Freely, unrestrictedly. 2. Frankly, boldly. 3. §liberally.

Liberi, ōrum. pl. m. Children (used even of a single child).

Libero, as. v. a. 1. To set free, to release, to deliver, to emancipate (c. ab and abl. or c. abl.). 2. (Sometimes esp.) To free from taxes or public burdens. 3. To acquit: fidem suam liberat, he performs or discharges his promise, Cic.; quæ (promissa) jure prætoris liberantur, which are cancelled by the authority or decision of the prætor, Cic.; tarda nomina . . . æstimatio æquis rerum pretiis liberavit, a fair valuation (of the debtor's property) satisfied the debts which he was slow to discharge, Liv.; templa liberata, temples having the ground cleared about and in front of them, Cic.

Libertas, ātis. f. 1. Freedom, liberty. 2. Leave, permission. 3. freedom of speech, frankness.

Libertinus, a, um. adj. Belonging to the condition of a freedman, or woman.

Libertinus, i. m., and f. -tina, s. A freedman, or woman.

Libertus, i. m., and f. -erta, s. A freedman, or woman (with reference to the master who has emancipated them).

Libet, perf. libuit and libitum est. v. impera. It pleases, it is agreeable: libitum est mihi plura dicere, I chose to say more, Cic.

Libēthrides, um. pl. f. The Muses, as Goddesses of Libethra, a fountain in Macedonia.

libidinor, ari. v. dep. To gratify one's lust.

libidinose. adv. Lustfully, wantonly, licentiously.

libidinōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Libidinous, licentious, lewd. 2. Capricious.

Libido, inis. f. 1. Desire, wish, fancy, caprice. 2. Lust, lewdness, licentiousness.

Libitina, s. f. 1. The Goddess of funerals, in whose temple the registry of deaths was kept. 2. §Death. 3. §‡A funeral pile.

libitus, a, um. part. pass. from libet; n. pl. as subst. A wish.

Libo, as. v. a. 1. To take a little from, to take a taste of, to taste. 2. §To touch lightly: oscula libavit natæ, he gently kissed his daughter, Virg. 3. To pour out as a libation, to offer as a libation. 4. To cull, to extract: nusquam ante libatis viribus, without giving the enemy a taste of his power, or without allowing his strength to be diminished in the least, Liv.

Libra, s. f. 1. A pound weight. 2. ‡A pint. 3. A balance, a pair of scales: ad librum fecerat, he had made [them] of equal dimensions, Cæsar.

libramen, inis. n. The place where one holds a javelin to poise it.

- libramētum**, *i. n.* 1. A weight added to anything to balance it correctly. 2. A plane surface.
- librāria**, *m. f.* One who weighed out wool to slaves to spin.
- librarium**, *i. n.*, and dim. **libellum**, *i. n.* A bookcase.
- librarius**, *i. m.*, and dim. **libellus**, *i.* 1. A copyist, an amanuensis. 2. †A bookseller.
- librarius**, *a, um. adj.* Of books or booksellers: **scriptor librarius**, a copier of books or manuscripts, Hor.
- librator**, *oris. m.* One who hurls missiles by means of engines.
- libra**, *um. n. pl.* Stones of a pound weight.
- libro**, *as. v. a.* To poise, to balance: **corpus librabat in herbâ**, he was stretching his body on the grass, Ov.
- libum**, *i. n.* A cake (esp. such as was offered to the Gods).
- liburnus**, *a, um. adj.* Of the Liburni, an Illyrian tribe, celebrated for their light galleys.—**liburna**, *m. subst.*, and **liburnica**, *m.* A light galley, a brigantine: **liburnus**, a Liburnian slave, bearing a litter, Juv.
- libyus**, *a, um.* more rarely **libys**, *vos*, **libysus**, *a, um.*, **libystinus**, *a, um.*; *f.* **libystia**, *idia. adj.* Libyan, African: **libyca fera**, a lion, Ov.
- licenter**, *adv.* 1. Freely, unrestrainedly. 2. Licentiously.
- licentia**, *m. f.* 1. Leave, license, freedom. 2. Licentious boldness. 3. Licentiousness, dissoluteness.
- liceo**, *es. v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To be for sale (c. gen. of the price at which), to be valued at. 2. (*v. a.*) To offer for sale.
- licet**, *ēris, Itus sum. v. dep.* To bid (at a sale) for (sometimes c. abl. of the price).
- licet**, *perf. licuit* and **licitum est. v. impers.** It is allowed, permitted, lawful (often c. nom. id, illud, quod, etc.): **si per vos licitum erit**, if you will give me leave, Cic.
- licet**, *as conj.* Although, even if, notwithstanding.
- lichen**, *ēnis. m.* [**λεσχών.**] Ringworm.
- licitatio**, *onis. f.* A bidding (at a sale).
- licitor**, *ēris. v. dep.* To bid (at a sale).
- licitus**, *a, um. pass. part.* from **licet**. Permitted, lawful.
- licium**, *i. n.* A thread.
- licitor**, *oris. m.* An officer attending, in different numbers, on the Roman magistrates (esp. on the consuls).
- ligamen**, *inis. n.*, and **ligamentum**, *i. n.* A band, a bandage.
- lignarius**, *a, um. adj.* Of wood, of timber: **inter lignarios**, in the street where the carpenters lived, or in the timber market, Liv.
- lignatio**, *onis. f.* A cutting down of trees, a procuring of timber.
- lignator**, *ōris. m.* One sent out to cut down trees, to get wood.
- lignus**, *a, um.*; and dim. **lignellus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Made of wood, wooden. 2. Dry as wood, hard as wood.
- ligner**, *ēris. v. dep.* To procure wood.
- lignum**, *i. n.* 1. Wood (esp. firewood; in *pl.*) logs of wood. 2. †A tablet made of wood: **in sylvam non ligna feras insanias**, you would not be more crazy if you carried logs into a wood (as we say, “coals to Newcastle”), Hor.
- ligo**, *as. v. a.* To bind, to tie, to bind up, to fasten together, to unite.
- ligo**, *ēnis. m.* A spade, a mattock, a hoe.
- ligula**, *m. f.* A shoestring, a shoe-tie.
- ligur**, and *us*, *ūris. m. f.* A Ligurian, an inhabitant of the Genoese district.
- ligustinus**, *a, um.*; and **ligusticus**, *a, um. adj.* Ligurian.
- ligurio**, *is, ivi. v. a.* 1. To lick, to lick up. 2. To hunger for, long for. 3. (*As v. n.*) To be dainty.
- ligurritio**, *onis. f.* Daintiness, epicurism.
- ligustrum**, *i. n.* Privet.
- lilium**, *i. n.* 1. A lily. 2. A defence, consisting of rows of pits filled with short stakes.

lima, *m. f.* A file: *ultima lima*, the last touch of the file, the last polish, Ov.

limāte, *adv.* In a polished manner, elegantly.

limātūlus, *a, um. adj.* Polished, rather refined.

limātus, *a, um. part. pass.* of *limo*; used as *adj.*, *c. compar.*, etc. Polished, refined.

+limax, *acis. f.* A snail.

limbus, *i. m.* A border, a fringe.

limen, *inia. n.* 1. A threshold. 2. A doorway, a door: *contineri limine*, to be kept within doors, Liv. 3. §The starting-post (on a race-course).

limes, *itis. m.* 1. A boundary, a limit, a boundary line or wall. 2. A path, a way, a road. 3. A track left by anything which has passed: *idem limes agendus erit*, you will have to go the same way (i. e. to use the same means), Ov.; *judiciumque brevi limite falle tuum*, and mislead your own judgment by a slight distinction, Ov.

limo, *as. v. a.* 1. To file. 2. To polish, give the last polish to. 3. To file off from, to cut away from (*c. de* and *abl.*), to diminish: *quoniam se ipse consulto ad minutarum genera causarum limaverit*, since he deliberately condescended to prepare himself for trifling kinds of actions, Cic.; *cum veritas ipsa limatur*, when truth itself is sought for (by filing away what surrounds it), Cic.

+limo, *as. v. a.* To bespatter with mud.

limōsus, *a, um. adj.* Muddy, miry, alimy.

limpidus, *a, um. adj.* Limpid, clear.

limus, *a, um*; and *dim. +limūlus*, *a, um. adj.* Askance, sidelong (of eyes looks, etc.).

limus, *i. m.* Mud, slime, mire.

§limus, *i. m.* A priest's girdle or apron trimmed with purple.

linea, *m. f.* 1. A linen thread, a string, a line (used for any purpose): *ad lineam, and rectā lineā*, straight, directly, perpendicularly, etc., Cic. 2. A line, a threadlike stroke. 3. A rope barrier, a barrier. 4. A bound, a limit: *extrēmā lineā amare*, to love at a distance, Ter.

lineamentum, *i. n.* 1. A line, a stroke (drawn with a pen, etc.). 2. A drawing. 3. A lineament, a feature.

lineus, *a, um. adj.* Made of flax or linen; flaxen, linen.

lingo, *is, nxi, netum. v. a.* To lick, to lick up.

lingua, *m*; *dim. lingūla*, *m. f.* 1. A tongue. 2. Speech. 3. Language (used also of the sounds made by animals). 4. A tongue of land, a promontory.

+lingūlāca, *m. f.* A chatterbox.

§liniger, *ēra, ōrum. adj.* Clothed in linen.

lino, *is, lēvi, litum.* 1. To besmear, to anoint. 2. To rub out, to efface. 3. To defile, to dirt. 4. To cover: *quod ego ipse lēvi*, [wine] which I myself have sealed up, Hor.

linquo, *is, liqui. v. a.* To leave, to quit, to forsake, to desert.

linteatus, *a, um.* Covered with, or clothed in linen (a name given to a legion of the Samnites, from a canvass tent).

linter, *tris. m.* 1. A boat, a skiff, a bark. 2. A vat for wine.

linteum, *i. n.* 1. A linen cloth. 2. Linen. 3. §A sail.

linteus, *a, um. adj.* Made of linen, linen: *lintei libri*, chronicles written on linen.

lintriciūlus, *i. n.* A little boat, a skiff.

linum, *i. n.* 1. Flax. 2. A thread. 3. A string, a line, a rope, etc. 4. Linen, a linen cloth, garment, etc. 5. A fishing or hunting net (usu. in *pl.*).

Linus, *i. m.* Son of Apollo and Terpsichore, tutor of Orpheus.

Lipāreus, *a, um*, and **Lipārensia**, *e. adj.* Of Lipare, an island sacred to Vulcan.

lippio, *is. v. n.* To have bad eyes.

- lippitudo, inia. f.** Soreness or weakness of the eyes.
- lippus, a, um. adj.** 1. With sore or weak eyes. 2. Purblind.
- liquéfacio, is, feci, factum. v. a.** 1. To make liquid, to liquefy, to dissolve, to melt. 2. To weaken, to enervate.
- Liquo, es, liqui, no sup. v. a.** 1. To be liquid. 2. To be clear, evident. 3. (3rd sing. as *impers.*) It is clear. (Liquet, and Non liquet, were a judicial formula of pronouncing sentence: cum causam non audisset dixit sibi liquere, he pronounced an opinion though he had not heard the cause, Cic.; non liquere dixerunt, they pronounced a sentence of "not proven," Cic.)
- Liquesco, is, no perf. v. a.** 1. To become liquid, to melt. 2. To become soft, effeminate. 3. To waste away.
- Liquidus, ada. adv.** Clearly, evidently, plainly, to a certainty.
- Liquidus, a, um; also +li. adj.** 1. Liquid, fluid. 2. Clear, transparent. 3. §Clear, calm, serene. 4. Pure, unalloyed. 5. Flowing (of style, etc.). (*a. as subst.*) A liquid, liquor: liquidum iter, a voyage across the sea, Prop.; a quiet path through the sky, Virg.: liquida moles, the sea, Lucr.; liquidæ sororea, the water-nymphs, Ov.; liquidæ voces, clear, shrill voices, Virg.
- Liquo, as. v. a.** 1. To dissolve, to melt. 2. To clarify, to filter.
- Liquor, ōris, no perf. v. dep. +To melt, to be dissolved, to be liquid, to flow, to drip.**
- Liquor, ōris. m.** 1. Any sort of liquor, water, wine, milk, etc. 2. The being liquid.
- Liris, is. m.** The river Garigliano, which separates Latium from Campania.
- lis, litis. f.** 1. A strife, dispute, quarrel. 2. A lawsuit, an action, the subject of an action, the matter in dispute: lites severe aestimatæ, the damages were assessed at a high rate, Cic.; litem quod lite resolvit, which terminates one dispute by another, i. e. explains one doubt by another, Hor.
- Litatio, onis. f.** A favourable or successful sacrifice.
- Litēra, æ; dim. Litēŕula, æ. f.** 1. A letter (of the alphabet): litera salutaris, the letter A, the initial of absolvo, I acquit; litera tristis, C, the initial of condemno, I condemn, Cic.—[In all the following senses it is *usu.*, except in poets, in *pl.*] 2. A letter (epistle); in *pl.* in this sense. 3. Any writing, any written document, accounts: prætoris literæ, the prætor's edict, Cic. 4. Literature (sometimes esp. historical literature). 5. Learning, scholarship, a good education: nescire literas, to be uneducated, Cic.; similitudo tuæ literæ, a resemblance to your handwriting, Cic.; homo trium literarum, i. e. fur, a thief, Plant.; literam ex se longam facere, to make a long line of oneself, i. e. to hang oneself, Plant.
- †Litērarius, a, um. adj.** Of, or relating to reading and writing: literarius ludus, an elementary or grammar school, Tac.
- Litērator, ōris. m.** A literary man, a critic.
- Litērāte. adv.** 1. Literally. 2. Learnedly, scientifically. 3. With plain letters, i. e. in a legible hand.
- Litēratūra, æ. f.** A writing formed of letters. 2. ‡The science of language, of grammar. 3. Learning, erudition, scholarship: literatura Græca, the Greek alphabet, Tac.
- Litēratus, a, um. adj.** 1. †Marked with letters, branded. 2. Educated, well educated, learned: otium literatum, literary leisure, Cic.
- Litigator, ōris. m.** A litigant, a party to a lawsuit.
- Litigiōsus, a, um. adj.** 1. Quarrelsome, disputatious, litigious. 2. Resounding, with disputes (as the forum). 3. Forming a subject of dispute, disputed.
- litigo, as. v. a.** To dispute, to quarrel, to go to law.
- lito, as. v. a. and a.** 1. (*v. a.*) To sacrifice favourably, to offer an acceptable sacrifice. 2. (*v. a.*) To sacrifice, to offer up. 3. To appease, to make atonement to (*c. dat.*). 4. (*v. a.*) ‡To give a favourable omen:

nec auspicato nec litata, without either auspices or sacrifices being favourable, Liv.; animâque litandum Argolicâ, and the gods must be propitiated by (or an acceptable victim must be offered up in) a Greek life, Virg.

litôrâlis, e. *adj.* Of, belonging to, protecting the seashore.

litôrêus, a, um. *adj.* Of, on, or belonging to the shore.

litâra, æ. *f.* 1. A smearing, a blot. 2. An erasure.

litus, ôris. *n.* 1. The shore, coast, gland on the coast. 2. §A bank of a river.

lituus, i. *m.* 1. An augur's crooked staff. 2. A trumpet shaped like such a staff. 3. A trumpeter, i. e. instigator.

liveo, ea, no perf. *v. n.* 1. To be livid, to be discoloured. 2. ‡To be envious, to be envious of, to envy (c. dat.).

+livesco, is, no perf. *v. n.* To become livid, discoloured.

lividus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of a livid, blue, black and blue colour. 2. Envious.

liver, ôris. *m.* 1. A livid, black and blue colour, a discoloured spot. 2. Envy.

lixæ, æ. *m.* A sutler.

locatio, onis. *f.* 1. A letting, leasing, or farming out of lands, contracts, etc. 2. A lease. 3. ‡(The original meaning) A placing.

locatôrîus, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to letting out: locatoria provincia, a province where one will have nothing to do but to sign leases, Cic.

+locito, as. *v. a.* To let out.

loco, as. *v. a.* 1. To place, to put, to station. 2. To give in marriage (c. dat. of the husband, in and abl. or †in and acc. of the marriage; matrimonio, etc.). 3. To let (as a landlord), to lease, to farm out, to give out on contract, to contract for having done, to let out for hire: vocem Damasippe locasti sipario, you, Damasippus, let out your voice to the stage (i. e. became an actor), Juv.; beneficia locata apud tam gratos, kindnesses conferred on people so grateful, Liv.; disciplina locabat se non minus 100,000 sesterces, Cic.

loculus, i. *m.* 1. †A little place. 2. (Esp. in pl.) A coffer, a casket, a chest.

locuples, ôtis. *adj.* 1. Rich, opulent. 2. Copious (in style, etc.), exuberant. 3. Responsible, trustworthy (as a surety, a witness, messenger, etc.). 4. ‡Lucrative: rei satis locupletes, sureties able to fulfil our engagements, Liv.

locuplête, as. *v. a.* To enrich, to make rich, to adorn.

loeus, i. *m.*, pl. loci and loca. *n.* 1. A place, a spot, a position. 2. A situation, a site, a locality. 3. A district, an inland region (in this sense the pl. is usu. neut. in prose). 4. A topic (in this sense pl. is usu. masc. in prose). 5. Rank, degree, position in society, etc.: quo res summa loco, in what condition are our affairs? Virg. 6. Room, occasion, cause (for doing or thinking anything): desipere in loco, to trifle at a proper season, Hor.; infelix etiam ad id locorum, unsuccessful even up to that time, Liv.—abl. loco (as adv.), instead of, as equivalent to: criminis locopotant esse, they look upon it as a crime, Cic.

+†locusta, æ. *f.* A locust.

locutio, ônis. *f.* 1. Speech, discourse. 2. Way of speaking, pronunciation.

locutus, a, um. *part. fr.* loquor, q. v.

lôdix, îcis. *f.* A blanket, a counterpane.

lôgica, ôrum. *pl. n.*, and lôgice, es. *f.* [λογικός.] Logic.

lôgos, i. *m.* A saying, a witty saying, a bon mot, a jest.

lôlîgo, înis. *f.* The cuttlefish.

lôlîum, i. *n.* Darnel.

lômentum, i. *n.* [lavo.] A wash, a cosmetic.

longævus, a, um. *adj.* Of great age, aged, old; (f. as subst.) an old woman.

- longe. adv.** 1. Far, far off, at a distance. 2. For a long time. 3. At great length, with prolixity, diffusely. 4. In a great degree, very much, by far (esp. c. compar. or superl.). *Si id non fecissent, longe ab his fraterum nomen populi R. abfuturum*, if they did not do so, the name of being brothers of the Roman people should not protect them, *Cæsa*. *Longe illi Dea mater erit*, his goddess mother shall be no protection to him, *Virg.* *Longe lateque*, far and wide, *Cic.*
- longinquitas, atis. f.** 1. Distance. 2. Extent, duration, long continuance.
- longinquus, a, um. adj.** 1. Far off, far removed, distant, remote. 2. Unconnected with me, foreign (of persons, etc., opp. to *propinquus*.) 3. Lasting, of long duration, continuing long, lingering (of a disease): *longinqua consuetudo*, long habit, *Cæsa*. *Longinqua cura*, anxiety about remote objects, *Liv.*
- longitudo, ñnis. f.** Length (usu. in measure, more rarely of time).
- longiusculus and longulus, a, um. adj.** Longish.
- †longula. adv.** Rather far.
- longus, a, um. adj.** 1. Long (in every sense). 2. Tall. 3. Large, spacious, extensive. 4. Long, tedious (of speakers), prolix: *longa navis*, a man-of-war, *Cic.*; *longus versus*, an hexameter verse, *Cic.*; *longa spes*, hope that looks a long time forward; *delator, spe longus*, a procrastinator, hoping for things a long way off, *Hor.*; *ne longum faciam*, not to make a long story of it, in short, *Hor.*; *respondit nihil sibi longius fuisse quam ut me videret*, he replied that there was nothing he desired more than to see me, *Cic.*—*a. longum*, as *adv.* For a long time.
- loquacitas, atis. f.** Loquacity, talkativeness.
- loquaciter. adv.** Loquaciously, talkatively.
- loquax, acis, and †loquaculus, a, um.** Loquacious, talkative, chattering: *nidi loquaces*, nests full of chirping birds, *Virg.*; *loquaces lymphæ*, babbling waters, *Hor.*
- loquela, æ. f.** Speech, discourse, conversation, language.
- loquor, ãria, locutus sum, and †loquitor, ãria. v. dep.** 1. To speak, to talk, to say, to utter. 2. To speak of, to mention. 3. To declare, to show plainly (as things, signs, etc. do.): *Mænalus argutumque nemus pinosque loquentes semper habet*, *Mænalus* has always its grove and pines rustling in the wind, *Virg.*
- loratus, a, um. adj.** Bound with straps or thongs.
- †loreus, a, um. adj.** Of thongs; made of, cut into thongs.
- lorica, æ, dim. loriceula, æ. f.** 1. A breastplate, a corselet. 2. A breast-work, a parapet.
- lorico, as. v. a.** To arm with a breastplate, with armour over the chest.
- †loripes, ãdia. adj. m. f.** Bandy-legged, with crooked feet.
- lorum, i. n.** 1. A thing. 2. A rein. 3. A lash, a scourge. 4. †The girdle of *Venus*. 5. †A leathern bulla worn by poor children.
- lotos, i. f.** 1. The lotus tree. 2. §A flute, as being made of lotus-wood.
- †litara, æ. f.** A washing, bathing.
- lotus, a, um. part. fr. lavo, q. v.**
- lubens, etc.—See libens.**
- lubricus, as. v. a.** To make slippery, to lubricate.
- lubrius, a, um. adj.** 1. Slippery (of ground, or of a thing not easily held). 2. Slimy. 3. Slippery, uncertain, not to be trusted: *setas puerilis maxime lubrica et incerta*, the age of youth is a very critical and uncertain time. 4. Moving easily, passing quickly, fleeting. 5. Full of artifice, tricky.
- Lucania, a, um. adj.** Of *Lucania*, a district in lower Italy.
- lucellum, i. n.** Small gain, slight profit.
- lucet, es, xi. no sup. v. n.** 1. To shine, to be bright, to glitter. 2. To dawn (as the day): *lucet*, it is daylight, *Hor.* 3. To be visible, clear, manifest, conspicuous.
- Lucienses, um. pl. m.** One of the three tribes into which *Romulus* divided the Roman knights. — See *Ramnenses*, *Titenses*.

- lucerna, æ. f.** A lamp: ante lucernas, before candlelight, Juv.: hæc ego non credam Venusinâ digna lucernâ, shall not I think these things deserving of the study of a Horace (who was born at Venusia)? Juv.
- lucresco, is, no perf.** To begin to shine, to dawn: quum luceceret, when it was daybreak.
- lucide, adv.** Clearly, lucidly.
- lucidus, a, um, adj.** 1. Bright, shining, clear. 2. Bright, fair, beautiful. 3. Clear, lucid, distinct, luminous.
- lucifer, Æra, Ærum, adj.** Bringing light; *m.* as *subst.*, Lucifer, the morning star: lucifer omnia, every day, Ov.
- lucifugus, a, um, adj.** Shunning the light.
- Lūcina, æ. f.** 1. The Goddess presiding over childbirth. 2. §Childbirth. (Used as syn. of Hecate by Tib.)
- lucrificio, is, fœci, factum; pass. -flo, fis, fieri. v. a.** To gain, to get, to acquire.
- Lūcrinus, a, um, adj.** Of the Lucrine lake near Baiæ in Campania.
- lucror, Æris. v. dep.** To gain, to get, to acquire: lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, I will make him a present of (i. e. I will not mention) the tokens of his ancient infamy, Cic.
- lucrōsus, a, um, adj.** Gainful, profitable, lucrative.
- lucrum, i. n.** 1. Gain, profit. 2. §Wealth: quæ ille fecit lucri, which he got the credit of, Nep.; de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, we have now for nearly four years been so placed as to look upon each day that we live as so much unexpected gain, Cic.
- luctamen, inis. n.** A contest, a struggle.
- luctatio, onis. f.** 1. A wrestling. 2. A struggle, contest, battle.
- luctator, oris. m.** A wrestler.
- §luctiflous, a, um, adj.** Bringing or causing grief.
- §luctisōnus, a, um, adj.** Resounding with grief or lamentation.
- luctor, Æris. v. dep.** 1. To wrestle. 2. To struggle, to contend, to strive. 3. To be reluctant.
- luctuōse, adv.** Sadly, grievously.
- luctuosus, a, um, adj.** 1. Sad, grievous, lamentable. 2. Sorrowful.
- luctus, ūs. m.** Sorrow, grief, lamentation. 2. Mourning, mourning apparel. 3. §A grief, i. e. a cause of grief.
- lucubratiō, onis. f.** Study by candlelight, lucubration.
- lucubrō, as. v. n.** To work or study by candlelight: opusculum lucubratum, a small treatise composed at night, Cic.
- luculente, and luculenter, adv.** 1. In a clear style, intelligibly: Gabinium ad populum luculente calefecerat, he had attacked Gabinus so warmly, Cic.
- luculentus, a, um, adj.** 1. Full of light, bright. 2. Clear, intelligible. 3. Remarkable, considerable: luculenta plaga, a severe wound, Cic.; luculentum patrimonium, a considerable estate, Cic.; luculenta navigia, nice boats, Cic. 4. Trustworthy (as an authority, etc.).
- lūcus, i. m.** A grove.
- lūdia, æ. f.** An actress, a female dancer.
- lūdibrium, i. n.** A laughing-stock, an object of ridicule or of jesting, a butt: nisi ventis debes ludibrium, unless you are bent on becoming the sport of the winds, Hor.; ludibrio fratris, to ridicule his brother, Liv.
- lūdibundus, a, um, adj.** 1. Full of play, playful, sportive. 2. (Metaph.) With ease, without danger (of doing anything).
- lūdiorus, a, um, adj.** That serves for sport, done in sport, sportive; (*a.* as *subst.*) a game, a public show of games: expertes artis ludicræ, unconnected with the theatrical professors, Liv.; neque enim levia aut ludicra petuntur Præmia, for it is no trifling prize, or such as can be obtained in games, that is sought, Virg.
- lūdificatiō, ōnis. f.** Making game of, deriding, mocking, deluding.
- lūdifico, as. v. a., also lūdifico, Æris. v. dep.** 1. To make game of, mock, turn into ridicule. 2. (*v. dep.*) To thwart, to frustrate (a plan).

lūdīnāgster, tri. m. A schoolmaster.

lūdiō, ōnis. m., and **lūdīus**, i. m. A player, actor, morris-dancer.

lūdo, is, si, sum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To play (very rarely on an instrument), to sport, to frolic, to amuse oneself, to disport oneself. 2. (v. a.) To act the part of. 3. To make sport of, banter, jest upon. 4. To delude, to deceive. 5. ††To spend or waste in amusement: in numerum ludere, to dance in time to music, Virg.; carmina qui lusi pastorum, I who sang pastoral songs, Virg.

lūdus, i. m. 1. Play, sport, diversion, amusement. 2. A game, (esp. in pl.) games as a public spectacle. 3. Jest, fun. 4. A place for training, a school: is te ludos facit, he is making game of you, Plant.; operam ludos facit, he is wasting his labour, Plant.; quos mihi ludos redderet, what game would he make of me! Ter.; ad quod vos per ludum pervenistis, which you have attained without any trouble, Cic.; amoto ludo, putting aside joking or trifling, Hor.

†**lūēla**, ō. f. An expiation, a place to expiate.

lūca, is. f. A plague, pestilence. 2. †A calamity, a disaster.

lūgeo, es, xi. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To mourn, to grieve. 2. (v. a.) To mourn for, lament, bewail. 3. To wear mourning for.

lūgūbris, e. adj. Mournful, sad, sorrowful (of persons or events), grievous; n. as adv., mournfully, full of sad omen.

lumbus, i. m. A loin.

lumen, inis. n. 1. Light. 2. A light, a lamp, a candle. 3. An eye. 4. A light (in a building, i. e.) a hole to admit light. 5. Clearness, distinctness: lumine quarto, on the fourth day, Virg.; nec lumen ademptum est, neither am I deprived of life, Ov.; lumina civitatis, the luminaries (i. e. most distinguished men) of the state, Cic.

lūminōsus, a, um. adj. Prominent, remarkable.

Lūna, ō. f. 1. The moon. 2. †A crescent-shaped figure which the senators wore on their shoes, Juv.: luna quater latuit, toto quater orbe crevit, four times has the moon disappeared, four times has she grown again with full orb, i. e. four months have passed, Ov.; roscida luna, the dewy night, Virg.

Lūnāris, e. adj. 1. Of or belonging to the moon. 2. Shaped like a half moon, crescent-shaped.

lūnātus, a, um. part. of seq.; as adj. Crescent-shaped.

‡**lūno**, as. v. a. To bend into the shape of a crescent, to bend, to curve.

luo, is, ui (no. sup.). v. a. 1. (Rare and only †) To wash. 2. To wash out, atone for, expiate. 3. To avert (evils) by atonement: luo pœnam or pœnas, to suffer punishment, Cic., Ov.

lūpa, ō. f. 1. A she-wolf. 2. A prostitute.

lūpānar, āris. n. A brothel.

lūpātus, a, um. adj. Furnished with points like wolf's teeth (esp. of a bit); n. as subst., a severe curb-bit, a bridle.

Lūpercal, ālis. n. A grotto on the Palatine Hill sacred to Pan. 2. (pl.) The Feast of Pan, celebrated in February.

Luperci. The priests of Pan.

lūpīnum, i. n. Lupine (on the stage lupines were used instead of money).

lūpīnus, a, um. adj. Of a wolf, wolfish.

lūpus, i. m. 1. A wolf: lupus in fabulā (as we say talk of the devil), Cic.; auribus teneo lupum (as we say I have taken the bull by the horns), Ter. 2. A voracious fish, a sort of pike. 3. A severe bit, a curb. 4. A hook, a grapnel.

†**lūreo**, ōnis. m. A glutton.

lūridus, a, um. adj. 1. Lurid, ghastly-looking. 2. Making one look pale.

†**lūror**, ōris. m. A lurid, ghastly appearance.

luscīnia, ō. f. (often trisyll.), dim. †**luscīniōla**, ō. A nightingale.

luscus, a, um. adj. One-eyed.

lūsio, ōnis. f. Play, playing.

Lusitānus, a, um. adj. Of Lusitania, i. e. Portugal.

lūsor, ōris. m. 1. One who plays. 2. One who writes sportively.

lustralis, e. adj. 1. Relating to purification, purifying, propitiatory (of a sacrifice, etc.): aqua lustralis, holy water, Ov. 2. Belonging to a lustrum, q. v., recurring every five years.

lustratio, onis. f. 1. Purification, lustration. 2. A going round.

lustratus, a, um. adj. Lighted up, shining.

lūstro, as. v. a. 1. To purify. 2. To go round, over, through. 3. To review, survey, observe, consider.

lustrum, i. n. 1. A haunt or den of wild beasts, any solitary place, a pathless wood, etc. 2. A brothel. 3. Debauchery.

lustrum, i. n. 1. A purifying sacrifice, a lustral sacrifice, a lustration made by the censors for the people every fifth year. 2. Any propitiatory sacrifice, a sacrifice. 3. A period of five years (Ov. uses it once for a period of four years): *cujus octavum trepidavit setas Claudere lustrum*, whom age had brought to his fortieth year, Hor.; *ingens lustrum*, a hundred years, Mart.

lusus, ūs. m. Playing, a game, sport, amusement.

luteolus, a, um. adj. Yellowish.

luteus, a, um. adj. Of a golden, yellow colour, yellow, golden.

lūteus, a, um. adj. 1. Made of mud or clay. 2. Defiled with mud, dirty. 3. Vile, worthless.

lūto, as. v. a. To smear with mud, to dirt.

lūtulentus, a, um. adj. 1. Muddy. 2. Smeared with mud, dirty. 3. Filthy, impure. 4. §Confused, unintelligible (of style, etc.): *luta-lenta sus*, the sow that wallows in the mire, Hor.

lūtum, i. n. A yellow dye, yellow.

lūtum, i. n. Mud, mire, clay, potters' clay: *O lutum, you dirty fellow!* Cic.; *in medio luto est*, he is stuck in the mud (i. e. he does not know what to do), Plant.

lux, lūcis. f. 1. Light (lit. and metaph.), §brightness, brilliancy. 2. (Esp.) Daylight: *primā luce*, at daybreak, Cæsa. 3. A day: *lux æstiva*, summer, Virg.; *corpora luce carentum*, the bodies of dead men, Virg.; *damnum lucis ademptæ*, the injury of the deprivation of light (i. e. of blindness), Ov.; *in luce atque in oculis civium*, in broad daylight, and before the eyes of all the citizens, Cic.; *illæ quæ fulgent lucea*, the heavenly luminaries which shine, Cic. (in poet.).

luxūria, æ. f., and luxūria, ei. f. 1. Rankness, luxuriance. 2. Riotous living, luxury, profusion.

luxūrio, as. v. a., and luxūrior, āris. v. dep. 1. To be rank, to be luxuriant. 2. To luxuriate, to wanton, to skip about. 3. To swell, to be full: *deliciis luxuriare novis*, to be full of new beauties, Ov. 4. To be luxurious, to live luxuriously, to revel, to riot: *ne luxuriarentur otio animi*, that their minds might not grow licentious, or (more probably) enervated through peace; *vereor ne hæc quoque lætitia luxuriet nobis ac vana evadat*, I fear that this joy too may run to seed, and turn out vain, Liv.

luxūriōse. adv. Luxuriously, voluptuously.

luxūriōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Rank, luxuriant. 2. Immoderate, excessive. 3. Luxurious, voluptuous, profuse. 4. Wanton.

luxus, a, um. adj. Dislocated.

luxus, ūs. m. Luxury, luxuriousness, voluptuousness, splendour.

Lyæus, i. m. [λύω.] 1. A name of Bacchus. 2. Wine.

Lycambes, æ. m. A Theban who refused his daughter to Archilochus, who in consequence wrote such lampoons on him that he hung himself and her.

Lycæōnius, a, um. adj. 1. Of Lycaon a king of Arcadia, and father of Callisto, who was changed into the constellation the Bear. 2. Of Lycaonia in Asia Minor: *Lycaonius axis*, the North Pole, Ov.—**Lycæonis, idis. f.** Callisto.

Lycæum, i. n. A school at Athens where Aristotle taught.
lychniōchus, i. m. [λυχνούχος.] A chandelier, a lamp.
lychnus, i. m. A lamp.
Lycius, a, um. *adj.* Of Lycia, where Apollo was greatly worshipped :
 Lyciæ sortes, the oracle of Apollo, Virg.
Lydius, a, um, and **Lydus**, a, um. *adj.* Lydian : Lydius amnis, the Pactolus,
 Tib.; Lyda puella, Omphale, queen of Lydia, Ov.
lympha, æ. *f.* Water.
lymphaticus, a, um. *adj.* Frantic, panic-stricken.
lymphatus, a, um. *adj.* Frantic.
Lynceus, ãi. m. An Argonaut famous for his acute sight.
lynx, cia. m. *f.* A lynx.
lyra, æ. *f.* 1. A lyre. 2. Lyric poetry. 3. The constellation Lyra.
lyricus, a, um. *adj.* Of a lyre, lyric.
Lyrnessia, Idia. *f.* Briseis, as born at Lyrnessus near Troy.

M.

Macedo, ãnis. m. A Macedonian. Vir Macedo, Philip, Hor.
macellum, i. m. The provision market.
maeer, era, erum. *adj.* Lean, meagre, emaciated.
maeoria, æ. *f.* An enclosure, a wall.
maero, aa. v. a. 1. ‡To soften. 2. To emaciate, to weaken, to waste away. 3. To vex, to fret, so as to cause to waste away.
 ‡**maeresco**, is, no perf. v. n. To become lean, to waste away.
machærophorus, i. m. [μάχαιρα φέρω.] One armed with a Grecian sword.
Machæonius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of Machaon the surgeon of the Greeks in the Trojan war. 2. §Medical, surgical.
machina, æ. *f.* [μηχανή.] 1. A machine, an engine. 2. A platform, a scaffolding. 3. A device, a contrivance, a stratagem.
machinamentum, i. n. A machine, an engine.
machinatio, ãnis. *f.* 1. Mechanism, artificial contrivance. 2. A machine, an engine. 3. A machination, contrivance, stratagem.
machinator, oris. m. 1. An engineer, a machinist. 2. A contriver, an inventor.
machinor, aris. v. *dep.* To contrive, design, devise, plan.—*part.* machinatus sometimes in *pass.* sense, contrived, artificial.
maies, ãi. *f.* Leanness, thinness, emaciation, meagreness.
maresce, is, rui, no sup. v. n. To grow lean, to pine away.
 ‡**maetabilis**, e. *adj.* Deadly, fatal (of a wound).
maete. *interj.* [magis auctus.] Go on, forward, on : maete novâ virtute puer, forward in ever-increasing virtue, O boy, Virg.; juberem maete virtute esse, I would bid you advance in the path of virtue, Liv.
 ‡**maetatus**, ãs. m. A slaying.
maeto, aa. v. e. 1. (very rare) To increase, to advance, to promote, to do honour to. 2. To sacrifice, to slay as a victim. 3. To punish. 4. To destroy, to overthrow, to ruin.
 ‡**maetus**, a, um. *adj.* Wounded, slain.
macula, æ. *f.* 1. A spot, a stain, a blemish. 2. A fault, a disgrace. 3. An artificial hole, a mesh in a net.
macule, aa. v. a. 1. To spot, to speckle. 2. To spot, to stain, to pollute. 3. To defile, to disgrace.
maculosus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Spotted, speckled, dappled. 2. Defiled, stained, disgraced : maculosum nefas, abominable wickedness, Hor.
madefacio, is, feci, factum. v. a. (*pass.* flo, etc.) To wet, to make wet, to moisten, to soak, to steep : terramque suo madefecit odore, and thoroughly filled the earth with its fragrance, Ov.

mādeo, *es*; and **mādesco**, *is*, *dui*, no *snp. v. n.* To be wet, to be dripping, to drop, to flow. 2. § To be thoroughly boiled. *Non festā luce madere est pudor*, one is not ashamed to be drunk on a day of festival, Tib.; *madeant generoso pocula Baccho*, let the cups be full of generous wine, Tib.; *quanquam Socraticis madet sermonibus*, though he is thoroughly impregnated with the doctrines of Socrates, Hor.; *nix sole madens*, the snow melting in the sun, Ov.

mādīdus, *a, um. adj.* Moist, wet, thoroughly soaked. 2. †‡ Boiled sodden. 3. † Drunk. 4. ‡ Thoroughly impregnated. *Madidæ comæ*, hair reeking with unguents, Ov.

Mæander, and **dros**, *dri. m.* 1. A river in Lydia celebrated for its windings. 2. A winding, a meandering. 3. § A border or hem of a winding pattern.

mæna, *æ. f.* A pilchard.

mænas, *ādis. f.* (usu. in *pl.*). [*μαίνομαι*.] A priestess of Bacchus, a Bacchante.

Mænālius, *a, um. adj.* Of Mænalus, a mountain in Arcadia sacred to Pan: *Mænalii versus*, Arcadian, i. e. pastoral, songs, Virg.; *Mænalis ura*, Calisto, as daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia.

mæniānum, *i. n.* A balcony, a verandah, first invented by a man named Mænius.

Mæōnius, *a, um.* 1. Of Mæonia, an ancient name of Lydia, Lydian. 2. Etrurian, because Etruria was colonised from Lydia. **Mæonides**, *æ. m.* Homer. **Mæonis**, *Idis. f.* 1. Arachne. 2. Omphale, queen of Lydia: *Mæoniæ ripæ*, the banks of the Mæander, Ov.; *Mæonium carmen*, Homeric or epic poetry, Ov.

māga, *æ. f.* A female magician, a witch, a sorceress.

māgālia, *um. pl. n.* Huts, cabins.

māgiōus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Magical, magic. 2. § Skilled in magic. 3. § Invoked by magical incantations.

māgis and **§māge**. *adv.* More, in a greater degree, rather: *magis est quod gratuler tibi quam quod rogem*, there is more reason for my congratulating you than for requesting, Cic.

māgister, *tri. m.* 1. A master, director, chief, superintendent, conductor (of anything): *magister populi*, the Dictator, Cic.; *magister morum*, a corrector of morals, i. e. the Censor, Cic. 2. A pilot, a steersman. 3. A teacher, instructor, schoolmaster. 4. An adviser (c. *ad* and *acc.* of the conduct or action advised): *fluviis pecus omne magistri perfundunt*, the herdsmen bathe their flocks in the river, Virg.; *cessere magistri*, the physicians were at fault, Virg.

māgistērium, *i. n.* 1. The office of Magister, q. v., directorship, superintendence, mastership. 2. The office of tutor, of instructor, tutorship. 3. Teaching, instruction: *magisterium morum*, the censorship, Cic.; *magisteria a majoribus instituta*, the custom of presiding at feasts established by our ancestors, Cic.

māgistra, *æ. f.* An instructress, directress: (as *adj. f.*) *usus . . . omni nunc arte magistrā*, there is need now of all your masterly art, Virg.

māgistratus, *ūs. m.* 1. Magistracy, the office of magistrate (very rarely used of military authority). 2. A magistrate (sometimes esp. a consul).

magnānīmītas, *ētis. f.* Magnanimity.

magnānīmus, *a, um. adj.* Magnanimous, high-souled.

magnes, *ētis. m.* [*μάγνης*.] (usu. *magnes lapis*). A magnet, a loadstone.

Magnes, *ētis. m., f.* Magnessa, *æ*, and **Magnētis**, *Idis.* Of Magnesia, a district in Thessaly, or a city in Caria.

magnīfice, *compar. -entius, etc.* 1. Magnificently, splendidly. 2. Pomposely.

magnīficientia, *æ.* 1. Grandeur, greatness of soul, magnanimity. 2. Splendour, magnificence, sumptuousness. 3. Pomposity.

†‡ **magnīficeo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To praise highly. 2. To esteem highly.

- magnificus**, a, um, compar. —entior, etc. *adj.* 1. Magnanimous, high-souled, noble-minded. 2. Pompous, ostentatious, boastful. 3. Magnificent, splendid, sumptuous.
- magniloquentia**, ae. *f.* 1. Elevated, lofty language. 2. Pompous, boastful, arrogant language.
- magniloquus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Pompous, boastful, speaking arrogantly. 2. †Sublime.
- †**magnipendo**, is, di. v. a. To esteem highly.
- magnitudo**, inis. *f.* 1. Greatness, size, grandeur, extent, (of a voice) loudness, (of quantity, crops, riches, etc.) abundance. 2. †High rank.
- magnopere**, sometimes in superl. **maximopere**. *adv.* Greatly, excessively, exceedingly, very much.
- magnus**, a, um, compar. major, superl. maximus. 1. Great (in every sense), large, tall, stout. 2. Important, momentous. 3. Magnanimous, noble. 4. (Of a voice, etc.) Loud. 5. Difficult: quæ tuto tibi magna volant, [words] of boasting which are uttered by you without bringing you into danger, Virg.; major natu, maximus ætate, etc., elder, eldest; majores (as *subst.*), ancestors, forefathers, the men of old time; magni existimans interesse, thinking it of great consequence, Cic.; multo majoris ælape mecum veneunt, a box on the ear (i. e. emancipation, given by that form) is sold by me at a much greater price, Phæd.; te semper fecit maximi, she always esteemed you most highly, Ter.; vendere magno, to sell at a high price; magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, that delay cost him dear, Liv.
- magus**, i. m. A magician.
- ‡**magus**, a, um. *adj.* Magical.
- Maia**, ae. *f.* Daughter of Atlas and mother of Mercury, one of the Pleiades.
- majalis**, is. A barrow hog (used by Cicero as a term of reproach).
- majestas**, atis. *f.* 1. Majesty, dignity. 2. Dignified authority: crimen majestatis, called also majestas, treason against the state: condemnatus majestatis, being convicted of treason, Cic.; lex majestatis, the law against treason, Cic.; majestatem minuere, to commit treason against the state, Cic.
- Maius**, i. m. May.
- majusculus**, a, um. *adj.* Somewhat greater or larger.
- maia**, ae. *f.* 1. The cheekbone, the jaw. 2. A cheek.
- malacia**, ae. *f.* [μαλακία]. A calm at sea.
- male**, compar. **pējus**, superl. **pejissime**. *adv.* 1. Badly, ill, wrongly. 2. Unfortunately, unsuccessfully. 3. (When joined with an *adj.*) Not: male gratus, ungrateful, Ov.; male fidus, not to be trusted, Virg.; uti agmen adversariorum male haberet, to harass the army of the enemy, Cæsar: non dubito quin me male oderit, I do not doubt that he hates me bitterly, Cæsar.
- malédice**. *adv.* Abusively.
- malédico**, is, xi, ctum. v. a. To abuse, to revile, to slander (c. dat.).
- malédictum**, i. n. (usu. in pl.). Abuse, railing.
- maledictio**, onis. *f.* Abuse, railing.
- malédicus**, a, um, compar. **centior**. *adj.* Abusive, scurrilous.
- †**maléficio**, is, feci, factum. v. a. To do harm to, to injure.
- maléfactum**, i. n. 1. An ill deed, an error. 2. A disservice.
- maléficiū**, i. n. 1. An evil deed, a crime. 2. Mischief (to a person), injury, harm.
- maléficus**, a, um. *adj.* Wicked, criminal, vicious, mischievous.
- malévolus**, a, um. *adj.* Advising badly, seducing to what is wrong.
- malévōlentia**, ae. *f.* Ill will, ill nature, malevolence.
- malévōlus**, a, um. *adj.* Ill-disposed (towards one), malevolent, ill-natured.
- ‡**malifer**, æra, ærum. *adj.* Productive of apples.
- maligna**. *adv.* 1. Ill-naturedly, spitefully, malignantly. 2. Stingily, sparingly, grudgingly; non mihi tam fuit maligne, I was not so badly off, Cat.
- malignus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Ill-natured, spiteful, malignant, malicious. 2. Stingy, niggardly. 3. Scanty, small, narrow.

- malitia**, *m. f.* 1. Malice, malignity. 2. Wicked cunning, rascality.
- malitiose**, *adv.* With wicked cunning, knavishly, maliciously.
- malitiosus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Wicked, cunning, knavish. 2. Malicious.
- mallōlus**, *i. m.* A kind of firebrand to be thrown with the view of setting buildings on fire.
- malleus**, *i. m.* 1. A mallet, a hammer. 2. A sacrificial axe.
- mālo**, **māvia**, **malle**, **mālui**, no *sup. v. irr. a.* [magis vole.] To choose rather, to prefer (*usu. c. infin., sometimes c. acc.*): *nullo* his *malle* *ludos spectāse*, there are no games that I would rather have seen than these (where *malo* governs his the *abl.*, as if it were a comparative *adj.*), *Hor.*; *illi omnia malo quam mihi*, I had rather that he gained all his objects than that I did, *Cic.*
- mālōbāthrum**, *i. n.* An unguent prepared from a Syrian plant of that name.
- mālum**, *i. n.* 1. An evil, a misfortune, a calamity. 2. Ill-treatment, injury. 3. Mischievous, damage, harm. 4. Punishment.
- mālum**, *i. n.* An apple: *ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the beginning to the end of the feast (as eggs formed part of the first course, and fruit part of the last), *Hor.*
- mālus**, *a, um, compar. pōior, sup. pessīmus, adj.* 1. Bad (in every sense and manner), evil, injurious, mischievous. 2. Wicked. 3. Cruel, hostile. 4. Of evil omen. 5. Unfortunate, unsuccessful, unprosperous: *abi in malam rem*, go and be hanged, *Per.*—*§a. malum* as *adv.*, badly, ill.
- †māmilla**, *m. f.* A breast, a pap.
- mamma**, *m. f.* A breast, a pap.
- †smānābīlis**, *e. adj.* Flowing, penetrating.
- manceps**, *ipis. m.* A purchaser at a state auction, a contractor, a farmer (of contracts, revenues, etc.). 2. †A surety. 3. †Men employed to hire applauders at a theatre or court of law.
- mancipium**, *i. n.* [manu capio.] 1. The legal formal purchase of anything. 2. A sale: in *mancipii lege*, in the contract of sale, *Cic.* 3. Possession, ownership: *finge mancipio aliquem dedisse id*, suppose any one had given possession of that . . ., *Cic.*; *quæ mancipi sunt*, things which are property, *Cic.* 4. A slave (prop. one obtained by purchase or through debt, but used generally).
- mancipio**, *as. v. a.* 1. To make over (to another) as property: *quædam mancipat usus*, use gives a title to some things, *Hor.*; *luxu et saginæ mancipatus*, devoted to luxury and gluttony, *Tac.*
- manous**, *a, um. adj.* Maimed, crippled, defective.
- †mandator**, *oris. m.* One who suborns informers.
- mandatum**, *i. n.* A charge, a commission, a command.
- mandātus**, *ūs. m.* A command, a mandate, an order.
- mando**, *as. v. a.* 1. To commit to the charge or care of, to commit, to entrust. 2. To commission (one to do so and so), to command (*c. dat. pers. and ut or ne, and subj., sometimes c. subj.*) (see *Eton. Lat. Gr. 93.*). 3. †To send word to (*c. dat., or c. in and acc. of a place—in urbem, Tac.*): *esse fugæ mandabant*, they betook themselves to flight, *Cæsar.*; *quæ mandentur condita vetustati*, which may be stored up and entrusted to time (*i. e. kept for a long time*), *Cic.*
- mando**, *is, di, no sup. v. a.* To chew, to champ, to bite, to eat.
- †mandra**, *m. f.* 1. A pen for cattle, a stall. 2. A herd of cattle.
- †manducō**, *as. v. a.* To chew, to eat, to eat up.
- mane**, *indecl. n.* The morning; (as *adv.*) in the morning, at dawn.
- maneo**, *es, nisi, nsum. a. n. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To stay, to remain, to tarry. 2. (*c. in and abl.*) To abide by, to adhere to (an agreement, an opinion, etc.). 3. To continue: *maneat ergo*, let it then be looked upon as established (of a maxim), *Cic.* 4. (*v. a.*) To wait for, to await.
- manes**, *ium. pl. m.* 1. The Gods of the lower world (often *Dii manes*). 2. The souls, shades, ghosts of the dead. 3. A corpse, dead body. 4. §The shades below, the infernal regions: *quisque suos patimur manes*,

we all suffer the destiny (or punishment) appointed for us in the shades below, Virg.

†mango, *onis. m.* 1. A slave dealer. 2. A polisher up (for sale).

†mangōnizo, *as. v. a.* To polish, to furbish up for sale.

māncos, *arum. pl. f.* 1. Long sleeves. 2. Gloves. 3. †Gauntlets.

4. Manacles, handcuffs, bonds.

māncātus, *a, um. adj.* With long sleeves.

mānifesto, *adv.* Clearly, evidently, manifestly, plainly.

mānifesto, *as. v. a.* To make manifest, to show clearly, to discover.

mānifestus, *a, um, and †manifestarius, a, um. adj.* 1. Manifest, evident, clearly shown or proved, plain. 2. Convicted, detected in the fact (sometimes *c. gen.* of the deed done): *per quod fierem manifesta doloris?* by what means could I show my indignation? Ov.; *Zenobiam . . . vitæ manifestam advertere pastores*, the shepherds found Zenobia . . . giving evident signs of life, Tac.; *dissentire manifestus*, openly showing his disapproval, Tac.

mānīpūlāris, *e.* Belonging to a company (in a legion, *q. v.*; *m. as subst.*) a private soldier.

mānīpūlātīm, *adv.* 1. In companies. 2. †In handfuls.

mānīpūlus, *i. sync. mānīplus. m.* 1. A handful. 2. (Because a handful of hay was tied round the standard of each company) A company (of soldiers). (There were thirty manipuli in each legion in the time of Cæsar; at an earlier period there had been forty-five.)

mannus, *i. m.* A small horse, a nag, a horse.

māno, *as. v. a.* 1. To flow, to run (as water, etc.). 2. To drop, to drip. 3. To diffuse itself, be diffused, to spread (as a report, an evil, etc.): *peccata a vitiis manant*, bad actions proceed from bad dispositions, Cic.

mansio, *onis. f.* 1. A staying, remaining, abiding, a continuing. 2. †A place in which to stay, quarters, a station.

†mansīto, *as. v. a.* To stay, tarry, remain.

mansuefacio, *is, feci, factum. pass. fio, fis, etc.* 1. To render gentle, to tame. 2. To civilise. 3. To pacify.

mansuesco, *is, uvi, no sup. v. a.* 1. To become tame, gentle, civilised, mild, merciful. 2. †To become soft, manageable, easily tilled, fit for the use of man (of land, fruit, etc.).

mansuēte, *adv.* Mildly, gently.

mansuētus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Tamed, tame. 2. Civilised. 3. Mild, gentle, quiet, free from storms (of a shore).

mansuetūdo, *inis. f.* Mildness, gentleness.

mantēle, *is. n.* A towel, a napkin.

†mantelūm, *i. n.* A mantle, a cloak; (metaph.) concealment.

mantica, *æ. f.* A trunk, a wallet.

†manto, *as. v. a.* To await, to expect.

†mānuāle, *is. n.* A case for a book.

†mānuālis, *e. adj.* Of the hand, suited to, that can be taken up in the hand.

mānūbiæ, *arum. pl. f.* 1. Money obtained from the sale of booty. 2. †Booty, plunder. 3. †Unlawful gain.

†mānūbiārius, *a, um, and †mānūbiālis, e. adj.* Of booty: *manubiaris amicus*, a profitable friend, Plaut.

mānūbrium, *i. n.* A handle, a haft, a hilt.

†mānūleus, *i. m.* A long sleeve of a tunic.

mānūmissio, *onis. f.* The manumission of a slave, emancipation.

mānūmitto, *is, misi, missum. v. a.* To manumit, to give freedom to, to enfranchise, to emancipate (a slave).

mānūprētium, *i. n.* Wages, pay, hire, reward.

mānus, *ūs. f.* 1. A hand. 2. Workmanship (with ref. to the person who has done it), handwriting, etc. 3. Anything that takes hold, a grapnel. 4. A body of soldiers, a band. 5. A company, a host, a

crowd, a multitude: in manu tuâ est, it is in your power, Cic.; in quorum manu essent, to whom they belonged, Liv.; manu fortissimus, of great personal strength, Liv.; res venit ad manus et ad pugnam, it came to a regular battle, Cic.; pugna jam ad manus venerat, the battle had come to close quarters, Liv.; conferre, committere, conserere manum, to fight in close combat, Liv., Virg.; est in manibus oratio, the speech is in every one's hands, Cic.; quæ in manibus habebam, what I had in hand (i. e. what I was doing), Cic.; sic in manibus habebant, sic fovebant, they cherished and caressed him to such a degree, Cic.; hostes sunt in manibus, the enemy are at hand, Cæsar.; Romanis ad manum domi supplementum erat, the Romans being at home had their reinforcements at hand, Liv.; Vocontii sub manu ut essent, that the Vocontii might be at hand, Cic.; quæ cum res jam manibus teneretur, and as the matter was now completely evident, Cic.; ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, everything is clear and plain to you, Virg.; tradita per manus religiones, religious ceremonies handed down by tradition, Liv.; cum intelligetis per manus libertatem retinendam, when you are aware that freedom can only be maintained by force of arms, Sall.; quascunque urbes manu ceperat, whatever cities they (the R. people) had taken in war (or by force); quo celerius ac sub manu cognosci posset, that it might be known the more speedily and instantly, Suet.; urbs manu munitissima, a city strongly fortified by art, Cic.; manibus æquis abscissum, they separated after a drawn battle, Tac.; do manus, I submit, Hor. (c. dat.); dabit victas ferreus ille manus, hard-hearted as he is, he will yield, Ov.; da placidam fesso . . . manum, kindly aid me who am weary, Ov.; quem servum ille habuit ad manum, whom he had as an amanuensis, Cic.; aptius a summâ conspiciare manu, you may be more fitly gazed at when you have put the finishing touch to your adorning, Ov.

māpalia, um. *pl. n.* Numidian huts, cottages, cabins.

mappa, æ. *f.* 1. A napkin. 2. ‡A cloth used to give the signal for starting in a chariot race.

mārathrus, i. *m.* Fennel.

marceo, es, also **marcesco**, is, ui, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To wither, to fade, to decay, to shrivel. 2. To be enervated, enfeebled, weakened (esp. by drunkenness, debauchery, or idleness): marcentia guttura, his withered throat (of an old man), Ov.

marcōdus, a, um. *adj.* Faded, withered, shivelled.

mārē, is. *n.* 1. The sea. 2. §†A vast expanse (of sky): maria et montes polliceri cœpit, he began to promise all kinds of impossibilities, Sall.; in mare fundat aquas (a proverb like ours—To carry coals to Newcastle.), Ov.; terrâ marique omnia exquirere, to seek for everything in every quarter, Sall.: Chium maris expers, Chian wine unmixed with water, Hor.; ros maris, rosemary, Ov.

Mārēōticus, a, um. *adj.* Of Mareota, a city in Egypt, Egyptian.

margārīta, æ. *f.* and ‡margaritum, i. *n.* A pearl.

margīno, as. *v. a.* To furnish with an edge or border.

margo, īnis. *m. f.* A margin, edge, border.

mārīnus, a, um. *adj.* Of the sea, marine, belonging to or connected with the sea: marina Venus, Venus born of the sea, Hor.; marinus ros, rosemary, Hor.

‡mārīsa, æ. *f.* 1. A kind of large fig. 2. The disease called piles.

mārītālis, e. *adj.* Belonging to marriage, nuptial.

mārītīmus, a, um. *adj.* Of the sea, in any way belonging to or connected with the sea, near the sea or the sea-coast, maritime: maritimum, the chief command at sea, Cic.; toti officio maritimo Bibulus præpositus, Bibulus being appointed to the entire management of naval affairs, Cæsar.

mārīto, as. *v. a.* To marry, to give in marriage, to couple, to unite.

mārītus, a, um. *adj.* Of marriage, of wedlock, nuptial, matrimonial, conjugal, belonging to married people, affecting married people.

mārītus, i. *m.* 1. A husband, a bridegroom. 2. A suitor (used also of animals).

- §Marmārides, m. m.** One belonging to Marmarica, a district of Africa.
marmor, ōris. n. 1. Marble. 2. A work in marble, a marble statue or monument. 3. †A milestone. 4. The sea.
marmoreus, a, um. adj. 1. Marble, made of marble. 2. Like marble, smooth, white: marmorea Paros, Paros abounding in marble, Ov.
Marpessina, a, um. adj. Of Marpeesus, a mountain in the isle of Paros.
†marra, s. f. A hoe.
Mars, tis, m. 1. The God of war. 2. §War, battle: marte forensi, in the strife of the forum, of debate: omnis belli Mars communis, the chances of all war are equal, Cic.; parati prope æquo marte ad dimicandum, prepared for battle with almost equal advantages, Cæs.; adeo anceps mars fuit, so undecided was the event of the war, Liv.
†marsupium, i. n. A purse.
Marsus, and Marsicus, a, um. adj. Of the Marsi, a tribe in Latium, celebrated as giving a name to the Social or Marsic War; also for the practice of witchcraft: nenia Marsa, magic incantations, Ov., Hor.
Marsyas, also Marsya, m. m. A satyr who challenged Apollo to play the flute, and was flayed alive by him; he had a statue in the forum at Rome.
Martiālis, e. adj. Of, belonging to, sacred to Mars.
§Martioōla, s. m. A worshipper of Mars.
§Martigēna, s. m. Born of, son of Mars.
Martius, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to Mars, descended from Mars, sacred to Mars. 2. Martial, warlike. 3. Belonging to March: gramine Martio, in the Campus Martius, Hor.; m. as *subst.*, March.
mas, gen. māris. adj. m. 1. Male, masculine, (§as *subst.*) a man. 2. Manly, brave, spirited.
†mascūlinus, a, um. adj. Male, masculine.
mascūlus, a, um. adj. 1. Mule, masculine. 2. Manly, bold.
massa, s. f. 1. A lump, a mass. 2. §A lump of gold.
Masāgētæ, arum. pl. m. A tribe on the Caspian Sea.
Masicius, i. m. A hill in Campania celebrated for its wine.
Masilia, s. f. Marseilles, a city in the south of France.
Massylius, a, um. adj. Of the Massyli, an African tribe; African.
†mastigia, s. m. [μαστιγίας.] A rogue, one who has been often scourged.
mastruca, s. f. A sheepskin cloak worn in Sardinia.
matara, s. f. A kind of Gallic javelin.
†mātella, s. f. A pot.
māter, tris; dim. māterōŭla, s. f. 1. A mother (lit. and metaph.). 2. A foster-mother: magna mater, Cybele the mother of the Gods, Cic.; simul ex nimia matrem pietate labare sensit, as soon as she felt her feelings as a mother waver from excessive affection, Ov.; materfamilias (gen. matrifamilias and matrifamilie), the mother of a family, i. e. the mistress of a house.
māteria, s, and mātēries, ōi. f. 1. Materials, matter, stuff (of which anything is made). 2. (Esp.) Timber. 3. A subject (for writing on, speaking on, etc.), a theme. 4. A cause, occasion: seges ac materia gloriæ; the chief source and origin of his credit, Cic. 5. Natural disposition:angebatur nihil materis in viro neque ad cupiditatem neque ad audaciam esse, she was vexed that there was nothing in her husband by which she could work him up either to desire or to boldness, Liv.; non sum materiā digna perire tuā, I do not deserve to be destroyed through your hard-hearted disposition, Ov.
māteriārius, a, um. adj. Relating to timber or carpenters' work; († m. as *subst.*) a timber-merchant.
māteriātus, a, um. part. fr. seq., q. v. Ædes male materiata, a house with bad timber in it, Cic.
mātērior, āris. v. dep. To fell trees, to procure timber.
matēris, is. f. A kind of Gallic javelin.
māternus, a, um. adj. Of, or belonging to, or derived from a mother, ma-

- ternal, motherly: *maternaque tempora complet*, she completes the time necessary to become a mother (of pregnancy), Ov.
- mātertēra**, æ. *f.* An aunt by the mother's side.
- māthēmātīcus**, a, um. *adj.* [μαθηματικός.] Mathematical, belonging to mathematics; (*m.* as *subst.*) a mathematician. 2. ‡ An astrologer.
- Mātinus**, a, um. *adj.* Of Matinus, a hill in Apulia.
- Mātrālia**, ium. *pl. n.* The festival of Mater Matuta, i. e. of Ino, celebrated June 11.
- mātrīcīda**, æ. *m. f.* A matricide, a murderer of one's mother.
- mātrīcīdium**, i. *n.* Matricide, the murder of one's mother.
- matrimonium**, i. *n.* 1. Marriage, matrimony. 2. ‡ (In *pl.*) Wives.
- mātrīmus**, a, um. *adj.* Having a mother alive.
- mātrōna**, æ. *f.* 1. A married woman, a matron. 2. § A wife.
- mātrōnālis**, e. *adj.* Belonging to a married woman, suited to a matron, of a matron, matronly.
- matronalia**, æ. *pl. n.* A festival celebrated by the matrons in honour of Minerva, March 1.
- matta**, æ. *f.* A mat.
- ‡**mattea**, æ. *f.* A dainty dish, a cheese-cake.
- mātūrāte**, adv. In haste, speedily.
- maturatio**, ōnis. *f.* A hastening.
- maturatus**, a, um. *part. pass. fr. māturo*, q. v. *Maturato opus est*, there is need of haste, of promptitude, Liv.
- mātūre**, adv. 1. Betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon. 2. Prematurely. 3. Seasonably.
- mātūresco**, is, rui. *v. n.* To become ripe, to ripen, to come to maturity: *ubi nubilibus primum maturuit annis*, as soon as she ripened into a marriageable age, Ov.
- mātūrītas**, atis. *f.* Ripeness, maturity, full growth, perfection: *maturitas gignendi*, the full time for bringing forth, Cic.; *temporum maturitates*, the development of the respective seasons, Cic.; *maturitas temporum*, the ripening of the corn in due season, Liv.; *maturitas Galli*, the ripe understanding of Gallus.
- mātūro**, as. *v. a.* 1. To ripen, make ripe, bring to maturity. 2. To hasten (*c. acc.* or *c. infin.*), to expedite, to accelerate. 3. To make haste: *ni Catilina maturasset signum dare*, if Catiline had not been too hasty in giving the signal, Sall.; *multa maturare datur*, there is an opportunity of doing many things before they are required, Virg.
- mātūrus**, a, um; superl. in Tac. *maturrimus*. *adj.* 1. Ripe, mature, come to its full time, of ripe age. 2. § Ripening (of the sun). 3. Seasonable. 4. Early, arriving before its usual or proper time: *cujus magna pars matura militiæ esset*, the greatest part of whom were of age for military service, Liv.; *animi maturus Aletes*, Aletes of ripe judgment, Virg.; *ævi maturus Acestes*, the aged Acestes, Virg.; (*but*) *ætas maturissima*, early youth, Cic.; *ego sum maturior illo*, I was there earlier than he, Ov.
- Matūta**, æ. *f.* (also Mater Matuta). 1. Ino. 2. ‡ § Aurora.
- ‡**Matūtinālis**, e; more usu. **matūtinus**, a, um. 1. Of the morning. 2. Early in the morning, coming or doing anything early.
- Māvors** and **Mavortius**. Another form of Mars, Martius, q. v.
- Maurus** and **Maurūsius**, a, um. *adj.* Mauritanian, Moorish, African.
- ‡**maxilla**, æ. *f.* A jawbone, a jaw.
- maxīme**, adv. 1. Most. 2. Excessively, very greatly. 3. Especially. 4. (In replies) Certainly, by all means; (when answering another superl.) the more: *ut quisque maxime opis indiget ita ei potissimum opitulari*, to help a person the more, the more he needs help, Cic.
- ‡**maxīmītas**. Greatness, magnitude.
- maximus**, a, um. superl. fr. *magnus*, q. v.
- maxōnōmus**, i. *m.* [μαζονόμος.] A dish, a charger.
- meātus**, ūs. *m.* 1. A going, a course, a progress, motion. 2. ‡ A way, a channel.

secum. *abl. fr. ego,* with cum joined to it.

Mēdēia, Idia. *adj. f.* Of Medea, a Colchian princess and sorceress, who fled with Jason to Greece; such as Medea used, i. e. magical.

mēdica, entia. *part. of seq., as subst.* A physician.

mēdeor, ēris, no perf. v. dep. To heal, to cure, to remedy, to relieve (c. dat. of the disease or evil).

mēdiastinus, i. m. A common servant, a drudge.

mēdica, m. f. Clover.

mēdicābilis, e. adj. That can be cured, or relieved, curable.

mēdicamen, inia. n., and medicamentum, i. n. 1. A drug, a medicament. 2. A medicine, a remedy. 3. A poison. 4. Any dye or paint to embellish or adorn, a drug prepared to give artificial beauty, a wash, a cosmetic.

mēdicātus, ūa. m. A medicament, a drug.

mēdicīna, m. f. 1. A medicine, a remedy. 2. The art of healing.

mēdico, as. v. a. 1. To medicate. 2. To stain, to dye (esp. in *pass. part.*): medicatus somnus, sleep produced by drugs, Ov.

mēdeor, aris. v. dep. To heal, to cure (c. dat. of the patient, or c. acc. of the evil).

mēdicos, a, um. adj. Medical, medicinal, of or belonging to medicine or healing.

mēdicos, i. m. A physician, a surgeon.

mēdie. adv. Preserving a middle course, a neutrality; with moderation.

mēdiētās, atis. f. A middle place.

mēdimum, i. n. [μέδιμνος.] A Greek bushel, equal to 6 modii, q. v.

mēdiōris, e. adj. Middling, moderate, mediocre, ordinary, of moderate size, ability, importance, etc.

mēdiōritas, atis. f. 1. A medium, moderateness. 2. Mediocrity, small importance: aurea mediocritas, the golden mean, Hor.

mēdiōrīter. adv. In a moderate or slight degree, moderately: quod non mediocriter ferendum videtur, which does not seem a thing to be passed over lightly, Cic.

mēditāmentum, i. n. Practice, preparation: belli meditamenta, exercises to prepare men for war, Tac.; nomina summæ cursæ et meditamenta, names indicative of great care and of a preparation for some important design, Tac.

mēditatio, ōnis. f. 1. Meditation, contemplation. 2. Meditation on, so as to prepare for, preparation (to do something).

mēditerraneus, a, um. adj. Inland, midland.

mēditor, āris. v. dep. (part. meditatatus, often in pass. sense). 1. To meditate upon, to consider, to study. 2. To practise (sine c.). 3. To plan, to contrive, to design.

mēdium, i. n. The middle: rem in medio proponere, to bring forward the matter publicly, Cic.; dicendi ratio in medio posita, the principles of oratory are open to all (in opp. to reconditæ artes), Cic.; in medio relinquam, I will leave it undecided, Cic.; rem in medium vocare cœperunt, they began to require that the matter should be brought before a public tribunal, Cic.; venient in medium, they will come forward (to speak publicly), Cic.; verba e medio, language in ordinary use, Cic., Ov.; tollere de medio, utterly to abolish, to destroy (a thing or a person), Cic.; consulite in medium, provide for the general welfare, Virg.; laudem conferentes in medium, willingly giving the credit to the whole body, Liv.; in medium quærebant, they sought (to raise food) for the common stock, Virg.

mēdius, a, um. adj. 1. The middle, the central, that which is in the midst: medio colle, half-way up the hill, Cæsar; medius juvenum, walking in the centre between the young men, Ov. 2. Keeping a middle course, moderate, impartial, neutral, undecided. 3. Ambiguous (of an answer). 4. Between both sides as a mediator. Idem pacis eras mediusque belli, you were equally distinguished in peace and war, Hor.; cum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, since there is no medium between war and peace,

- Cic.; medium arripui, I seized him by the waist, Ter.; ne qua scire deos mediusve occurrere possit, that he may not be able to know this device, or to come in in the middle and interrupt it, Virg.
- medius fidius** (Fidius being a name of Jupiter). By heaven! (abbreviated from Ita me Deus Fidius servet).
- mēdulla**, *s.*, dim. **šmēdullūlla**, *s.* *f.* 1. Marrow. 2. Pith. 3. The inmost heart or feelings, the bottom of one's heart.
- Mēdus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Median, of Media, a country adjoining Persia.
- Mēdūsæus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Of Medusa, the chief of the Gorgons: Medusæi signa equi, the footprint of Pegasus (the horse who sprang from the blood of Medusa), Ov.; victæ Fonte Medusæo, surpassed by Hippocrene (the fountain which was opened by a kick of Pegasus), Ov.
- Mēgālēnsia**, or **ēsia**, *inm. pl. n.* The festival of Cybele, celebrated April 4.
- †Megalēsīāus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Belonging to the Megalensia.
- Mēgārēus**, and **mēgārus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Of Megara a city near Corinth.
- †mēgistānea**, *um. n. pl.* Eastern grandees.
- †mēio**, *īa. v. n.* To make water.
- mel**, **mellis**, *n.* 1. Honey, (metaph.) sweetness, pleasantness. 2. (As a term of endearment) Darling.
- mēlanohōlīcus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Atrabilious, melancholy.
- mēlānūrus**, *i. m.* [μέλας οὐρά.] A kind of sea-fish.
- †meloūlum**, *i. n.* Darling.
- Mēlībæus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Of Melihæa a Thessalian town, Thessalian.
- Mēliocertes**, *s. m.* The son of Ino, changed into a sea-god.
- mēlīcus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* 1. Tuneful, melodious. 2. Lyric.
- mēlīlōtus**, *i. m.* A kind of clover.
- mēlīmēla**, *oram. pl. n.* Honey-apples.
- †mēlinus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Of marten's skin.
- †mēlīnus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Of quince.
- mēlior**, *comp.* of bonus, *q. v.*
- mēlisphyllum**, *i. n.* Balm, balmgentle.
- mēliuscūle**, *adv.* Rather better, pretty well.
- †mēliuscūlus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Rather better.
- †melleus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Of honey.
- šmellīfer**, *ēra, ērum. adj.* Producing or making honey.
- šmellīfco**, *as. v. n.* To make honey.
- mellitū**, *a.*, um, and dim. **†mellitulus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* 1. Of honey. 2. Made with honey, sweet as honey. 3. Sweet, lovely.
- mēlos**, *pl. mēlē, n.* (only nom. and acc.) Melody, song, a tune.
- melpōmēne**, *ea. f.* The Muse of tragedy, and of lyric poetry.
- membrāna**, *s. f.* 1. A membrane, a thin skin. 2. A skin of parchment. 3. †A surface.
- membrāneus**, *a.*, um. *adj.* Of parchment.
- membrānūla**, *s. f.* A parchment, a document written on parchment.
- membrātīm**, *adv.* 1. Limb by limb, piecemeal. 2. In short sentences.
- membrum**, *i. n.* 1. A limb, a member. 2. A part, a division. 3. A clause.
- memet**, *acc. fr. egomet, q. v.*
- mēmīni**, *v. def.* (see Lat. Gr., only perf., pluperf., and 2nd fut.). 1. To remember, to recollect, *c. acc.*, more rarely *c. gen.* 2. To mention, *c. de* and *abl.* (rare).
- mēmōr**, *ōris. adj.*, no *n. pl.* 1. Mindful, recollecting. 2. §Having a good memory. 3. §Not to be forgotten.
- mēmōrābīlia**, *e. adj.* Deserving to be mentioned, memorable.
- šmēmōrandus**, *a.*, um. gerundive of memoro; also as *adj.* Memorable.
- šmēmōrātor**, *ōris. m.* A relater.
- †šmēmōrātus**, *ūs. m.* Mention.
- mēmōria**, *s. f.* 1. Memory, recollection, remembrance. 2. A record, a narrative: superiore memoriā, in the recollection of old times, *i. e.* in old

- times, Cic.; princeps hujus memorie philosophorum, the most eminent philosopher in the memory of the present age, Cic.
- mēmōriā**, *m. f.* Memory, recollection.
- mēmōriter**, *adv.* From memory (to repeat, etc.), by heart.
- mēmōro**, *aa. v. a.* To bring to remembrance (of others), to record, to relate, to mention (*usu. c. acc. or, very rarely, c. dō and abl.*).
- menda**, *m. f.* A fault, a defect, an error.
- mendācium**, *dim. mendāciuncŭlum, i. n.* A lie, a falsehood.
- mendax**, *āria. adj.* 1. Lying, mendacious, false-spoken, false. 2. Deceitful, counterfeit, false (of things): fundusque mendax, and a farm that disappoints the hopes of its owner, Hor.; mendax damnum, an alleged calamity which has no foundation in truth, Ov.; mendax infamia, undeserved ignominy, Hor.; *m. as subst.*, a liar.
- mendicitas**, *atis. f.* Mendicity, begging.
- †mendico**, *aa. and -or, āria. v. dep.* To beg, to be a beggar; mendicatus panis, bread obtained by begging, Juv.
- mendicus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. In indigence, in a state of beggary, needy. 2. Paltry.
- mendicus**, *i. m.* A beggar.
- mendōse**, *adv.* In a faulty manner, incorrectly.
- mendosus**, *a, um. adj.* Faulty, full of faults (of persons or things), erroneous, blundering, incorrect, wrong.
- mendum**, *i. n.* A fault, a blemish, a defect, an error.
- Mēnelāus**, *i. m.* A king of Sparta, whose wife Helen was carried off by Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, which caused the Trojan war.
- Mēnetiādes**, *ss. m.* The son of Menoetius, Patroclus the friend of Achilles.
- mens**, *tis. f.* 1. The mind (*esp. the intellect*), the understanding, the judgment. 2. Intention. 3. §Courage. Si mentis exact sum, if he had been in his senses, Cic.; mentis compos, in his senses, Cic.; mento captus, mentis inops, out of his senses, beside himself, Cic., Ov.; vobis dent mentem ut prohibeatis, may they give you an inclination to prevent it, Liv.; ei venit in mentem, it occurred to him, Cic.
- mensa**, *m. f.* 1. A table (of any kind for any purpose, sometimes *esp. a banker's or money-changer's counter*): secundā mensā, alteris mensis, at the second course, Cic., Hor.
- mensarius**, *i. m.* A banker (*esp. a public banker who regulated the paying out of public moneys*).
- mensio**, *onis. f.* A measuring.
- mensis**, *is. m.* A month.
- mensur**, *ōria. m.* 1. A measurer. 2. A surveyor.
- menstruus**, *a, um, and †menstrualis, o.* 1. Recurring every month, monthly. 2. Lasting a month; (*n. menstruum as subst.*) a month's provisions.
- mensūra**, *ss. f.* 1. A measure, that by which anything is measured, measurement. 2. That which is arrived at by measuring, size, magnitude, extent, capacity, length, thickness, etc.: qui tanti mensuram nominis implet, you who correspond to the expectations raised by so noble a name, Ov.; nec consularis legati mensurā sed in majus omnia accipiebantur, nor were all his deeds judged of looking at him only as lieutenant of consular rank, but they were looked upon as indications of something greater, Tac.; illi procedit rerum mensura tuarum, the greatness and glory of your exploits passes over to her, Ov.
- mensus**, *a, um. part. from metior, q. v., in pass. sense.* Measured.
- menta**, *ss. f.* Mint.
- mentiana**, *entis. part. from mentior; m. as subst.* A fallacy, a sophism.
- mentio**, *onis. f.* Mention, a cursory speaking of a thing.
- mentior**, *iris, itus sum. v. dep.* 1. To lie, to speak falsely, to be false. 2. To assert falsely, to promise falsely. 3. To counterfeit, to pretend (to be, or to have, what one is or has not): quoniam promisit, honestius mentiatur, since he has promised, he will do better to break his promise,

Cic.—perf. part. sometimes in *pass. sense*, false: clypeos mentitaque tela agnoscunt, they recognise the shields and arms which we had assumed as a disguise, *Virg.*

mentitio, onis. f. Falsehood, deception.

mentum, i. n. A chin (esp. a bearded chin).

meo, as. v. n. To go, to proceed.

mēphitis, is. f. 1. Mephitic vapour. 2. ‡A Goddess who averts the evil of such vapours.

mērius, a, um. adj. Pure, unmixed, unalloyed.

§mercābilis, e. adj. Purchaseable.

mercātor, ōris. m. 1. A merchant. 2. A buyer.

mercātūra, æ. f. Trade, traffic, commerce: cum mercaturas facerent, while they were on a voyage of business, *Cic.*; non est amicitia sed mercatura utilitatum, that is not friendship but making a market of one's good offices, *Cic.*; ad quos (Athenas et Cratippum) cum tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, and as you have gone thither as to a mart of the liberal sciences, *Cic.*

mercātus, ūs. m. 1. Trade, traffic, buying and selling. 2. A market, a mart, a fair.

mercēdūla, æ. f. 1. Small wages, poor pay. 2. Rent.

mercēnārius, a, um. adj. Mercenary, hired, to be got by hiring; (*m. as subst.*) a hireling, a servant: mercenarii testes, witnesses who have been bribed, *Cic.*; mercenaria vincla, the necessity he (*Vulsteius*) was under to earn his wages, *Hor.*

merces, ōdis. f. 1. Wages, hire, pay, salary. 2. Reward. 3. A bribe. 4. Price. 5. Rent, revenue: non aliā bibam mercede, I will drink at no other price, i. e. on no other condition, *Hor.*; debuisse gravem temeritatis mercedem statui, (they said) that there ought to have been a heavy punishment inflicted on their rashness, *Liv.*; gaudeo te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magnā mercede quam ego maximo dolore cognōram, I am glad that you have found out the value of those promises at less cost than I who learnt it by my own bitter suffering, *Cic.*; quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, he deducts five per cent. interest (per month) from the principal, *Hor.*

mercor, āris. v. dep. 1. To trade, to traffic. 2. To buy (*perf. part.* sometimes in *pass. sense*).

Mercurialis, e. adj. Of the God Mercury, sacred to Mercury: Mercurialium custos virorum, the protector of lyric poets (because Mercury invented the lyre), *Hor.*; frequentia Mercuriale imposuere mihi cognomen compita, the crowds in the street gave me the name of Mercury (as being a clever man of business, because Mercury was the God of gain); Mercuriales, the corporation of traders, *Cic.*

merda, æ. f. Dung.

‡*mērenda, æ. f.* A late luncheon.

mērens, entis. part. fr. mereo, as. adj. 1. Deserving, deserving well, meritorious, 2. §Guilty (with mention of the punishment or evil).

mēreo, es, ūi. v. a., no pass., also mēreor, oris, ūtus sum. v. dep. 1. To deserve, to merit. 2. To earn. 3. *M. stipendia* (stipendia often understood), to serve for pay, i. e. to serve in the army, to be a soldier: quicumque equo meruisset, whoever had served in the cavalry, *Cic.*; ut omnes pedibus mererent, that all should serve in the infantry, *Liv.*; quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur, what do you think the Rhegians would take to have that marble statue of Venus taken from them? *Cic.*; dixit te bene meritum de populi R. nomine, he said that you had done good service to the Roman people, *Cic.* See *meritus*.

mērētricius, a, um. adj. Of a courtesan, meretricious.

mērētrix, icis. f., dim. mērētrīcula, æ. f. A courtesan.

merges, ūtis. f. A sheaf.

mergo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To dip, dip in, immerse, sink. 2. To

- plunge, or thrust (a thing) into.* 3. To immerse in, overwhelm in: *meritque suos in cortice vultus*, and she buried her face in bark (becoming a tree), *Ov.*; *vino somnoque mersi*, stupified by wine and sleep, *Liv.*; *mersus secundis rebus*, intoxicated by prosperity, *Liv.*; *mergentibus sortem usuris*, as usurious interest was swallowing up his capital, *Liv.*; *quo avidius in eas [voluptates] se merserant*, the more eagerly they had plunged into them, *Liv.*
- mergus, i. m.* A diver, a sort of seagull.
- mēridianus, a, um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to midday; midday, at mid-day, at noon. 2. †Southern, southerly.
- mēridiatio, ōnis. f.* A midday nap, a siesta.
- mēridies, ēi. f.* 1. Midday, noon. 2. The south.
- mēridio, as. v. a., or mēridior, āris. v. dep.* To take a midday nap.
- mērito. adv.* Deservedly, justly.
- mērito, as. v. a.* To earn.
- mēritōrius, a, um. adj.* 1. Belonging to the earning of money, bringing in money, to be hired or let for money. 2. Earning money by prostitution; †*a. pl.* as *subst.*, rooms let for a short time.
- mēritum, i. n.* 1. Merit, desert. 2. A service, a kindness done: *nullo meo in se merito*, though I have done nothing to deserve it (an impeachment) at his hands, *Liv.*
- mēritus, a, um. part. perf. fr. mereor*; also in *pass. sense* as *adj.* Deserved, due, fairly earned.
- mērops, ōpis. f.* A bee-eater.
- merso, as. v. a.* To dip in, immerse in, plunge in, overwhelm.
- mersus, a, um. part. from mergo, q. v.*
- mērula, s. f.* 1. A blackbird. 2. A sea carp.
- mērum, i. n.* Pure, unmixed, neat wine.
- mērus, a, um. adj.* 1. Pure, unmixed, unalloyed. 2. Real, genuine. 3. Mere: *mero pede*, with naked feet, barefoot, *Juv.*
- merx, cis. f.* Goods, wares, commodities, merchandise: *mala merx hæc est*, she is a bad bargain, *Plaut.*
- messis, is. f.* 1. Harvest, i. e. reaping, mowing, gathering in any kind of produce. 2. The harvested crops, the crop when gathered in. 3. Harvest time: *sexagesima messis*, the sixtieth year, *Mart.*; *adhuc tua messis in herbâ est*, your crop is as yet only in the blade, i. e. you are too hasty in your expectations (you are reckoning your chickens before they are hatched), *Ov.*
- messor, ōris. m.* A mower, a reaper.
- memōrius, a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to a reaper or mower.
- mēta, s. f.* 1. A cone, a conical post on a racecourse. 2. A turning-post, a goal. 3. A boundary, limit, end, extremity: *in hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis paullum hæsit ad metas*, at this turning-point of his age the character of the young man was in some degree wrecked (struck against the post, a thing which in a race would upset a chariot), *Cic.*
- mētallum, i. n.* 1. A mine. 2. That which is found in a mine, metal: *potior metallis*, dearer than riches, than gold or silver, *Hor.*
- mētātor, oris. m.* One who marks out, or off.
- †*mētichilosus, a, um. adj.* 1. Timid. 2. Frightful.
- mētior, iris, mensus sum. v. dep.; perf. part. sometimes in pass. sense.* 1. To measure, to measure out. 2. To measure by going over, to pass along, to traverse: *metiens iter annuum*, completing your annual journey, *Cat.* 3. To measure with the mind, i. e. estimate, consider, judge of.
- mēto, is, messui, messum. v. a.* 1. To mow, to reap, to gather in any kind of crop: *purpureosque metunt flores*, and they extract the juice from the purple flowers, *Virg.* 2. To cut off, to cut down, to mow down.
- mētor, āris. v. dep.; once smeto. v. a.; part. metatus sometimes in pass. sense.* 1. To measure out, to measure. 2. To lay out (ground, etc.). 3. To pitch (a camp).

- mētricus, a, um. adj.** 1. Relating to measurement. 2. Metrical.
- mētrum, i. n.** [*μέτρον*.] Metre.
- mētuens, entis. part. fr. seq.; also as adj. c. compar., etc.** Fearing, fearful, inclined to fear or reverence (c. gen.).
- mētuo, ia, ui** (sup. only in Lucr.) *v. a.* To fear, to dread, to regard with awe or with anxiety (sometimes c. *de* and *abl.* of the object for which one fears; sometimes c. *ab* and *abl.* of the quarter from which the danger is apprehended): *inopi metuens formica senectæ*, the ant dreading (and therefore anxious to guard against) an old age of want, Virg.
- mētus, ūs. m.** Fear, dread, anxious fear, awe: *hoc metuere, alterum in metu non ponere*, to fear one thing, but not to look upon the other as an object of dread, Cic.
- meus, a, um. voc. m. mī;** but also *§meus*. My, mine, belonging to me, done by me, etc.: *Nero meus*, my dear friend Nero, Cic.; *puto esse meum quid sentiam exponere*, I suppose it becomes me, or it is my place, to explain what I think, Cic.; *tuā et meā interest*, it concerns both you and me, Cic.
- mīca, æ. f.** A crumb, a grain, a little morsel.
- mīco, as, ui. no sup. v. n.** 1. To move quickly with a quivering or flickering motion. 2. To beat, to palpitate, to quiver, tremble (not usu. of a person absolutely, but of the heart, etc.): *micat auribus*, he (a horse) pricks up his ears, Virg. 3. To flash, to sparkle, to shine, to glitter. 4. To play a game with the fingers (somewhat like the *man* of the present Italians), in which the two players stretched out some of their fingers, and one guessed how many were stretched out in all: *dignus est quicum in tenebris mices*, he is a man with whom you may play *mice* in the dark (i. e. he is a thoroughly honest man), Cic.
- †micturio, ia, no perf. v. n.** To want to make water.
- migratio, onis. f.** Migration, removal, change of abode: *cui (verbo) migrationes in alienum multæ*, which has many metaphorical meanings, Cic.
- mīgro, as. v. n. and a.** 1. (*v. n.*) To emigrate, remove one's abode. 2. To depart. 3. (*v. a.*) To carry away, to transport (very rare). 4. To transgress, to violate.
- mīles, itis. m. f.** 1. A soldier, esp. an infantry soldier. 2. The body of soldiers, the soldiery. 3. *§*Any one who takes service as a retainer, not as a menial servant. 4. *§*A chessman. *Rudis ad partus et nova miles eram*, I was inexperienced in childbirth, and new to the service, Ov.
- Mīlēsius, a, um. f. ; also Miletis, Idis.** Of Miletus, a city in Asia Minor esp. celebrated for working in wool, spinning, etc., and for luxury: *Milesia carmina* (some read *crimina*), lascivious poems, Ov.: *Miletis urbs*, the city of Tomos, a colony from Miletus, Ov.
- militāris, e. adj.** Of or belonging to military service, war, or soldiers, military: *militaris ætas*, the age at which men were reckoned fit to bear arms (from 17 to 46), Liv.—*m. as subst.*, a soldier.
- militārīter. adv.** In a soldierlike manner.
- militia, æ. f.** Military service, warfare, war: *domi militiæque*, in the city and in the field, Cic., Liv.: *hanc urbanam militiam secutus est*, he has adopted this civil profession (of a lawyer), Cic.; *hæc mea militia est*, this is my line, Ov.
- milito, as. v. n.** 1. To be a soldier; to perform military service, to serve as a soldier. 2. *§*To serve in any way, or in any kind of employment.
- mīllium, i. n.** Millet.
- mille, in sing. indecl., pl. millia, ium.** 1. A thousand, either agreeing with the subst. or followed by the subst. in the gen. 2. *mille passuum*, or *mille* by itself. A mile.
- mīllēsimus, a, um. adj.** Thousandth.
- mīlliarium, i. n.** A milestone.
- millies. adv.** A thousand times.
- mīlvina, a, um. adj.** 1. Of a kite. 2. Greedy, rapacious.
- mīlvus and §mīlvus, i. n.** 1. A kite. 2. A gurnet.

- mīna, ae;** dim. **mīmētia, ae. f.** A female actress.
- Mimallōnis, Idīs. f.** A Bacchante.
- mīmēa, ade.** Like an actor, or a farce, comically.
- mīmēus, a, um. adj.** Of or like an actor or a farce, comical.
- mīnus, i. m.** 1. An actor of farces. 2. A farce.
- mīna, ae. f. [μνᾶ.]** A Greek weight of silver, worth 100 drachmæ, or nearly 4*l.* in Attica.
- mināciter. adv.** Menacingly, in a threatening manner.
- mīnæ, arum. pl. f.** 1. Threats, menaces. 2. §Pinnacles.
- §minanter. adv.** Menacingly, in a threatening manner.
- minātio, onis. f.** A threat, a menace.
- minax, ōis. adj.** Threatening, menacing: *minax scopulus*, an overhanging rock, Virg.
- †mīneo, es, no perf. v. æ.** To project.
- Minerva, ae. f.** The daughter of Jupiter, who, as a Goddess, was the patroness of almost every art and science: *rusticus . . . crassaque Minervā*, a rustic, and one of strong plain sense, Hor.; *tu nihil invitā dices faciesve Minervā*, you will say and do nothing on which Minerva does not smile (i. e. will always succeed), Hor. (Cic. explains the phrase generally: *invitā ut aiant Minervā*, id est, *adversante et repugnante naturā*; *Invitā Minervā*, as the saying is, that is, without nature having qualified me for it): *tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minervā*, to sustain life by the distaff and the humble profits of spinning, Virg.
- mingo, is, xxi, otum. v. æ.** To make water.
- miniānus, ātus, and ātūlus, a, um. adj.** Coloured with red lead, painted red.
- minīma. adv.** In the least possible degree, least, not at all.
- minimus, a, um. adj., superl. of parvus, q. v.**
- minister, tra, trum. adj.** Serving, ministering, assisting; (*æ. f.* as *subst.*) a servant, an assistant, a supporter, a minister, a subordinate helper of any kind; — *f.* a handmaid: *baculo ministro*, with a stick for your helper (or support), Ov.
- ministĕrium, i. æ.** 1. Service, ministration, assistance, employment as a minister, q. v. 2. †A suite of attendants.
- ministra, ae. f.**—See minister.
- ministrātor, ōris. m.** A servant, an assistant, a coadjutor.
- ministro, as. v. a.** 1. To attend upon, wait upon, attend to. 2. To supply, provide, furnish, give: *velisque ministrat (ratem)*, and puts up the sails, or urges it forward or manages it with sails, Virg.; *quod non medicorum jussu ministro*, that I do not see to the execution of the commands of the doctors, Ov.: *quod verba ministret*, which may furnish me with words, i. e. make me talk, Hor.; *luna ministrat equis*, the moon lights the horses on their way, Prop.—*pass.* 3rd *sing.* as *impers.*: *quo commodius tibi ministretur*, that you may be attended upon more to your convenience, Cic.
- minitābundus, a, um. adj.** Threatening, uttering menaces.
- minitĕr, aris. v. dep., and †minito, as. v. a.** To threaten, to menace (c. acc. of the evil threatened, dat. *pera*, or c. dat. only).
- minium, i. æ.** Red lead, vermillion.
- Minōis, Idīs. f.** The daughter of Minos, Ariadne.
- Minōus and Minōna, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Minos king of Crete and afterwards a judge in hell. 2. Cretan.
- minor, aris. v. dep.** 1. To threaten, to menace (constr. same as *minitor*): *geminaque minantur in cœlum scopuli*, and two rocks rise threateningly up to heaven. 2. To promise boastfully.
- minor, oris. compar. fr. parvus, q. v.**
- †minitrio, is. v. æ.** To squeak.
- minuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.** 1. To make smaller, to lessen, to diminish. 2. To weaken, to impair. 3. §To break into small pieces: *minuenda est hæc opinio*, this opinion must be removed, or put down, or refuted, Cic.;

quibus controversias minui posse sperarent, by which they hoped that all disputes might be terminated (*or settled*), *Cæs.*; minuentem senu, at ebb tide, *Cæs.*; censuram minuire parat, he prepares to diminish the authority of the censor's wife, *Liv.*; quod non minuant mirari omnes perstent, that people do not gradually diminish their wonder, or leave off wondering, *Lucr.*

minus. *adv.* Less, in a smaller degree: cum id minus contingeret, as that was not the case, *Cic.*; sin minus, if it is not so, if you not do so, *Or.*—*In quominus.*

minuscūlus, a, um. *adj.* Smallish, rather little.

†mīnūtāl, ālis. n. A dish of minced meat.

mīnūtātīm. *adv.* Bit by bit, in small pieces, clauses, etc.

mīnūte. *adv.* Minutely.

mīnūtus, a, um. *part. pass. fr. minuo*, but used as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Little, small, minute, petty, trivial, insignificant, paltry.

Mīnyæ, arum. pl. m. The Argonauts.

mīrābilis, e. *adj.* To be wondered at, wonderful, strange, admirable.

mīrābiliter. *adv.* Wonderfully, strangely, admirably.

mīrābundus, a, um. *adj.* Wondering, full of astonishment.

mīrācūlum, i. n. Anything strange, a wonder, a miracle: vigil incantius miraculo magnitudinis in eos qui ferebant versus, the sentinel, incautiously, through the surprise caused by the size of the beast, turning towards those who were carrying him, *Liv.*

mīrandus, a, um. *gerundive of miror*; as *adj.* Wonderful, wondrous.

mīrātio, onis. f. Wonder, admiration.

mīrātor, ōris. m., f. —atrix, icis. One who wonders at, who admires.

mīre. *adv.* Wonderfully, in a wonderful degree, strangely.

mīriflōe. *adv.* Wonderfully, strangely, exceedingly.

mīriflōus, a, um. *adj.* Exciting wonder, wonderful, marvellous, singular, extraordinary, (of degree, etc.) excessive.

mīrmillo, ōnis. m. A kind of gladiator who wore a Gallic helmet with a fish for his crest, and fought with a retiarius or a Threx.

mīror, āris. v. dep. 1. To wonder at, to admire. 2. To wonder, to be astonished, to be surprised.

mīrus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Wonderful, wondrous, strange, extraordinary, astonishing. 2. Admirable. 3. (Of degree) Excessive.

†miscellānea, orum. pl. n. A coarse dish of hashed meat, the food of gladiators.

misceo, es, ui, mistum or mixtum. v. a. [μίσγωμι.] 1. To mix, to mingle, to unite. 2. To throw into confusion, disorder; to disturb, to embroil, infect, &c.: . . . miscetque viris, he advances and mingles with the men. *Virg.*; ad prætoriam densæ miscentur, they assemble around the tent of their general in crowds (spoken of bees), *Virg.*; vulnera miscent, they give and receive wounds, *Virg.*; necdum horrida miscent prælia, not as yet do they mingle in horrid fray, *Virg.*; inania murmura miscent, do they merely (the thunder-clouds) make a confused roar powerless to do harm? *Virg.*; cum Mavors dubias miscet utrinque manus, when Mars brings armies together in battle of doubtful result, *Prop.*

mīsellus, a, um. *adj.* Wretched, unfortunate.

mīser, ōra, ōrum. *adj.* Wretched, unfortunate, miserable.

mīserābilis, e. *adj.* 1. To be pitied, miserable, wretched. 2. Mournful, plaintive, pathetic (of words, complaints, elegies, etc.).—*n. miserable* as *adv.*, miserably.

mīserābiliter. *adv.* 1. Miserably, wretchedly. 2. In a plaintive tone, pathetically.

mīserandus, a, um. *gerundive of miseror*; used as *adj.* Miserable, wretched, lamentable.

mīserātio, ōnis. f. 1. Pity, compassion, commiseration. 2. A pathetic speech, a portion of a speech intended to excite pity.

mīsere. *adv.* Miserably, wretchedly, grievously.

miseror, ōris, sortus sum. v. dep., and +reo, es. v. a. To pity, to commiserate (c. gen.).—**miseret and miseretur. v. impers.:** eorum nos miseret, we pity them, Cic.; cave te fratrum misereatur, beware of pitying his brothers, Cic.

misereor, is, no perf. v. a. To pity, to compassionate: †3rd sing. as *impers.*: te miserecat mei, pity me, Ter.

miséria, ō. f. Misery, wretchedness, great affliction.

misericordia, ō. f. 1. Pity, compassion. 2. A pathetic tone. 3. Sorrow, great anxiety (very rare).

misericors, dis. adj. Compassionate, pitying, merciful.

misérīter. adv. Plaintively, mournfully.

miseror, ōris, atus sum. v. dep. 1. To pity, to compassionate. 2. To lament, to deplore.

missilis, e. adj. That may be shot, hurled, or discharged; (n. as *subst.*) a missile weapon.

missio, onis. f. 1. A sending. 2. A shooting, a hurling. 3. A releasing (from captivity), a discharging (from service, of soldiers, etc.), dismissal: sine missione, without allowing them (the defeated gladiators) to quit the field, Liv.; ante ludorum missionem, before the end of the games, Cic.

misulto, as. v. a. To send repeatedly.

missor, ōris. m. One who sends, discharges, shoots.

missus, a, um. part. fr. mitto, q. v.; esp. 1. Sent forth. 2. Uttered. 3. Discarded. Trojá gens missa, a nation descended from the Trojans, or originally sent forth as a colony from Troy, Virg.

missus, ūs. m. 1. A sending, a despatching. 2. †A heat (in a race): vix abeunt nobis missus bis mille sagittæ, they are scarcely distant from us two thousand bow-shots, Lucr.

†mistim. adv. Mixedly, promiscuously.

†mistura, ō. f. A mixing, a mixture, a union.

mitella, ō. f. A head-dress, a kind of turban.

mita. adv. Gently, easily, courteously.

mitesco, is, no perf. v. n. 1. To become soft, gentle, tame. 2. To become ripe.

mitifico, as. v. a. 1. To soften. 2. To digest.

mitigatio, ōnis. f. A mitigating, mitigation, rendering gentle.

mitigo, as. v. a. 1. To render gentle, moderate, soft; to appease, to mitigate, to soften, to soothe. 2. To tame, to civilise. 3. To prepare for cultivation, to render fertile, to cultivate, to clear (woody ground).

mitis, e. adj. 1. Soft, gentle, mild. 2. Mellow. 3. Quiet, placid, undisturbed, unruffled: mite solum Tiburis, the rich soil of Tivoli, Hor.

mitra, ō. f. [μῆτρα.] A turban.

mitratus, a, um. adj. Wearing a turban.

mitto, is, misi, missum. v. a. 1. To send, to despatch, to send off, cause to go, to let go. 2. †To send forth, to produce. 3. To dismiss (a feeling), give over (a habit). 4. To forbear to mention, to pass over. 5. To release, to allow to depart, to set loose, to leave alone. 6. To utter. 7. To hurl, to shoot, to discharge (missile weapons): se in rapidas perdita misit aquas, she wretched threw herself into the rapid waters, Ov.; Curio misi ut . . ., I sent word to Curius to . . ., Cic.; missos faciant honores, let them not care about honours, Cic. (the usu. sense of this phrase; but we also find) impetrare ut cohortes ad me missum facias, to prevail upon you to send me some cohorts, Cic.; vos missos facio, I disband you all, Hist.; eum missum feci, I released him, Cæsar; sub titulum nostros misit lares, she has caused my house to be put up for sale (*sce titulus*), Ov.; se . . . ambas gentes æterna in foedera mittant, let both nations unite themselves in an everlasting treaty, Virg.; vota enim faccretis ut in eos se potius mitteret, for you would pray that he would rather attack them, Cic.; haud obscura cadens mittet tibi signa Bootes, Bootes when setting will show you no obscure signs, Virg.

mītūlus, *i. m.* A muscle, a limpet.

mōbīlis, *e. adj.* 1. Easily moved, movable. 2. Moving quickly, swift.
3. Passing quickly, fleeting. 4. Easily excited, fickle, changeable, inconstant.

mōbīlitas, *ātis. f.* 1. Easiness of being moved. 2. Rapidity of motion. 3. Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy.

mōbīlīter, *adv.* 1. With rapid motion. 2. With a mind easily excited: *mobiliter excitari*, to be easily excited, Cæsar.

†mōbīlīto, *as. v. a.* To move, to move quickly.

mōdērābilis, *e. adj.* Moderate, easy to be restrained.

‡mōdērāmen, *inis. n.* 1. Management. 2. A rudder.

‡mōdērānter, and **mōdērāte** and **†stim.** *adv.* With moderation.

mōdērātio, *onis. f.* 1. A restraining, governing, regulating, management. 2. Regular arrangement, regularity. 3. Moderation.

mōdērātor, *ōris. m.*; and *f. trix, triciis*. A restrainer, regulator, governor, director: *moderator arundinis*, a guider of a fishing-rod, an angler, Ov.

mōdērātus, *a, um. part. of seq.*, but used as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Moderate, temperate, well regulated (of persons and things).

mōdērōr, *aris. ātus sum. v. dep.*, and **†modero**, *as. v. a.* 1. To set a measure to, restrain (*c. dat.*). 2. To regulate, to govern, direct (*c. acc.*). (But the two meanings and constructions are difficult to distinguish from each other.)

mōdeste, *adv.* With moderation.

mōdestia, *æ. f.* 1. Moderation. 2. Discretion, modesty. 3. Mildness, gentleness, (of the seasons, etc.).

mōdestus, *a, um.* 1. Moderate. 2. Kind, gentle, mild, courteous. 3. Modest, virtuous.

mōdice, *adv.* 1. With moderation. 2. In a moderate degree, slightly: *id præmeditari ferendum modice esse*, to consider beforehand that it should be borne with equanimity, Cic.

mōdicus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Observing a proper measure, moderate. 2. Easily satisfied. 3. Mediocre, middling (in number, magnitude, or importance): *Græcis hoc modicum est*, among the Greeks this is not very common, Cic.; *modicus originis*, a man of no very distinguished family, Tac.

mōdificātus, *a, um. part. fr. modifico, inus.* Modified, softened down.

mōdius, *i. m.* (A Roman dry measure, nearly our) Peck: *pleno modio*, abundantly, Cic.

mōdō, *adv.* 1. Only. 2. If only, provided that (*c. subj.*). (In this sense we also find *si modo*, and *modo si*; but when *si* is expressed it is usu. not followed by *subj.* but by *indic.*) 3. (Qualifying an *adj.* or another *adv.*) At all: *qui modo tolerabilis conditione sit servitutis*, who is in a condition of slavery at all tolerable, Cic. 4. With an imper. verb *modo* is sometimes hardly translatable, but adds force to the injunction: *tu modo . . . præcipuum impende laborem*, but mind you devote your chief labour . . ., Virg. 5. Just now, lately. 6. *modo . . . modo*, at one time . . . at another, now . . . now: (the first *modo* is sometimes omitted) *cum Flaccus negaret profecto satis compotem mentis esse, modo . . . diceret*, when Flaccus first affirmed that he was out of his senses, and then (or presently, or afterwards) said . . ., Liv.; (and sometimes for the second *modo* some other word,—*aliquando*, *nunc*, *tum*, etc. is substituted) *sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens*, the sun at one time coming nearer, at another receding, Cic. 7. *non modo*, not only; but *non modo* is also often used for *non modo non*: *quod mihi non modo irasci gravissimā injuriā acceptā sed ne dolere quidem impune liceat*, because I not only am not allowed to display my anger, though I have received most scandalous ill treatment, but not even to exhibit my vexation, Cic.; *assentatio ne libero quidem digna est, non modo amico*, flattery is not worthy of a freeman, much less (lit. not only of) of a friend, Cic. 8. *modo non*. Nearly (lit. only not so much), not. 9. *modo ne*. Provided not; *modo ne quis illud absurdum respondeat*, provided no one gives (or only let no one give) that silly answer, Cic.

- mōdūlāta**, *adv.* In time, melodiously.
- †**mōdūlātiō**, *ōnis*, *f.* Modulation, melody.
- mōdūlātor**, *ōris*, *m.* A musician.
- mōdūlor**, *aris*, *atus sum*, *v. dep.* 1. To modulate. 2. To keep time to, to accompany in time (with another instrument, or with dancing), to play or sing in time.—(*part. perf.*) **mōdulatus**, played in time, played (of a lyre), Hor.; made melodious, Ov. (Met. 14428. d. l.)
- mōdūlus**, *i*, *m.* A measure, a meter.
- mōdus**, *i*, *m.* 1. A measure, measurement. 2. Proper measure, i. e. moderation, the mean. 3. Measure, metre, rhythm, (*in. pl.*) music. 4. A limit, a bound: *modum lugendi facere*, to put an end to, to give over mourning, Cic. 5. A manner, mode, way (in this sense *abl. modo*, and *in modum*, after the manner of, i. e. like): *servilem in modum* (Cic.), *servorum modo* (Liv.), like slaves; *si humano modo peccasset*, if he had committed any ordinary offence (such as men are apt to commit), Cic.; *nullo modo*, not at all, by no means, in no respect, Cic.
- mōcha**, *se*, *f.* [μοιχή.] An adulteress.
- mōchor**, *aris*, *v. dep.* To commit adultery.
- mōchus**, *i*, *m.* [μοιχός.] An adulterer, a fornicator.
- †**mōnēra**, *um*, *pl. n.* An old form of *munera*. See *munus*.
- mōnia**, *ium*, *pl. n.* The walls of a city, fortified walls (used poet. of other walls, even of the sides of a ship): *fusi per mœnia Teucrī*, the Trojans spread over the city (in their own houses), Virg.; *aspice qui cœcant populi, quæ mœnia clausis ferrum acuant portis in me*, behold what nations are uniting, what cities (taken here for the whole body of citizens) with closed gates are sharpening their swords against me, Virg.; *Ditis magni mœnia*, the palace of the mighty Pluto, Virg.; *at pater omnipotens ingentia tœcœnia cœli circuit*, but the almighty father goes round the vast circuit of heaven, Ov.
- mœreo**, *es*, *ui*, *no sup. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To grieve, to mourn, to be sorrowful. 2. (*v. a.*) To lament over, to grieve for, to bewail.
- mœror**, *oris*, *m.* Grief, mourning, sorrow, lamentation.
- mœste**, *adv.* Sadly, sorrowfully, mournfully.
- mœstītia**, *se*, *f.*, †**mœstītūdo**, *inis*, *f.* Sadness, grief, sorrow.
- mœstus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* Sad, sorrowful, mournful, grieving (not used of events).
- mōla**, *se*, *f.* 1. A mill. 2. Grits, grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed in the salt which was strewed on victims.
- mōlāria**, *e*, *adj.* Of a mill.—*m.* as *subst.* 1. A mill-stone. 2. †A molar tooth, a grinder.
- mōles**, *is*, *f.* 1. A large mass. 2. A massive structure, a pier, a dam, a mole, a foundation. 3. Greatness of size or quantity, bulk, weight: *tanta moles mali*, such a vast calamity, Cic. 4. Labour, difficulty, exertion: *non alias majori mole concursus*, on no occasion was a more obstinate fight seen, Tac.; *Vitellius totâ mole belli secuturus*, Vitellius about to follow with the main body of the army (including all the supplies and munitions of war), Tac.
- mōleste**, *adv.* In a troublesome manner, vexatiously: *moleste fero*, to be annoyed at (*c. acc.* and *infin.* or *c. quod*); *exercitum hiemare in Galliâ moleste ferebant*, they were annoyed at the army wintering in Gaul, Cæs.
- mōlestia**, *se*, *f.* 1. Annoyance, trouble, vexation. 2. Tiresome affectation (of style, etc.).
- mōlestus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* 1. Troublesome, annoying, vexatious. 2. Labourled, affected (of style, etc.): *otium Catulle tibi molestum est*, idleness is a bad thing for you O Catullus, Cat.
- mōlimen**, *inis*, *n.* Effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour: *magna tenent illud rerum molimina numen*, a great weight of affairs engages the attention of that Deity (Cæsar), Ov.; *res suo ipsa molimine gravis*, the matter which from its own nature and importance could only proceed slowly, Liv.
- mōlimentum**, *i*, *n.* Effort, exertion, attempt: *motu parvi molimenti admi-*

nuculis, moved by appliances of small power, Liv.; eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, that that barrier required the less labour, Liv.

mōlior, *iris*, *itus* *sum*. *v. dep.* 1. To exert oneself, to labour, to strive: de occupando regno moliena, striving to seize the supreme power, Cic. 2. To attempt, to prepare to execute, to commence, to undertake to do, to bring about. 3. To set in motion in any way, to move, to work upon (the soil, as a ploughman), to guide (reins, as a charioteer), to hurl (thunderbolts, etc.), to raise, to weigh (anchor), to break open (doors, Tac.), to rouse (oneself from sleep), to wield (a weapon), to excite (feelings). 4. To make, to build, to plan: moliturque locum, and he settles the ground-plan (for building), Virg.; jam molire animum qui daret, now form your mind with accomplishments which may last, Ov.; viam clypei molita per oras, forcing its way through the edges of the shield, Virg.; insidias avibus moliri, to lay snares for birds, Virg.; lætos molire triumphos, prepare to celebrate a joyful triumph, Ov.; fidem moliri cepit, he began to attack (to seek to undermine) the public credit, Liv.; molitur crimina et accusatorem, she trumps up an accusation and suborns an accuser, Tac.

mōlitio, *onis*. *f.* 1. A making, a building (the act). 2. Demolition.

mōlitor, *ōris*. *m.* A builder, a maker, a contriver, an author.

mollesco, *is*, no perf. *v. n.* 1. To become soft. 2. To become humane, civilised.

§mollicellus, and **§mollicūlus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Soft, tender, delicate.

mollio, *is*, *ivi*, *itum*. *v. a.* 1. To soften, to make soft, gentle, mild. 2. To enervate, to render effeminate, to weaken. 3. To restrain, to check, to appease: ad molliendum clivum, to rendering the ascent more gentle and easy, Cæs.; ut molliat ipse poenam, that he may lighten the punishment, Ov.

§mollipes, *ēdis*. *adj.* With soft feet.

mollis, *e*. *adj.* 1. Soft, tender, delicate, pliant, flexible. 2. Gentle, mild (of manners, the seasons, an ascent, etc.). 3. Effeminate, enervated, unmanly, weak (of a bow weakened by being kept strung too long), Ov. 4. (Rare) Changeable, inconstant: molles versus, tender, or amatory poems, Ov.; veniet votis mollior hora tuis, an hour will come more propitious to your prayers, Ov.

molliter. *adv.* Softly, gently, delicately: quod ferendum est mollius, which must be borne with greater patience, Liv.; nimis molliter ægritudinem pati, to bear vexation with too weak a spirit, Sall.; mollius eadem illa abnuere, to refuse the same proposal less firmly, Liv.; ne quid per metum . . . mollius consuleretur, lest they should come through fear to any abject resolution, Liv.; amici mollius interpretabantur, friends put the most favourable construction (on what was written), Tac.

mollitia, *æ*. *f.*, and **mollities**, *ei*. *f.* 1. Softness, flexibility. 2. Delicacy, tenderness, gentleness. 3. Effeminacy, weakness: mollitia corporis, personal profligacy, Tac.

mollitudo, *inis*. *f.* 1. Softness, flexibility. 2. Tenderness, delicacy.

†mōlo, *is*, *ui*, *itum*. *v. a.* To grind.

Mōlorchus, *i*. *m.* A vinedresser near Nemea, who entertained Hercules when on his way to attack the lion: luci Molorchii, the Nemean forest, Virg.

Mōlossus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of the Molossi, a tribe of Epirus; (*m.* as *subst.*) a mastiff.

†§mōmen, *inis*. *n.* [*moveo*.] Movement, motion, impulse.

mōmentum, *i*. *n.* 1. Movement, motion. 2. Regularity of motion. 3. Alteration. 4. A moving cause, motive: perpendens momenta officiorum omnium, weighing the motives which lead to undertaking every kind of duty, Cic. 5. Importance, influence, weight: quorum adventus hoc momenti fecit, whose arrival had this effect (or influence), Liv.; quanta potes præbe nostræ momenta salutis, contribute as much as you can (give all the aid you can) to my preservation, Ov.; momenta Leonia, the infla-

- ence (or the power) of Leo, Hor. 6. ‡A very small portion, a particle.
7. A moment of time, an instant.
- Mōna**, *m. f.* The Isle of Man, Cæs., the Isle of Anglesea, Tac.
- mōndālla**, *m. f.* A jackdaw.
- mōneo**, *es, ui, itum. v. a.* 1. To remind. 2. To admonish, to warn (c. gen., acc., or c. de and abl. rei; ‡c. gen. rei, oftener c. ut and subj., or c. subj., or c. ne and subj.). 3. To give warning of, (as an oracle) to announce. 4. To teach, to instruct. 5. ‡To punish.
- mōneria**, *is. f.* [μνηρία.] A ship with one bank of oars.
- mōnēta**, *m. f.* 1. The mint. 2. Coin, money. 3. ‡Coinage, stamp.
- mōnētālis**, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to the mint.
- mōnile**, *is. n.* A necklace, a collar (for a horse, even).
- mōnitio**, *onis. f.* Admonition, warning.
- mōnitor**, *ōris. m.* 1. One who admonishes, who warns, who reminds. 2. A servant to remind his master of people's names, a nomenclator.
- mōnitum**, *i. n.*, and **mōnitus**, *ūs. m.* 1. An admonition, a warning, ‡often a prophetic warning.
- Mōnacus**, *i. m.* A name of Hercules: arx Monœci, a harbour near the Gulf of Genoa, now Monaco.
- mōnogrammus**, *i. adj. m.* [μόνος γραμμή.] Consisting merely of an outline, shadowy.
- mōnōpōdium**, *i. n.* [μόνος ποδός.] A table with only one leg.
- mons**, *tis. m.* A mountain (lit. and metaph.): aquæ mona, a wave as high as a mountain, Virg.; hic Tusculanus mons, this immense building at Tusculum, Cic.
- †**monstratio**, *ōnis. f.* A showing.
- monstrator**, *ōris. m.* One who shows, an inventor: monstrator hospitii, one who shows hospitality, Tac.
- monstratus**, *a, um. part. of seq.*; also ‡Distinguished, made conspicuous.
- monstro**, *aā. v. a.* 1. To show, exhibit, display. 2. To indicate, to be a sign of, to prove. 3. To appoint. 4. To show the way to do, i. e. to advise, to prompt (a course of action). 5. (‡In pass.) To be informed against.
- monstruōse**, *adv.* In a strange or monstrous manner.
- monstruōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Monstrous, preternatural.
- monstrum**, *i. n.* 1. An omen, a portent, a prodigy (which shows the will of the Gods). 2. A monster, a monstrosity. 3. A marvel, a strange thing.
- montānus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of a mountain, belonging to, coming from, living on a mountain. 2. Mountainous; (*m. pl. as subst.*) mountaineers; (*n. pl. as subst.*) a mountainous district.
- ‡**montiōla**, *m. m. f.* An inhabitant of mountains.
- montivāgus**, *a, um. adj.* Wandering among mountains.
- montuōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Mountainous.
- mōnumentum**, *i. n.* 1. A memorial, a monument, anything built as a memorial, or that serves as a memorial (a gift, a record, a memoir, an honour done, etc.). 2. A tomb.
- ‡**Mopsōpius**, *a, um. adj.* Athenian (Mopsopia was an old name of Attica).
- mōra**, *m. f.* 1. Delay. 2. An obstacle, impediment, hindrance. 3. A pause: longa fuit medii mora temporis, a long space of time intervened, Ov.
- mōra**, *m. f.* [μῶρα.] A division in the Lacedæmonian army.
- mōrālis**, *e. adj.* Relating to manners or morals.
- mōrātor**, *ōris. m.* A loiterer, one who causes delay (esp. by speaking against time).
- mōrātus**, *a, um. adj.* [mōa.] 1. Of such and such manners or character: viri bene morati, men of excellent character, Cic. 2. Preserving character, characteristic (of a play, a poem, etc.).
- †**morbīdus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. ‡Causing disease. 2. ‡Diseased.

morbōsus, a, um. adj. Diseased, sick.

morbus, i. m. 1. Disease, sickness. 2. (Metaph.) Disease of the mind, a vice, a failing: *morbus regius*, the jaundice, Hor.

mordāciter. adv. In a biting manner, sharply.

mordax, ācis. adj. 1. Biting, apt to bite. 2. Stinging, cutting deeply. 3. Sharp-flavoured, bitter. 4. Satirical, snarling, fond of attacking people, bitter (of satirists or of anxiety, etc.).

mordeo, es, mōmordi, morsum. v. a. 1. To bite, to champ, to chew. 2. To eat. 3. To take firm hold of (as a clasp, etc.). 4. To sting, to attack, to torment (lit. or by lampoons, etc.). 5. To cut (as frost does, etc.), to make a deep impression, to consume (as care, anxiety, love, etc.): *rura quæ Liris quietâ mordet aquâ*, the fields which the Garigliano traverses with gentle stream, Hor.; *humum momordit*, he bit the dust, i. e. died, Virg.

mordicus. adv. By biting with the teeth: *mordicus tenere*, to hold tenaciously, firmly, Cic.

mōrētum, i. n. A kind of salad.

mōribundus, a, um. adj. 1. Dying. 2. §Subject to death, mortal.

mōrigēror, aris. v. dep., and †-gero, as. v. a. To comply with, to humour, to gratify (c. dat.).

†mōrigērus, a, um. adj. Complaisant.

Mōrini, orum. pl. m. A tribe of Belgic Gaul.

†mōrio, ōnis. m. [μωρδς.] A fool, a blockhead.

mōrior, ēris, mortuus sum, mōri, mōriri; once in Ov. *v. dep.* To die, to perish; (of fire, etc.) to go out; (of reports, feelings, etc.) to pass away; (of flowers) to wither.

mormyr, ŷris. f. A kind of fish.

mōror, aris, atus sum. v. dep. †mōro, as. v. a. 1. To delay, to tarry, to loiter, to linger, to stay. 2. To retard, to detain, to take up the time of, to check. 3. (With a negative) To care about, to regard: *nihil moror eos salvos esse*, I have no objection to their being saved, Cic.; *nihil moror quominus decemviratu abeam*, I do not wish to delay resigning the decemvirate, Liv.; 3rd sing. as *pass. impera.* (once), *ita diu ut plus biennium in his triciis moretur*, so long that full two years will be spent in this trifling, Cic.

mōrōse. adv. Morosely, peevishly.

mōrōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Morose, peevish, fretful, ill-tempered. 2. §Making fretful (as sickness).

mora, tis. f. 1. Death. 2. A dead body, a corpse.

†morsiuncūla, æ. f. A gentle biting, a kiss.

§morsum, i. n. A bit, a morsel.

morsus, ūs. m. 1. A bite, the act of biting. 2. §Eating. 3. A firm hold (as that of a clasp, an anchor, etc.). 4. A biting attack, a biting lampoon. 5. A sting (of pain, etc.), a sharp pain. 6. †A bitter taste, a sharp flavour: *acriores morsus sunt intermissæ libertatis quam retentæ*, and the vengeance taken on tyrants by a people whose liberty has been interrupted is fiercer than the hatred borne them by people who have always preserved theirs, Cic.

mortālis, e. adj. 1. Subject to death, mortal, perishable. 2. Made by a mortal, by a man, inflicted by a man; in any way belonging to or affecting a man, human: *nec mortale sonans*, uttering a sound not like that of a human voice, Virg.; *mortales inimicitias habere*, to regard one's enmities as transitory, Cic.; (*m. pl. as subst.*) *mortals*, men, mankind; (§*a. pl. as subst.*) §human affairs.

mortālitas, atis. f. Mortality, a being subject to death: *creditus est mortalitatem explevisse*, he was believed to have died, Tac.

mortifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Bringing death, deadly.

mortuus, a, um. part. perf. from *morior*, q. v.; *m. as subst.* A dead man.

mōrum, i. n. A mulberry or blackberry.

mōrus, i. f. A mulberry tree.

mos, mōris. m. 1. Manner, custom, habit, fashion. 2. (In *pl.*) Manners,

morals, character and disposition: *varium cœli prædiscere morem*, to learn beforehand the varied character of the climate (of different places), Virg.; *pacisque imponere morem*, to impose (on nations) the laws and settled institutions of peace, Virg.; in *morem venerat*, it had become customary, Liv.; [*terra*] *supra morem densa*, [soil] unusually stiff, Virg.; *morem gero* (c. dat.), to comply with the wishes of, to humour, to gratify; *geram tibi morem*, I will do as you wish, Cic.—*abl. more*, and *in morem*, after the manner of, like.

motio, onis. f. 1. Moving, motion. 2. An emotion or affection of the mind.

§mōto, as. v. a. To move, to set in motion.

‡mōtor, ōris. m. One who moves, who sets in motion.

motus, ūs. m. 1. A moving, a motion. 2. Motion of the body, gait, gesture, gesticulation: *motus Ionici*, the steps of the Ionian dance, Hor.; *Cereri dat motus incompósitos*, he dances a rude dance in honour of Ceres, Virg. 3. A movement, an evolution (of troops). 4. A movement in the mind, an emotion, affection, feeling. 5. A commotion, disturbance, a stir, a revolution: *motus servilis*, a rising of the slaves, Liv.; *motus excepit prima futura*, she was the first to become aware of his intended departure, Virg.

-movens, entis. part. of seq.; as adj. Movable.

mōveo, es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a. 1. To move, to set in motion. 2. To remove, to drive away, to dislodge, to strike (one's camp), to expel, to degrade (from the senate, etc.): *nec ante moverunt de sententiâ Consulem*, nor did they persuade the Consul to change his opinion, Liv. 3. To put in motion, (feelings, i. e.) to excite, to awaken, to cause, to give birth to. 4. To begin, to undertake. 5. To trouble, to harass, to throw into disorder. 6. To change. 7. To influence, to affect, to agitate (the mind, etc.), to make an impression on, to rouse, to excite. 8. *§To strike (a musical instrument).* 9. (As *v. n.*) (very rare) To move: *multa movens animo*, revolving many things in my mind, Virg.; *nunc agrestem Cyclopa movetur*, now he dances in the character of a clownish Cyclopa, Hor.; *præcepit eis ne se ex eo loco moverent*, he enjoined them not to move from that place, Liv.; *de palmite gemma movetur*, a bud is put forth on the vine, Ov.

mox. adv. 1. Soon, presently, immediately. 2. Soon after.

‡mūsdus, a, um. adj. Mouldy, musty.

mūcro, ōnis. m. 1. A sharp point or edge. 2. A sword. 3. *‡§An end.* 4. Sharpness, severity: *hic est mucro defensionis tuæ*, this is the chief point of your defence, Cic.

mūcra, i. m. Mucus.

mūgil, ilis, and mūgillis, is. m. A mullet.

mūginor, āris. v. dep. To dally, to waste time in trifling.

mugio, ia. v. n. 1. To low, to bellow as cattle. 2. To make any loud noise, to bray (as a trumpet), to rumble (as the ground in an earthquake), to creak or groan (as a mast in a storm): *mugientium greges*, herds of cattle, Hor.

mūgītus, ūs. m. 1. A lowing, a bellowing of cattle. 2. Any loud noise.

mūla, æ. f. A mule.

mulceo, es, si, sum. v. a. 1. To stroke, to pat. 2. To caress, to soothe, to delight. 3. To quiet, to appease, to allay (pain, etc.): *virgâ mulcere capillos*, to touch his hair lightly with her wand, Ov.; *tepentibus auris mulcebant zephyri flores*, the zephyrs lightly touched the flowers with their cool breezes, Ov.

Mulciber, bri. m. A name of Vulcan.

mulco, as. v. a. To beat severely, to maul, to illtreat, to handle roughly (even of one ship attacking another).

mulcta, or multa, æ. f. 1. A fine, a penalty. 2. Damage.

mulctatio, ōnis. f. A fine, a penalty.

mulctatitius, a, um. adj. Of, belonging to, derived from a fine.

mulcto, as. v. a. 1. To punish, prop. with a fine, to fine (c. abl. of the penalty, sometimes c. dat. of him for whose benefit the fine is exacted). 2. To deprive of (c. abl.): *Antiochum majores nostri Asiā mulctarunt*, our ancestors punished Antiochus with the loss of Asia, Cic. 3. †To endure as a punishment.

mulctra, æ. f. and mulctrarium or multrale, is. n. A milk-pail.

mulgeo, es, si or xi, ctum. v. a. To milk: *mulgeat hircos*, let him milk he-goats (i. e. try something stupid and impossible), Virg.

muliëbris, e. adj. 1. Of or belonging to woman, female, feminine, womanly. 2. Effeminate.

muliëbriter. adv. Like a woman, timidly, weakly.

mulier, ãris, and dim. muliercula, æ. f. 1. A woman. 2. A wife.

muliërarius, a, um. adj. Of a woman, sent by a woman.

muliërositas, ãtis. f. Fondness for women.

muliërosus, a, um. adj. Fond of women.

†mullinus, a, um. adj. Of a mule.

†mullio, ðnis. m. A muleteer, a muledriver.

mullionius or nicus, a, um. adj. Belonging to a muleteer.

mullus, i, and mullulus, i. m. A mullet.

mulsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. mulceo. †Mixed with honey, sweet; *f.* as *subst.*, (a term of endearment) darling; *n.* as *subst.*, mead.

multa.—See *mulcta*.

†smultangulus, a, um. adj. With many angles.

†smultësimus, a, um. adj. Very small, very trifling.

smulticavus, a, um. adj. With many holes.

†multicia, orum. pl. n. Transparent, splendid garments.

multifariam. adv. On many sides, in many quarters.

smultifidus, a, um. adj. [findo]. Cloven into many sections, parts, or points.

multiformis, e. adj. Many-shaped, various, manifold.

smultiforus, a, um. adj. Having many holes (of a flute).

†smultigënus, a, um. adj. Of many kinds, various.

multijugus, a, um, and -is, e. adj. 1. Yoked together in numbers (of horses). 2. Numerous, manifold, many.

multimodis. adv. In many ways, in various manners.

multimodus, a, um. adj. Manifold, various.

multiplex, icis. adj. 1. Having many windings (as a serpent, a labyrinth, etc.). 2. Manifold, numerous, many. 3. Various, variable, changeable. 4. Versatile: *multiplex quam pro numero damnum est*, the loss was many times greater than might have been expected from the number of combatants, Liv.

smultiplicabilis, e. Manifold.

multiplaciter. adv. In many ways.

multiplico, as, ãvi, ãtum. v. a. To multiply, to increase, to augment.

†smultisonus, a, um. adj. Giving forth great sound, loud.

multitudo, inis. f. 1. A multitude, a great number. 2. A multitude of people. 3. People in general, the common crowd, the mob.

smultivölus, a, um. adj. Wishing for many things.

multo. adv. 1. By much, by far, by a great deal (c. compar. and superl.). 2. (With an other *adv.*, *secus aliter*, *ante*, etc.) Much, far: *multo ante*, long before, Cic.

multum. adv. Much, very much, very greatly, far: (compar.) *plus*, more: (superl.) *plurimum*, most, very much.

multus, a, um. (comp. plus, q. v.; superl. plurimus, q. v.). 1. Much, many, very abundant, in great quantity, great. 2. Diffuse, prolix.

3. Frequent, frequently doing anything, constantly present. 4. †Tedious:

nomen nostrum multum est in his locis, my name is often honourably mentioned (or is of great influence) here, Cic.; [*Marius*] *antea jam infestus nobilitati tum vero multus et ferox instare*, [*Marius*] who had before this

been hostile to the nobles, now began to attack them with great energy and fierceness, Sall.; unus e multis, one of the populace, a common person, Cic.; ad multum diem, till late in the day, Cic.; multo denique die, at last, late in the day, Cæsar; multo adhuc die, early in the day, (lit.) while there was still much of the day remaining, Tac.; ne multa, not to say too much, in short, Cic.; in teneris consuescere multum est, it is of great importance that the habit should be fixed in them while tender and young, Virg.; velut multâ pace, as if in a general peace, Tac.; quam minime multa, as few as possible, Nep.; (*n. pl. as adv.*) multa gemens, heavily groaning, Virg.—*compar. plus*, not used in sing. as agreeing with a *subst.*, but rather as *subst.* or as *adv. c. gen.* 1. More: quod plus est, what is more, Liv.; vultis pecuniæ plus habere, you desire to have more money, Cic.; (*c. abl.*) non plus duobus aut tribus mensibus, not more than two or three months, Cic.; or (even when *quam* is not expressed), with the noun in the case in which it would be if *quam* were expressed (see *Eton Lat. Gr.* 46. 6.): cum plus annum æger fuisset, when he had been ill more than a year, Liv. 2. *Gen. sing.*, with verbs of buying, selling, valuing, esteeming; of greater value (*pretii* being understood), of more importance: hic pluris habetur quam L. Trebellius, he is considered of more weight than L. Trebellius, Cic.; sic vendas omnia pluris, may you sell everything dearer, Hor. 3. (*pl.*) *plures, ra, rium, etc.* 1. More. 2. Many.—(*superl.*) *plurimus, a, um* 1. Most, the greatest part. 2. Many, very many, very abundant. 3. Frequent, frequently doing, etc.: Arcadiis plurimus ille jugia, he (Pan.) frequently haunting the hills of Arcadia, Ov.; in toto plurimus orbe legor, I am constantly read all over the world, Ov.; plurima qua sylva est, where the wood is thickest, Ov.; plurimus . . . Argos dicet, many an one will celebrate Argos, Hor.; (*gen.*) plurimi (with the verbs of buying, selling, valuing, etc.), of great value, of the greatest value: quem unum Alexander plurimi fuerat, whom Alexander esteemed most exceedingly, Nep.: *n. plurimum*, as *adv.*, very much, greatly, exceedingly.

mûlus, i. m. A mule.

mundânus, a, um. adj. Of the world.

†munde and *†munditer. adv.* Cleanly, neatly.

munditia, m, and -ties, ei. f. Cleanness, neatness, elegance.

mundus, a, um. adj. Clean, neat, elegant (lit. and metaph.).

mundus, i. m. 1. The world, the universe. 2. §The world, i. e. the inhabitants of the world. 3. (The original sense, but rare) The toilet, decorations, dress (of a woman): nempe habeo in mundo, I have it in readiness, Plaut.

†munerârius, i, and †munerator, oris. m. The giver of a show of gladiators.

mûnêro, as. v. a., and muneror. v. dep. 1. To present (*c. acc. pers. abl.* of the gift). 2. (*in dep.*) To give, to bestow.

mûnia. n. pl. (only nom. and acc.). Duties, official duties.

mûnicipes, Ipiâ. m. f. 1. An inhabitant or citizen of a *municipium*, q. v. 2. A citizen, a fellow citizen, a fellow countryman: *municipes Jovis lagense*, flagns the countrymen of Jupiter, i. e. Cretan, Juv.

mûnicipâlis, e. adj. Belonging to a *municipium*, q. v. Municipal.

mûnicipium, i. n. A town (in Italy) subject to Rome and possessing most of the rights of citizenship; but (in most cases) governed by its own laws. See Smith, *Diet. Ant.* in voc. *colonia*.

mûnificus. adv. Munificently, bountifully, liberally.

mûnificentiâ, m. f. Munificence, liberality.

mûnificus, a, um. adj. (compar. entior, etc.) [munus facio.] Bountiful, liberal, generous.

†mûnimen, inis. n.; and mûnimentum, i. n. A fortification, defence, protection, rampart, entrenchment.

mûnio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To fortify with a wall, to fortify, to put in a state of defence. 2. To defend, to protect (from any kind of evil).

3. To secure, maintain in security, to support. 4. To make, to pave (a

- road): hæc omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, all these things were preparing the way for your accusation, Cic.
- mūnitio**, ōnia. *f.* 1. A fortifying, an erecting of fortifications. 2. A making, paving, repairing (of roads). 3. A fortification, a rampart, an intrenchment: munitiones viarum et fluminum, making roads and bridges over the rivers, Tac.; multum munitionis, a great portion of the wall, Nep.
- mūnitor**, ōria. *m.* A fortifier, a builder of fortifications, an engineer: Trojæ munitor, the builder of Troy, Apollo, Ov.
- mūnitus**, a, um. *part. pass.* of munio; also as *adj.* (c. compar. etc.). Strongly fortified, protected, safe, secure.
- mūnus**, ōria. *n.* 1. An office, duty, function, service: solitudinis munus, a work (literary) executed in retirement, Cic.; tuum est hoc munus, this is your business, Cic. 2. A gift, a present: munera Liberi, the gift of Bacchus, i. e. wine, Hor.; quicunque terræ munere vescimur, all of us who live on the fruits of the earth, Hor.; egregias animas . . . decorate supremis muneribus, pay the last honours to (lit. compliment with the last honours) those illustrious souls, Virg. 3. A kindness, a service. 4. A public show, exhibition, entertainment (esp. of gladiators).
- mūnūsculum**, i. *n.* A small gift, a small present.
- Mūnychius**, a, um. *adj.* [Μουνυχιος.] 1. Of Munychium, a part of Athens. 2. Athenian.
- mūræna**, æ. *f.* A lamprey.
- mūrālis**, e. *adj.* Of, belonging to a wall; mural, fit for, or used for attacking or undermining walls: muralis corona, a crown given for being the first to scale the walls of an enemy's town, Liv.; the crown of towers on the head of Cybele, Lucr.
- mūrex**, ōis. *m.* 1. The purple fish. 2. §The shell of the purple fish. 3. The purple dye obtained from the fish, purple. 4. §A pointed rock. 5. ‡A caltrop.
- mūria**, æ. *f.* Salt pickle, brine.
- †mūricidus**, i. *m.* A man with just courage enough to kill a mouse, a coward.
- murmur**, ūris. *n.* A murmur, a deep low noise, a growl, a rumbling noise, §any sound, even of musical instruments, or the hum of bees: murmura famæ, the whispers of fame, Prop.
- murmūro**, as. *v. n.* To murmur, to mutter, to give forth a low, deep sound, to rumble, to roar (as the sea).
- †murrha**, æ. *f.* A stone of which precious vessels were made, a kind of agate.
- murrheus**, a, um. *adj.* Made of murrha.
- mūrus**, i. *m.* 1. A wall (esp. of a city). 2. ‡A rim. 3. (Metaph.) A bulwark, a protection, a safeguard.
- mus**, mūris. *m.*, and ‡*f.* [μῦς.] A mouse.
- Mūsa**, æ. *f.* [Μοῖσα.] 1. A Muse. 2. A poem, a song: refero me ad mansuetiores Musas, I return to more humane studies, Cic.
- musca**, æ. *f.* A fly.
- †muscārium**, i. *n.* A fan to drive away flies.
- †muscipūla**, æ. *f.* A mousetrap.
- muscōsus**, a, um. *adj.* Mossy.
- muscūlus**, i. *m.* 1. A little mouse. 2. †A muscle (shell fish). 3. A shed, a mantelet, a covered way.
- muscus**, i. *m.* Moss.
- mūsica**, æ, and mūsice, es. *f.* [μουσική.] Music.
- mūsicus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of music, musical. 2. †Of poetry, poetical; *m.* as *subst.* a musician.
- musulto**, as, and musso, as. *v. n.* 1. To speak in a low tone, to mutter, murmur, grumble. 2. To hum (as bees). Musset rex ipse Latinus quos generos vocet, king Latinus hesitates which to take for his son-in-law, Virg.
- †mustāceus**, i. *m.* or -ceum, i. *n.* A wedding cake mixed up with new wine and baked on bay-leaves.

- †mustēla, sē, and †mustēcūla, sē. f.** A weasel.
†mustēlinus, a, um. adj. Of a weasel.
†musteus, a, um. adj. 1. Of new wine, of must. 2. Like must.
mustum, i. n. New wine, must.
mūtābilis, a. adj. Changeable, variable, inconstant, fickle.
mūtābilitas, ātis. f. Changeableness, fickleness.
mūtatio, ōnis. f. 1. A changing, altering, a change, alteration. 2. An exchange, interchange.
mūtator, oris. m. One who changes, one who exchanges.
mūtīlo, sē. v. a. To mutilate, maim, cripple, disable.
mūtīlus, a, um. adj. Mutilated, maimed, crippled, disabled.
†mūtio, is. v. a. 1. †To mutter. 2. †To bleat.
mūto, sē. v. a. 1. (Rare) To move from a place: *se non habitu mutatre loca*, she does not quit her dress or her place, Hor.: *ne quis invitus civitate mutetur*, that no one against his will be driven from his city, Cic.; *hinc ego dum muter*, as long as I can remove from this place, Ov. 2. To change, alter, vary, transform (sometimes *sine c.* as if *v. a.* in this sense). 3. To exchange, barter, interchange: *mutatum . . . vinum*, wine changed, turned off, spoilt, Hor.; *principem anxii mutabant*, they were eager to change (by deserting) their emperor, Tac.
mūtatio, ōnis. f. A borrowing.
mūtus and mūtuo. adv. Mutually, reciprocally, in return.
mūtor, āris. v. dep., and †mūtuo, sē. v. a. 1. To borrow. 2. To derive, to take, to get.
mūtus, a, um. adj. 1. Silent, mute, dumb, not speaking, not able to speak. 2. Quiet, still, voiceless (of places): *omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit*, no influence uttered a word in my behalf, Ov.; *mutas agitare artes*, to practise arts which do not require eloquence or language, Virg.; *tempus . . . mutum a literis*, a time in which no letters, etc., are written, Cic.
mūtus, a, um. adj. 1. Borrowed, lent: *Siciliæ civitatibus mutuum frumentum dedit*, he lent corn to the cities of Sicily, Cic.; so, *pecunias mutuas sumo*, to borrow money, Cic. 2. Mutual, reciprocal, given, taken, or done in return: *mutua funera*, slaughter on both sides, Virg.; *pedibus per mutua nexis*, their feet clinging to one another (of swarming bees), Virg.
Mycenæus, a, um. adj. [Μυκηνῆς.] Of Mycenæ, the city of Agamemnon: *Mycenæus dux*, Agamemnon, Ov.; *Mycenæa manus*, a Grecian hand.
Mycēnia, Idia. f. The Mycenæan maiden, Iphigenia.
Mygdōnius, a, um, and f. Mygdōnia, Idia. adj. Phrygian, Lydian.
myōpāro, onis. m. A kind of light piratical vessel.
mýrica, sē. f. Tamarisk.
Myrmidōnes, um. pl. m. [Μυρμιδόνες.] The soldiers of Achilles, the Greeks.
†mýrōpōla, sē. m. [μύρον πωλέω.] A dealer in perfumes and unguents.
†mýrōpōlium, i. n. A perfumer's shop.
myrrha, sē. f. [μύρρα.] Myrrh.
myrrheus, a, um. adj. Perfumed with, fragrant with myrrh.
myrtētum, i. n. A myrtle grove.
myrtēus, a, um. adj. 1. Of myrtle. 2. §Crowned with myrtle.
myrtum, i. n. A myrtle berry.
myrtus, i. f. 1. A myrtle. 2. §A spear of myrtle-wood. 3. §A garland of myrtle.
Mýsus, a, um. adj. Of Mysia: *Mysus dux*, Telephus, Ov.
mystērium, i. n. [μυστήριον] usu. in *pl.* 1. A mystery, a secret divine rite. 2. A festival in which mysteries are celebrated. 3. A secret.
mystes, or mysta, sē. m. [μυστής.] A priest of divine mysteries.
mysticus, a, um. adj. Belonging to mysteries, to secret divine rites, mystic, mystical.

N.

Nābātharus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Nabathana, a district of Arabia. 2. Eastern.

nō. adv. [νᾶλ.] Truly, verily.

nactus, a, um. part. fr. nanciscor, q. v.

nævus, i. m. 1. A mole on the body. 2. A blemish.

Naias, and Nāias, ādia, and Nāis, Idia. f. 1. A Naiad, a water nymph. 2. A nymph (used of Hamadryads, etc.).

nam, and, more emphatic, namque. conj. For: nam quis te juvenum confidentissime jussit, who then, O most audacious of youths, has bidden you . . . ? (According to Zumpt, nam denotes an objective, enim merely a subjective reason. namque indicates a closer connection with the preceding sentence than nam: rerum bonarum et malarum tria sunt genera: nam aut in animis, aut in corporibus, aut extra esse possunt, of both good and bad things there are three heads; namely, they can exist in the mind, or in the body, or they may be extraneous to either, Cic.; Lat. Gr. § 345.) Sometimes nam indicates a return to the original subject, after a parenthetical interruption: nam simul ac me Dyrrhachium attigisse audivit, as soon, I say, as he heard that I had reached Dyrrhachium, Cic.—Zumpt, Lat. Gr. § 739.

nanciscor, ēris, nactus sum. v. dep. 1. To get, to obtain, acquire, receive. 2. To meet with, to find. 3. To watch (an illness). 4. To reach, to arrive at.

nānus, i. m. A dwarf.

nāpēs, ārum pl. f. [νᾶπῆ]. Wood nymphs, nymphs of della.

†nāpus, i. m. A kind of turnip.

nardifer, ēra, ērum. adj. Producing spikenard.

†nardinus, a, um. adj. Made of or flavoured with spikenard.

nardus, i. m. Spikenard. An Assyrian perfume.

nāris, is. f. A nostril; usu. in pl., the nose: emunctae naria, a man of acute, refined judgment, Hor.; naris obesse, of no taste, Hor.; ad hæc ego naribus uti formido, at this I fear to turn up my nose, Hor.

§narrābilis, e. adj. That can be related.

narratio, onia. f. A relating, a narration, a story, a narrative.

narrator, ōris. m. A narrator, a relater, a recounter.

narrātus, ūs. m. A narrative, a tale, a story.

narro, as. v. a. To tell, relate, recount, narrate: narro tibi, I assure you, Cic.

†narthēcium, i. n. [νάρθηξ.] A box for unguents, a medicine chest.

Nārycius, a, um. adj. Of the city of Narycium, where Ajax Oileus was born: Narycius heros, the son of Ajax, Ov.

nascor, eris, nātus sum. v. dep. 1. To be born. 2. To arise, take a beginning, derive an origin. 3. To arise, to be produced, to come forth: nascentibus Athenis, in the infancy of Athens, Cic.; ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, from the river a hill rose up, Cic.; nascere Lucifer, rise, O morning star, Virg.; nascente lunā, at the time of the new moon, Hor.—See natus.

nassa or naxa, æ. f. An eel-pit, a snare, (lit. and metaph.) a place of danger.

nasturtium, i. n. A nasturtium, a kind of cress.

nāsus, i. m. A nose: suspendens omnia naso, turning up his nose at everything, Hor. 2. †A nozzle, a spout.

†nāsē. adv. Satirically, jeeringly.

nāsūtus, a, um. adj. 1. With a large nose. 2. †Clever, satirical.

nāta, æ. f. A daughter.

nātāleius, a, um. adj. Belonging to a person's birth or birthday, natal; a.

- pl.* as *subst.* 1. A casting of a person's nativity. 2. A birthday feast.
- nātālis, e. adj.* Belonging to a person's birth or birthday, natal; *m. sing.* as *subst.*, a birthday; *†m. pl.* as *subst.*, birth, i. e. ancestry, parentage, family.
- nātans, antis. part. fr. nato; as subst. in pl.* Fishes.
- nātatio, ōnis. f.* Swimming.
- nātator, ōris. m.* A swimmer.
- natio, ōnis. f.* 1. (Rare) The goddess presiding over birth. 2. A nation, a people, a race. 3. A kind or a class of people (often used contemptuously).
- nātis, is. f., usu. in pl.* A buttock, a rump.
- nātivus, a, um. adj.* 1. That arises or exists by birth, that has been born. 2. Imparted by or at birth, inborn, innate. 3. Natural, native (opp. to artificial).
- nāto, as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To swim, to float. 2. §To flow. 3. To swim with, i. e. overflow with: *natabant pavimenta vino*, the floors were swimming in wine, Cic. 4. To swim (as the eyes or mind of a dying or drunken person), to slip about. 5. To waver, to fluctuate (in mind), to hesitate. 6. (*v. a.*) §To swim across or on (c. acc. of the water, etc.).
- nātrix, icis. f.* A water-serpent.
- nātūra, es. f.* 1. Nature, i. e. natural course, order, natural relationship, etc. 2. Natural quality, character, disposition. 3. Nature, i. e. the natural world, the universe. 5. A natural element. 6. The organs of generation.
- nātūralis, e. adj.* 1. Derived from birth, natural. 2. Natural, i. e. agreeable to, consistent with nature. 3. Referring to, investigating nature (as philosophical discussions, etc.).
- nātūraliter. adv.* Naturally, by, or conformably to nature.
- nātus, a, um. part. fr. nascor.* Born of, descended from (c. abl., often c. dat. or c. ad and acc. of the purpose for or destiny to which, §poet. c. infin.): *ita natus locus est*, this is the natural character of the place, Liv.; *versus . . . male nati*, ill-made verses, Hor.; *pro re natā*, under existing circumstances, Cic.; *annos prope xc. natus*, nearly 90 years old, Cic.; *natis in usum lætitiæ scyphis pugnare*, to fight in the cups made only for uses of mirth, Hor.
- nātus, i. m.* A son, (in *pl.*) children.
- natus, ūs (only in abl.).* Birth, age: *non admodum grandis natu*, not very old, Cic.; *magno natu*, of great age, very old, Liv.; *major natu*, older, Cic.; *minimus natu*, the youngest, Cic.; *maximo natu filius*, the eldest son, Nep.
- †nauci. as adv.* Of trifling value, of no value: *nauci non erit*, he is good for nothing, Plaut.
- †naucelārius, a, um, and rius, a, um. adj.* Belonging to the captain of a ship.
- †naucelārus, i. m. [ναύκληρος.]* The captain of a ship.
- naufrāgium, i. n. [navis frango.]* 1. Shipwreck, (lit. and metaph) loss, ruin, destruction. 2. A wreck, the fragments of a wrecked vessel (lit. and metaph.). 3. †§A storm.
- naufrāgus, a, um. adj.* 1. Wrecked, shipwrecked. 2. Ruined, undone. 3. §Causing shipwreck.
- naulia, es. f.* A stringed instrument.
- †naulum, i. n.* The fare for a passage in a boat.
- †naumāchia, es. f. [ναυμαχία.]* 1. A sham sea-fight. 2. The place where sham sea-fights were exhibited.
- Naupliādes, es. m.* The son of Nauplius king of Eubœa (i. e. Palamedes).
- nausea, es, dim. nauseōla, es. f. [ναυσία.]* 1. Sea-sickness. 2. Sickness, qualms.
- nauseo, as. v. n. [ναυσίδω.]* 1. To be sea-sick. 2. To be sick, to vomit. 3. (Metaph., as *v. a.*) To vomit forth or utter.
- nauta. — See navita.*

†*nautæa*, *m. f.* Bilgewater.

nauticus, *a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to ships or sailors, nautical, naval; (*m. pl. as subst.*) sailors, seamen.

nāvāle, *is. n. (usu. in pl.)*. 1. A dockyard, a dock, an arsenal. 2. (*pl.*) A place in Rome where the dockyards were. 3. (*pl.*) Naval stores, rigging, tackle, etc., materials for ship-building.

nāvālis, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to ships, naval: *navalis corona*, *navalis honor*, a crown given for a naval victory, *Virg., Ov.*; *navalia castra*, a camp pitched on the shore to protect the ships, *Cæsa.*; *navali surgentes* are columnæ, pillars rising up, made of brass from the beaks of captured ships, *Virg.*; *navales socii*, the crews of ships, sailors, seamen, manners, *Liv.*; *duumviri navales*, officers charged with the fitting out of a fleet, *Liv.*; *navale stagnum*, a basin for sham sea-fights, *Tac.*; *ubi navali stant sacra Palatia Pœbo*, where the sacred palace is erected to *Phœbus*, who gave the naval victory (at *Actium*), *Prop.*

navarchus, *i, um. [ναύαρχος.]* The captain of a ship.

nāvīcūla, *m. f.* A little vessel, a boat.

nāvīcūlāria, *m. f.* The business of a man who lets out vessels, the shipping business.

nāvīcūlārius, *i. m.* A shipowner, one who lets out vessels.

†*nāvīcūlor*, *contr. nautūlor, āria. v. dep.* To sail in a small vessel, to sail.

‡*nāvīfrāgus*, *a, um. adj.* Causing shipwrecks.

nāvīgābilis, *e. adj.* Navigable, that may be sailed on.

nāvīgātio, *ōnis. f.* Navigation, sailing.

††*nāvīger*, *ēra, ērum. adj.* 1. †That supports ships (as the sea). 2. †Borne in a ship (a voyage, etc.).

nāvīgium, *i, and dim. nāvīgīdium, i. n.* 1. A ship. 2. †Navigation.

nāvīgo, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To sail, to put to sea, to travel by sea (even of a swimmer, *Ov.*). 2. (*v. a.*) To sail over, to traverse in sailing (*pass. as imper.*): *iis enim ventis istinc navigatur*, for people sail from thence with that wind, *Cic.*; *quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant, virtuti omnia parent*, whether men are farmers, or sailors, or builders, in every case virtue asserts her preeminence, *Sall.*

nāvis, *is. f. [ναῦς.]* A ship, a vessel (lit. and metaph): *navis longa*, a man-of-war, *navis prætoria*, the flag-ship, *navis oneraria*, a transport, *navis tecta or constrata*, a decked ship, *navis aperta*, an open boat (all in *Liv.*); *una navis est jam bonorum omnium*, all good men are in one boat, *Cic.*; *navibus atque quadrigis petimus bene vivere*, we seek by constant change of place, travelling over sea and land, to live happily, *Hor.*

nāvīta, *and contr. nauta, m. m.* A sailor, a seaman, a mariner.

nāvītas, *atis. f.* Promptness, energy, activity, zeal.

naviter. adv. 1. Energetically, zealously. 2. Thoroughly.

nāvo, *as. v. a.* 1. To perform, do, or execute with energy, zeal, or skill. 2. To exert vigorously: *utinam potuisssem tibi operam meam navare*, I wish I had been able to exert myself in your service, *Cic.*; *jam mihi videor navasse operam quod huc venerim*, I seem now to have done something (or some good) in coming here, *Cic.*; *navare rempublicam*, to benefit the state, *Cic.*; *ut quisque flagitium navaverat*, according as each had committed any crime, *Tac.*

nāvus, *a, um. adj.* Active, energetic, exerting oneself usefully and skillfully.

nē. conj. 1. (Before an *imper.* or *quasi imper.*) Not: *ne temne*, do not despise us, *Virg.*; *ne vivam si scio*, may I die if I know, *Cic.*; also after — long as), and *utinam* (I wish that); also in argument, in concession, *ne sit sane summum malum dolor*, granted that pain greatest of evils, *Cic.* 2. That not, lest (sometimes, but this sense is preceded by *ut* after verbs of entreating, commanding, etc. — See *Eton Lat. Gr.*, § 88.), not: *ne istum desertum*; you may not think him forsaken, *Cic.*; *Cæsarem obsecrare id gravius in fratrem statuerit*, he began to entreat *Cæsar* not to re decision about his brother, *Cæsa.*; *sententiam ne diceret*

recusavit, he refused to give his opinion, Cic.; imbecillo animo; ne dicam inhumano, of a weak, not to say worthless, disposition, Cic. 3. (After verbs of fearing) That: metuebat ne indicarent, he feared that they would give information, Cic. 4. Ne quidem (always with the word to which they refer between them), not even.

nē. indef. conj. 1. (After verbs of doubting, asking, etc.) Whether, or: queritur sintne Dii necne, the question is raised whether there are Gods or not, Cic.; (usu. *ne* expresses the first alternative, and *an* the second; but sometimes *ne* is omitted with the first and substituted for *an* with the second) ut in incerto fuerit vicissent victine essent, so that it was uncertain whether they had conquered or had been conquered, Liv. 2. (As *interrog.*) *ne* asks a question: tune ille Æneas? are you that Æneas? Virg.; justitiene prius mirer, belline laborum? shall I admire you most for your justice, or for your military exploits? Virg.; (in this sense it is always joined as an enclitic to another word, sometimes it is cut off) viden', do you see, Virg.

Nēāpōlis, is. f. [νεδ πόλις.] 1. Naples. 2. A district of the city of Syracuse.

nēbūla, æ. f. 1. Mist, vapour, fog. 2. §A thin cloud (of dust, smoke, etc.). 3. Darkness: erroris nebula, the mists of error, Juv.; nebulas Helicone legunto, let them try and catch clouds (i. e. empty nonsense) on Helicon, Pera.

nēbūlo, onia. m. A worthless fellow, a scamp, a knave.

nēbūlosus, a, um. adj. Misty, foggy.

nec, before a vowel nēque. conj. Neither, nor, and not, but not.

necdum. Nor yet: necdum illis labra admovi, and I have never yet put my lips to them, Virg.

neque, neque . . . non. And, and also.

necessarie and Ærio. adv. Necessarily, of necessity.

necessarius, a, um. adj. 1. Necessary, unavoidable, indispensable. 2. Closely connected with, intimate with (c. dat.); (*m. f.* as *subst.*) a near relation, an intimate friend (c. gen.).

necessus, and (very rare) necessum. adj. n. indecl. Necessary.

necessitas, ātis. f. 1. Necessity, unavoidable compulsion, the Goddess compulsion. 2. (*In pl.*) Necessaries, necessary things, necessary expenses. 3. ‡Need, necessity. 4. Close connection, relationship, intimate friendship: magnam necessitatem possidet paternus maternusque sanguis, blood-relationship on the father's or mother's side is a great bond, Cic.; ultima, and suprema necessitas, death, Sall. Tac.

necessitudo, inis. f. 1. Necessity, compulsion. 2. Close connection, relationship, friendship. 3. (*In pl.*) ‡Connections, intimate friends.

necne (See nec, ne) (in a disjunctive question). Or not.

neque. — See nec.

neco, as, avi, atum. v. a. To kill, to slay, to put to death.

nēōpīnans, antia. adj. Not expecting a thing, unsuspecting.

nēōpīnāto. adv. Unexpectedly.

nēōpīnātus, a, um. adj. Unexpected. — *ex nēōpīnato.* Unexpectedly, Liv.

§nēōpīnus, a, um. adj. 1. Unexpected. 2. §Not expecting, unsuspecting.

nectar, āris. n. [νεκταρ.] 1. Nectar, the drink of the Gods. 2. Any sweet drink or juice: pegaseum nectar, sweet poetry, Pera.

nectāreus, a, um. adj. 1. Of nectar. 2. ‡Sweet as nectar.

necto, is, xi, and xui, xum. v. a. 1. To bind, tie, fasten. 2. To fasten together, join, connect. 3. To weave, to plait. 4. (*In pass.*) To be enslaved for debt. Causas nequicquam nectis inanes, in vain do you frame idle excuses, Virg.; ne cui dolus necteretur a Pœno, lest some trick against some was being contrived by the Carthaginian, Liv.; modo jurgia nectat, sometimes let her pick a quarrel, Ov.; necte comam myrto, wreath thy hair with myrtle, Ov. — *See nexus.*

nēcūbi. adv. Lest anywhere, that nowhere.

nēcunde. adv. That from no place, lest from any place.

nēdam. adv. 1. (In negative sentences) By no means, much less, still less. 2. (In affirmative sentences) Much more. 3. Not only.

nēfande. adv. Wickedly.

nēfandus, a, um. adj. [ne, for.] Of unspeakable wickedness, wicked, abominable, atrocious: *memores fandi atque nefandi*, having a regard to right and wrong, Virg.

nēfārie. adv. Wickedly, impiously, nefariously.

nēfārius, a, um. adj. Wicked, impious, execrable; (n. as *subst.*) a crime.

nefas. n. indecl. [ne, fas.] Wicked, impious, abominable; (as *subst.*) a wicked deed, a crime, a sin, wickedness: *per fas et nefas*, right or wrong, by every possible means, Liv.; (as *interj.*) shameful! horrible! shocking! — *quicquid corrigere est nefas*, what it is impossible to correct, Hor.; *extinguere nefas*, to put an end to the author of the evil, Virg.

nēfastus, a, um. adj. [ne, for] (of a day). 1. That on which assemblies of the people could not be held, and courts of law could not sit. 2. Profane, wicked, impious. 3. Illomened, inauspicious, unfavourable, unlucky.

†nēfrens, dis. adj. m. f. Weaned (of an animal).

negantia, æ. f.; and negatio, onia. f. A denial, a negation.

nēgīto, as. v. a. To deny repeatedly, to persist in denying, to deny, to refuse.

nēglectio, ōnia. f.; and †nēglectus, ūs. m. Neglect.

nēglīgens, entis. part. from *negligo* (used also as *adj.*, c. compar., etc. c. gen., or c. in and abl.). Negligent, careless, indifferent, unconcerned, heedless, improvident.

nēglīgenter. adv. Carelessly, heedlessly, unconcernedly, with indifference.

nēglīgētia, æ. f. Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, neglect: *literarum negligentia*, an omission to write letters; also, a careless style of writing (both senses in Cic.).

nēglīgo, is, lexī, lectum. v. a. 1. To neglect, to slight, to disregard, not to attend to, to think nothing of. 2. To disdain (to do so and so) (c. infin.): *de Theopompo negleximus*, we were forgetful of Theopompus, Cic.

nēgo, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To deny, to say (that a thing is) not: *casta negor*, it is affirmed that I am unchaste, Ov. 2. (v. a.) To deny, to refuse: *poma negat regio*, the country produces no fruits, Ov.

nēgōtia, e. adj. Belonging to or connected with business.

nēgōtians, antis. part. from *negotior*; used as *subst.* A man of business, a man engaged in trade, a banker.

nēgōtiatio, ōnia. f. Business (esp. banking business).

nēgōtiator, oris. m. A man engaged in business, a banker, †a tradesman.

nēgōtiolum, i. A trifling business, a small matter.

nēgōtior, aris. v. dep. To carry on business, to be engaged in business, in trade, in commerce (esp. to be a banker), to trade, to traffic.

nēgōtiōsus, a, um. adj. Full of business, busy: *negotiosi dies* (opp. to *sacri*), days of business, working days, Tac.

nēgōtium, i. n. [ne, otium.] 1. A business, affair, employment, something to do, or to be done: *qui suum negotium gerunt*, who attend to their own business, Cic. 2. Commercial business (esp. in pl.). 3. Trouble, difficulty: *cum audivisset filius negotium exhiberi patri*, when his son heard that his father was in trouble (lit. that trouble was given to his father, by his being impeached), Cic. 4. A matter, a thing, a fact (used contemptuously of persons): *Teucris illa lentum negotium*, that Teucris is a slow affair, Cic.

Nēlēius, and Nēlēus, a, um. adj. Of Neleus, father of Nestor and king of Pylos.

Nēmēseus, a, um. adj. Of Nemea a city in Argolis, the district around which was ravaged by a lion which Hercules slew: *postis Nemea*, the Nemean lion, Ov. — **Nēmea, erum. pl. n.** The Nemean games.

- Nēmōsia**, *is.* [*νέμω*.] The Goddess of Retribution.
- nēmo**, *īnis. m.* [*ne homo.*] Nobody, no one: *is quem tu neminem putas*, he whom you look on as a nobody, as of no consequence, Cic.—(As *adj. m.*)
- None, not one: *vir nemo bonus*, no good man, Cic.
- nēmōrālis**, *e. adj.* Of groves or woods, sylvan.
- nēmōrensis**, *e. adj.* Of a grove (esp. the grove of Diana near Aricia).
- Nemorensis**, *as subst.* The villa of Caesar near that grove.
- †nēmōricultrix**, *īcia. f.* An inhabitant of the groves or woods.
- †nēmōrivāgus**, *a, um. adj.* Wandering in groves or woods.
- nēmōrōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Full of groves or woods, well-wooded.
- nempe**, *adv.* 1. Forsooth, surely, without doubt. 2. Namely.
- nēmus**, *ōris. m.* A grove, a wood with open glades and pastures in it; (sometimes esp.) the sacred grove of Diana near Aricia. 2. †§A tree, timber.
- nēnia**, *m. f.* 1. A dirge, a funeral song, a lamentation, a mournful ditty. 2. An incantation. 3. §A song (esp. a common song).
- neo**, *es, nevi, netum. v. a.* 1. To spin. 2. To embroider, to interweave.
- nēpa**, *m. f.* 1. A scorpion. 2. The constellation, Scorpio. 3. †A crab.
- nēpos**, *ōtia. m. and f.* 1. A grandson. 2. †A nephew. 3. §A descendant, (in *pl.*) posterity. 4. A spendthrift, a prodigal.
- †nēpōtātus**, *ūs. m.* Extravagance, profusion.
- neptis**, *is. f.* A granddaughter: *neptis Veneris*, Ino, Ov.; *da, Dea, quas sciter doctas Cybeleia neptes*, grant, O Cybele, that I may question your learned granddaughters (i. e. the Muses), Ov.
- Neptūnius**, *a, um. adj.* Of Neptune, built by Neptune (as Troy): *Neptunius heros*, Theseus, Ov.; *Neptunius dux*, Sextus Pompey, who called himself the son of Neptune, Hor.; *arva Neptunia*, the sea, Virg.
- Neptunus**, *i. m.* 1. Neptune, god of the sea. 2. §The sea.
- nēquam**, *adj.* (indecl., comp. *nēquior*, *issimus*). Worthless, wicked, profligate, extravagant (in *poa. usu. c. masc. subst.*, of persons, rarely of actions).
- nēquāquam**, *adv.* Not at all, by no means.
- neque**.—*See nec.*
- nēqueo**, *is, ivi.* [*ne queo.*] *v. a.* To be unable, not to be able, I cannot.
- nēquiequam**, *adv.* 1. In vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly. 2. Without good reason, causelessly.
- nēquiter**, *adv.* In a worthless manner, wickedly, basely.
- nēquitia**, *ae, and -ties, ei. f.* 1. Worthlessness, wickedness, villany. 2. Extravagance, prodigality, licentiousness. 3. Indolence, remissness, indifference, carelessness.
- Nēreus**, *ei. m.* 1. A son of Oceanus and Tethys, a God of the sea. 2. §The sea.
- Nērītius**, *a, um. adj.* Of Neritos, a mountain in Ithaca: *Neritis domus*, Ithaca, Ov.; *Neritius dux*, Ulysses, Ov.; *Neritis ratis*, the ship of Ulysses, Ov.
- nervōse**, *adv.* Energetically, vigorously.
- nervōsus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Full of sinews, sinewy, strong. 2. Nervous, vigorous (bodily or of style, etc.).
- nervūlus**, *i. m.* (In *pl.*) Vigour, strength.
- nervus**, *i. m.* 1. A sinew, tendon. 2. A string (of a musical instrument, or of a bow). 3. Nerve, vigour, strength, energy. 4. †Leather, a hide. 5. †Anything made of leather, a thong. 6. †A fetter, a chain for prisoners. 7. A prison: *nervi conjurationis*, the strength, i. e. the leaders of the conspiracy, Liv.; *loci . . . proprii causarum et earum nervis inherentes*, topics belonging to the causes, and most intimately connected with them, Cic.
- nescio**, *is, ivi*, no sup. *v. a.* 1. Not to know, to be ignorant of, to be ignorant. 2. To be unacquainted with, unversed in, not skilful in. 3. Not to understand (how to do a thing), to be unable (*c. infin.*).

nescio quia. Some one, some one or other; often with an implied idea of insignificance, contemptuously. — **nescio quomodo.** Somehow or other: **quia nescio quid** in philosophiâ dissentiret, because on philosophical points he differed from him in a slight degree, Cic.; **nescio quis Theseus**, some one of the name of Theseus (contemptuously), Ov.; **ingens eo die res, et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit**, a great exploit, perhaps I might say the greatest in all that was performed that day, Liv.

nescius, a, um. adj. (c. gen.). 1. Ignorant of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unversed in, unskilful in, ignorant: **scæque haud nescia morti injicit**, and with her eyes open she rushes upon death, Virg.; **cedere nescius**, one who knows not how to, who will never yield, Hor.; **lamina succumbere nescia somno**, eyes that never yield to sleep, Ov. 2. †Unknown: **neque nescium habebat**, nor was he ignorant.

Nestor, ōris. m. The king of Pylos at the siege of Troy; he was so old that his name became proverbial for old age: **vivat . . . vel Nestora totam**, let him live even as long as Nestor, the whole life of Nestor, Juv.

neu.—See **neve**.

neuter, tra, trum. gen. -trius, etc. adj. 1. Neither of two, neither the one nor the other, neither. 2. Neuter.

neutro. adv. To neither side, to neither one side or the other.

neutquam. adv. By no means, not at all.

†neutrūbi. adv. 1. In neither place. 2. Neither way.

neve and neu. And not, or not, nor, and that not, and lost.

nex, necis. f. 1. Death by killing, a violent death, a putting to death, slaughter. 2. †Death (natural, Suet.) [Manus] imbutæ Phrygiæ, quæ nece semper erant, which were constantly stained with the blood of slaughtered Trojans, Ov.

§nexilis, e. adj. 1. Woven (of a net). 2. Twining, easily plaited into a wreath.

§nexo, as. v. a. To tie, to twine.

nexus, a, um. part. fr. necto; esp. bound, enslaved for debt.

nexus, ūs. m. 1. An intertwining, interlacing. 2. (In this sense also **nexum, i. n.**) The condition of a person enslaved for debt, an assignment of the person and liberty for debt.

ni. adv. 1. Not: **quidni inquit meminero?** how, said he, can I help remembering it? Cic.; **jussa monent Heleni Scyllam atque Charybden inter . . . ni teneant cursus**, the injunctions of Helenus warn them not to hold their course between Scylla and Charybdis, Virg. 2. (Sync. of **nisi, q. v.**) Unless: **illud quod dicitur sive, neve**, the common expression whether or not (alluding to the form used in the **Sponsio**: see Smith, *Dict. Ant.* 1042—6.), Cic.; **cum is sponsionem fecisset, ni vir bonus esset**, when he had given security (had undertaken) to prove that he was a good man, Cic.

†§nloctārium, i. n. [νικητήριον.] A prize or reward of victory.

†nicto, as. and †is. v. n. and -or, aris. v. dep. 1. To wink. 2. To flicker.

nictus, ūs. m. Winking, a wink.

†nidāmentum, i. n. Materials for a nest, materials.

§nidifico, as. v. n. To build a nest.

nidor, oris. m. A vapour, steam, or smell from anything roasted or burnt.

nidus, i, and dim. nidulus, i. m. 1. A nest. 2. §The young birds in a nest. 3. †A receptacle: **quicunque celsæ nidum Acherontis tenent**, whoever dwell in Acherontia placed high like a nest, Hor.; **tu nidum servas**, you keep in your nest, stay at home, Hor.; **me majores pennas nido extendisse loqueris**, you will say that I have outgrown my nest, i. e. raised myself above my birth, Hor.

niger, gra, grum. adj. 1. Black, dark. 2. Stormy. 3. §Belonging to death, etc.: **nigra dies, nigra hora**, the day of death, death, Prop., Tib.; **nigrorumque memor ignium**, mindful of the funeral pile, Hor.; **janus nigra**, the gates of hell, Prop.; **pocula nigra**, a poisoned bowl, Prop.; **nigra**

effare maritos, to bury husbands discoloured by poison, poisoned, Juv.

4. Dark-complexioned, swarthy. 5. With dark shade : æquoris nigri

fremitus, the roar of the dark, i. e. deep sea, Hor. 6. Black-hearted,

wicked. 7. Ill-omened, inauspicious; §(n. as subst.) a black spot.

algesco, is, grai, and †nigreo, es. v. n. To grow black, to be black, to be dark.

†nigritia, æ, and †nigritudo, inia. f., and § nigror, ðria. m. Blackness.

algro, as. v. n. and a. 1. (†v. n.) To be black. 2. (†v. a.) To

blacken.—part. nigrans, as adj. Black, dark, dark-coloured.

nihil, sync. nil. indecl. n. Nothing; (as adv.) not at all: nihil est

quod adventum nostrum extimescas, you have no reason for fearing our ar-

rival, Cic.; nihil est, it is of no use, Cic.; nihil hominis est, he is a worth-

less fellow, Cic.; nihil dum audieramus, we had as yet heard nothing, Cic.;

nil mihi vobiscum est, I have nothing to do with you, Ov.; ipse nihil est,

he is good for nothing, he is of no use, Cic.; cur ista quæris? nihil sane,

why do you ask these questions? for no reason, Cic.; nihil minus, by no

means, not at all, Cic.

nihilum. n.; §sync. nilum, no pl. 1. Nothing. 2. (§As adv.) Not at

all; (gen. nihili) of no value, worthless; (abl. nihilo, c. adj. compar.) not

at all, not: mali rem exempli esse de nihilo hospites corripere, that it was a

bad precedent for foreign guests to be arrested for nothing, Liv.

nihilominus. adv. Nevertheless, notwithstanding.

Nilus, i. m. 1. The river Nile in Egypt. 2. A canal, an aqueduct.

Niliacus, a, um. adj. Of the Nile, Egyptian.

†nimbus, a, um. adj. Light, frivolous.

§nimifer, ðra, ðrum. adj. Bringing clouds, storms.

nimbosus, a, um. adj. Full of rain clouds, stormy.

nimbus, i. m. 1. A storm of rain. 2. A rain cloud, a cloud, (lit. and

metaph.) a cloud of smoke, dust, etc.; also of men, arrows, etc.; also of

misfortune. 3. §The cloud-shaped halo or "glory" which surrounded

the Gods when they appeared to mankind.

†nimietas, ætis. f. A great quantity, a superfluity.

nimirum. adv. 1. In truth, without doubt, surely, certainly. 2. For-

sooth.

nimis and nimium. adv. Too much, too, overmuch, excessively, very

greatly: non nimis firmum, not particularly strong, Cæs.

nimius, a, um. adj. Too much, too great, superfluous, unnecessary, exces-

sive, immoderate: nimius mero Hylæus, the drunken Hylæus, Hor.; ni-

mius animi, too arrogant, full of excessive arrogance, Liv.; imperii nimium

rata (plebs), thinking the power too great, Liv.; dicit differret inter ho-

nestum et turpe nimium quantum, he says that there is a vast difference

between what is honourable and what is shameful, Cic.; n. as subst., su-

perabundance, excess; n. abl. before compar. adj. as adv., excessively:

te nimio plus diligo, I love you exceedingly, Cic.

ningit, xit. v. impers. It snows: (as v. a.) ninguntque rosarum floribus,

and they shower upon flowers of roses, cover them with roses, as thick as

snow, Lucr.

†ningis, is. f. Snow.

nisi. conj. 1. Unless, if not. 2. Except, save, save only.

nixus, a, um. part. fr. nitor, q. v.

§nixa, ða, and (the more usu. prose form) nixus. m. 1. An attempt, ef-

fort, endeavour, exertion. 2. Motion. 3. §Posture, position. 4.

The pains of childbirth (nixus the most usu. form in this sense). 5.

Progress, advance: sedato nisu, with a slow regular step, Pacuv. ap. Cic.;

quæ dubia nisu videbantur, places as to which it appeared doubtful how

they could be passed (this might be supine in u., fr. nitor), Sall.; astra quæ

se nixu suo conglobata retinent, the stars which keep themselves in their

place and collective order by their own regular motion, Cic.

nitidula, æ, and †nitela, æ. f. A dormouse.

- nīrens, entis. part. fr. niteo, q. v. ; but also as adj. (c. compar. etc.).** 1. Bright, brilliant, splendid, beautiful (even of persons), blooming (even of fields, crops, etc.), elegant (of a speech), distinguished (of a hero).
- nītesco, is, and niteo, es, ui (no sup.). v. a.** 1. To shine, to glitter, to be bright, brilliant, splendid, blooming, beautiful. 2. To be illustrious, distinguished, eminent.
- +nītīde. adv.** Splendidly, magnificently.
- +šnītīdo, as. v. a.** To make to shine, to clean.
- nītīdus, a, um. adj.** 1. Shining, bright, glittering, brilliant. 2. Slick, plump, looking in good condition. 3. Blooming, luxuriant (of fields, crops, etc.). 4. Well-dressed, neat, elegant. 5. Polished, refined.
- nitor, ōris. m.** 1. Brightness, splendour, brilliancy, beauty. 2. Neatness, elegance, grace : nitor in tacitā nocte diurnus erat, in the silent night it was as bright as day, Ov. ; externa tincta nitore caput, painted as to your head with a colour which is not its own, not natural, Prop.
- nītor, eris, nīsus and nīxus sum (the latter form always in sense 1).** 1. To lean, rest, depend upon (c. in and abl., §rare c. in and acc.). 2. To advance, to proceed. 3. To strive, to exert oneself, to struggle, to labour. 4. To strive to reach, to strive to attain, to labour after (c. ad or in and acc.). 5. To attempt, to endeavour.
- nītrum, i. n.** Nitre (used sometimes for soap).
- īnītrātus, a, um. adj.** Mixed with nitre.
- nīvālis, e. adj.** 1. Snowy. 2. §White as snow. 3. ‡Cold as snow, icy.
- īnīvāsus, a, um. adj.** Filled with snow, strainers filled with snow were used for fine wines.
- šnīveus, a, um. adj.** 1. Snowy, covered with snow. 2. Snow-white, white.
- nīvōsus, a, um. adj.** Snowy.
- nix, nīvis. f.** Snow, a snow-storm : capitis nives, grey hairs, Hor.
- šnīxor, āris. v. dep.** 1. To strive, to struggle. 3. To rest upon.
- nixus, a, um. part. fr. nitor, q. v.**
- nixus, ūs.—See nīsus.**
- no, nas.** 1. To swim, to float. 2. §To sail (lit. and metaph.).
- nōbīlis, e. adj. [nosco.]** 1. †Known. 2. Deserving to be known, famous, celebrated, illustrious, notorious. 3. Noble, highborn. 3. Excellent.
- nōbīlitas, atis. f.** 1. (Rare) Celebrity, renown. 2. Nobility, high birth. 3. The body of nobles, the noblesse. 4. Nobleness of conduct or feeling, excellence, superiority.
- nōbīlīter. adv.** In a manner befitting a noble man, nobly, splendidly.
- nōbīlīto, as. v. a.** 1. To make known, to render famous. 2. To render notorious, (pass. part.) notorious.
- nobiscum. abl. pl. of ego, with the addition of cum.** With us.
- nōcens, entis. part. fr. noceo, q. v. ; also as adj. (c. compar. etc.).** 1. Hurtful, injurious, mischievous. 2. Guilty, wicked ; (as subst.) a criminal.
- nōceo, es, ui, Itum. v. a.** To hurt, to injure, to do harm to, to damage (c. dat. pass. as impers.) : ne cui noceatur, that no harm may be done to any one.
- īnōcīvus, a, um. adj.** Injurious, hurtful.
- šnōctīfer, ōri. m.** The evening star.
- noctīlūca, e. f. [nox, luceo.]** The moon.
- šnōctīvāgus, a, um. adj.** Wandering by night.
- noctu. adv.** By night.
- noctua, e. f.** An owl.
- noctuabundus, a, um. adj.** Going or doing anything by night.
- +noctūnus, a, um. adj.** Of an owl.
- nocturnus, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to the night, by night, moving or doing anything by night, done by night, nocturnal, lasting all night.
- oetua, a, um. adj.** Hurtful, injurious.

nōdo, as. v. a. To knot, to tie in a knot, to tie.

nōdōsus, a, um. adj. Full of knots, knotty (lit. and metaph.): *nodosa chiragra*, the gout which produces knots in the fingers, Hor.; *Cicuta nodosa*, (the usurer) *Cicuta*, skilful in all the knotty points of the law, or in drawing stringent bonds, Hor.

nōdus, i. m. 1. A knot. 2. Anything tied in a knot, a girdle, a band for the head (to fasten the hair). 3. A knot or joint. 4. A knot in a tree, a knob. 5. That which binds, a connection, a bond, an obligation. 6. A knotty or obscure point, a difficulty, a cavil, a quibble: *anni nodus*, the circle of the equator, Lucr.

nōlo, nonvis, nōlui, no sup. v. n. [non volo.] To be unwilling, not to be willing, not to like (to do so and so): *nollem factum*, I wish it had not been the case, I am sorry for it, Ter.; *cum se non nolle dixisset*, when he said that he had no objection, Cic.; *cui qui nolunt*, and they who are ill wishers to him, Cic.

Nōmas, ādis. m. f. 1. A Numidian. 2. ‡Numidia.

nōmen, inis. n. [nosco.] 1. That by which a person may be known, a name (with respect to *Romana*, the middle name between *prænomen* and *cognomen*, the name of the gens; sometimes contemptuously, a mere name, an empty name). 2. A pretext, a plea: *legis agrariæ atque nomine*, under the pretence and on the plea of an agrarian law, Cic.; *tuo nomine gratulabantur*, they offered congratulations in your name, on your account, Cic.; *suo nomine*, on his own account, Cic.; *alio de nomine et aliâ de causâ*, on any other account and pretext, Cic.; *in nomen ascivit*, he adopted him into his family and gave him his name, Tac.; *nomen Latinum*, the *Latina*, the Latin people. 3. Name, fame, reputation. 4. (As a person's name was signed to a bond for repayment of a loan, etc.) A bond, a security, a debt: *cum alienis nominibus liberalitas Orestillæ persolveret*, as *Orestilla's* liberality was paying other persons' debts, Sall.; *qui tibi certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit*, who owed you a large sum secured on good bonds, Cic.; *hoc nomen quod urget*, this bond or debt, which presses, Cic.; *nomina sua exigere*, to call in one's debts, to sue one's debtors, Cic.; *nomina solvere, or expedire*, to pay one's debts, Cic.; *nomina facit*, he gives a bond for the money, or he borrows the money, Cic., but *nomina facio* also means to lend,—*nomina se facturum quâ ego vellem die*, [he says] that he will lend me the money any day I like, Cic.; *pecuniam sibi esse in nominibus*, [he says] that he has money owing to him, Cic.; *hoc sum assecutus ut bonum nomen existimer*, I have come to be considered good pay, Cic. 5. (As the name of the accused was stated in an indictment) *Nomen deferre*, to accuse: *nomen recipere*, to receive an accusation; *ait nomen absentis se deferre velle . . . defertur*, he says that he wishes to lodge an accusation against him in his absence . . . the accusation is lodged. 6. (As a soldier's name was entered in the roll) *Nomen dare, edere, or profiteri* is to enrol oneself, to enlist: *dare nomen in conjurationem*, to join the conspiracy, Tac.

nōmenclātor, ōris. m. A slave who accompanied his master to tell him the names of those he met.

nōminātim. adv. By name.

nōminātio, ōnis. f. 1. A naming (esp. a nomination to an office). 2. A giving a name to that which has not one.

nōmīno, as, and †nōmīnīto, as. v. a. 1. To name, to call, to entitle. 2. To nominate (as such and such a magistrate). 3. To accuse. 4. (In *pass.*) To be renowned.

nōmisma, ātis. n. [νόμισμα]. A coin.

non. adv. Not, no: *non nisi vicinæ aquæ*, only the neighbouring waters, Ov.: *non fere quisquam*, scarcely any one, Cic.

nōnæ, arum. pl. f. The ninth day before the Ides.—See *Idus*.

nōnigēsīmus, a, um. adj. Ninetieth.

nōnīgies. adv. Ninety times.

nōnīginta. indecl., and †nonageni, as. a. adj. Ninety.

ἑνὸνάρια, a, um. adj. Belonging to the ninth legion.

ἑνὸνάρια, æ. f. A prostitute.

nondum. adv. Not yet.

nongenti, æ. a. adj. num. Nine hundred.

nonne. interrog. adv. Not? is it not? (in indirect questions) whether . . . not

nonnēmo, inia. m. Some one.

nonnihil. indecl. n. Something, (as *adv.*) in some degree.

nonnullus, a, um, gen. lus. adj. Some, several.

nonnunquam. adv. Sometimes.

nōnus, a, um. adj. Ninth. **nōnusedēcimus, a, um.** Nineteenth.

Nōricus, a, um. adj. Of Noricum, a country between the Danube and the Alps.

norma, æ. f. 1. A mason's square. 2. A standard. 3. A rule, a precept.

nos, pl. of ego, q. v.

noscito, as. v. a. 1. To know, to recognise. 2. To observe. 3. †To examine.

nosco, ia, nōvi, notum. (perf. often used in pres. sense) *v. a.* [γινώσκω.]

1. To know, to become, or be acquainted with, to understand. 2. To recognise. 3. To acknowledge, to allow (an excuse, etc.). — See *notus*.

noster, tra, trum. pron. poss. 1. Our, in any way relating to us, belonging to us, felt by us, done by us, etc. 2. Mine, my. 3. Friendly to, intimate with me, or us: *nostri*, our men, our troops, our countrymen, *Cic. Liv.*; *nunquam æquis, utique nunquam nostris locis laboravimus*, we have never been beaten on fair, much more have we never been beaten on favorable ground, *Liv.*; *haud numine nostro*, the Deity being unfavorable to us, *Virg.*

nostras, ātis. adj. Of or belonging to our own country.

nōta, æ. f. 1. A mark, sign. 2. A brand by which to know a thing again, a distinguishing mark, a stamp. 3. A brand of censure, of disgrace, inflicted by the censors. 4. A sign, a token. 5. A blot, a blemish, a mark of ignominy or infamy, a disgrace. 6. §A signal. 7. A letter, written character, writing: *per notas scripsit*, he wrote in cipher, *Suet.*

nōtābilis, e. adj. Worthy to be noted, remarkable.

ἑνὸτάρια, i. m. A shorthand writer.

nōtatio, ōnis. f. 1. A marking, a putting a mark upon or to (sometimes esp. as the censor in degrading). 2. Election, appointment. 3. Observation, the act of observing. 4. The describing, characterising. 5. The marking of the sense of a word by reference to its etymology.

nōtātus, a, um. part. fr. noto; also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Remarkd, perceptible.

nōtesco, ia, tui, no sup. v. n. To become known, to be known, to be notorious.

nōthus, i. m. [νόθος.] 1. Spurious, illegitimate, bastard. 2. Borrowed, false, counterfeit.

nōtio, ōnis. f. 1. †A becoming acquainted with. 2. A taking cognisance, an examination, an investigation. 3. An idea, a notion.

nōtitia, æ. f. 1. A being known, knowledge, acquaintance. 2. Knowledge. 3. An idea, conception, notion: *virtus . . . notitiam særæ posteritatis habet*, virtue . . . is celebrated among one's posterity in a late age, *Ov.*

nōto, as. v. a. 1. To mark, to designate with a mark. 2. To brand, to mark with censure (esp. as the censors). 3. To write, †to write in cipher, or short hand. 4. To denote, to indicate. 5. To remark, observe, perceive: *ut tribunitia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur*, that the power of the tribunes to interpose their veto should be put down (metaph. because those whom the censors *notaverunt*, were degraded) and suppressed, *Cæs.*

nōtus, a, um. part. fr. nosco; also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Well-known, noto-

- rious: notus in fratres animi paterni, illustrious for his paternal affection for his brothers, Hor.
- nōtus, i. m. [vōtes.] The south wind. 2. §Wind.
- nōvācula, s. f. 1. A razor. 2. ‡A dagger.
- nōvālia, is. f., and nōvāle, is. n. 1. Fallow land, a fallow field. 2. §A field.
- nōvātrix, icis. f. One who renews.
- nōve. adv. 1. In a new or novel manner. 2. superl. novissime, very lately, last of all.
- ‡nōvello, as. v. n. To bring new land into cultivation.
- nōvellus, a, um. adj. Young, tender, lately born, lately grown, new.
- nōvem. indecl. Nine.
- Nōvem̄ber, bris. subst. and adj. 1. November. 2. Of November.
- nōvendēcim. indecl. Nineteen.
- nōvendialis, e. adj. 1. Lasting nine days. 2. Taking place on the ninth day: novendiales dissipare pulveres, to scatter the ashes buried the ninth day after death (that being the usual day for burial among the Romans), or to take the ashes from the tomb nine days after they were buried, Hor.
- Nōvenales Dii. New Gods, i. e. those received from abroad (opp. to the Dii Indigetes).
- nōvēni, s, a, and ‡in sing. adj. Nine.
- nōverca, s. f. A stepmother.
- ‡nōvercālis, e. adj. 1. Of a stepmother. 2. Like a stepmother, or like that of a stepmother, bitter, spiteful (animosity, etc.).
- nōvicius, or tius, a, um. New, fresh, recent, newly taught, newly initiated, newly arrived, (m. f. as subst.) a novice.
- nōvies. adv. Nine times.
- nōvitas, atis. f. 1. Newness, novelty. 2. Rarity, strangeness. 3. The condition of, or fact of being a novus homo.—See novus.
- nōvo, as. v. a. 1. To make new, to renew. 2. To refresh. 3. To change, to alter: novandi res occasionem quærentes, seeking an opportunity to effect a revolution, Ov.: agro non semel arato sed novato, in a field not ploughed once only, but cultivated a second year, Cic.; so terra novata, land ploughed a second time, Ov.
- nōvus, a, um. adj. 1. New, fresh, recent. 2. Novel, strange. 3. New, (of a person) inexperienced (c. ad and acc., or c. dat.). 4. (In superl.) The last, the latest: agmen novissimum, the rear, Cæs.; res novæ, news (Cic., but more usu.) a revolution, Cic.; tabulæ novæ, an abolition of outstanding debts, Cic.; novus homo, a man the first of his family to obtain a curule office, Cic.; meritis novissima exempla, deserving to be made an extreme example of (i. e. to be put to death), Tac.; novissima expectabat, he was awaiting death, Tac.
- nox, noctis. f. [vūξ.] Night: de nocte, by night; multā de nocte profectus est, he set out late at night, Cic.: omnis et insanā semita nocte sonat, and every street resounds with noises by night, Prop. 2. §Sleep (esp. the sleep of death). 3. Darkness (esp. the darkness of a storm): doleo me in hanc reipublicæ noctem incidisse, I grieve that it should be my fate to have fallen upon the setting of the republic, Cic.; quantum mortalia cæcæ pectora noctis habent, how much dark blindness have mortal breasts, Ov.
- noxæ, s. f. 1. Hurt, harm, injury. 2. A fault, crime. 3. (Rare) punishment: qui in eā noxā erant, who were guilty of that crime, Liv.; dedi noxæ inimico, to be given up to its enemy for chastisement (of Sicily), Liv.
- noxia, s. f. 1. Hurt, damage, injury. 2. A fault, a crime: desertori magis quam deserto noxiæ fore, (if any disaster ensued) the blame would fall on the deserter rather than on the deserted, Liv.; metum et noxia conscientie, fear and a guilty conscience, Tac.

- noxius, a, um. adj.** 1. Injurious, hurtful, doing damage. 2. Guilty, culpable, criminal (c. abl. or c. gen.).
- nūbēcūla, ae. f.** 1. A little cloud. 2. A dark spot or speck: *frontis tuæ nubecula*, the cloud upon your brow, Cic.
- nūbes, is. f.** 1. A cloud (lit. and metaph. of a crowd, of dust, etc.), §of a cloudy, gloomy look, or a clouded, unpromising condition of affairs. 2. ‡A dark speck: *nubem belli . . . omnem sustinet*, he supports the whole storm of the war, Virg.; *fraudibus objice nubem*, throw a veil over (conceal) my friends, Hor.; *ne . . . nubes et inania capiet*, that he may not get into the clouds and talk empty bombast, Hor.
- §nūbifer, ēra, ērum. adj.** [*nubes fero*]. 1. Supporting the clouds, cloud-capped. 2. Bringing clouds (as the wind).
- §nūbigēna, ae. m.** Born of a cloud, (esp. in pl.) the Centaurs.
- nūbilla, orum. pl. n.** Clouds.
- nūbilla, e. adj.** Marriageable (of a maiden).
- nūbilus, a, um. adj.** 1. Cloudy. 2. §Bringing clouds (as the wind). 3. §Dark, gloomy (of the Styx), deeply shaded (of a wood, a road, etc.), sad (of a countenance), unfavourable, unpropitious (of fate, time, etc.). 4. ‡Dark coloured.
- nūbo, is, psi, ptum. v. n.** 1. To cover, to veil (very rare). 2. To put a veil on for, i. e. to marry (only of the woman, c. dat.).
- +nūcīfrangībūlum, i. n.** A nutcracker, i. e. a tooth.
- +nūcleus, i. m.** 1. A kernel. 2. The stone in stone fruit: *nuclei conchæ*, pearls, Plin.
- nudius** [*nunc est dies*], usu. in the phrase *nudius tertius*, three days ago, Cic.; *alio dies nudius tertius decimus*, thirteen days ago, Cic., etc.
- nūdo, as. v. a.** 1. To make naked, to strip, to bare, to lay bare, to draw (a sword). 2. To lay bare, disclose, reveal, expose. 3. To deprive, to strip, to bereave, to render destitute of, to pillage. 4. To render or leave defenceless, exposed to the enemy, etc. (a camp, a town, etc.): *culmen ædis prope omni tecto nudatum*, a temple almost wholly unroofed, Liv.
- nūdus, a, um. adj.** 1. Naked, bare, unclothed, unarmed, uncovered, drawn (of a sword). 2. §Lightly clothed. 3. Stripped of, destitute of (c. abl., more rarely c. ab and abl.). 4. Simple, plain, unadorned. 5. Stripped of every thing, needy, destitute, poor: *nuda ista judicari qualia sint non facile possunt*, the character of those things taken by themselves cannot easily be estimated, Cic.; *nuda Cæsaris ira*, the anger of Cæsar by itself, Ov.; *loca nuda gignentium*, places destitute of vegetation, Sall.; *nudo detrahi re vestimenti*, to strip a naked man (as we say, to get blood out of a stone), Plaut.
- nūgæ, arum. pl. f.** 1. Trifles, trifling speeches, trifling matters. 2. Folly, nonsense, frivolity. 3. Jesters, jokers, drolls.
- nūgātor, oris. m.** 1. A trifler. 2. An empty boaster, a swaggering fellow.
- nūgātōrie. adv.** Triflingly, frivolously.
- nūgātōrius, a, um. adj.** Trifling, frivolous, futile, worthless, useless.
- nūgax, acis. adj.** Fond of trifling, frivolous.
- nugor, āris. v. dep.** 1. To trifle, to play the fool, to talk nonsense. 2. ‡To cheat (c. dat.).
- nullus, a, um, gen. -lus, etc. adj.** 1. None, not one, not any, no. 2. Of no importance, valueless: *nullas dum in Asiā civitates socias habebat* P. R., as yet the Roman people had no cities in Asia as its allies, Liv.; *Philotimus nullus venit*, Philotimus has not come at all, Cic.; *nulla sum*, I am undone, Ter.
- num.** 1. An interrog. particle implying that a negative answer is expected: *num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit?* was Romulus a king of savages? (of course not), Cic. 2. (In indirect questions) Whether? (still expecting a negative answer): *videte num dubitandum vobis sit*, consider whether you ought to hesitate, Cic.
- Nūmantinus, a, um. adj.** Of Numantia, a city in Spain which resisted the

Romans for many years, and was at last taken by the younger Scipio Africanus, who received the name of Numantinus.

nūmen, inia. n. [nuo.] 1. †§A nod, a command, will. 2. (Usually)

The divine will, the will and authority of the Gods. 3. A Deity, a

God, a Goddess: promissaque numine firmat, and he confirms his promise by an oath, i. e. by calling a God to witness it, Ov.

numērābilis, e. adj. That can be counted, easily counted.

numēro, as. v. a. 1. To count, to reckon, to number: numerare senatum, to count the senate, to see if there were a sufficient number present to make a house, Cic. 2. To count out, to pay. 3. To reckon up (as one's own), to have. 4. To reckon, i. e. to account, to consider, esteem. 5. To enumerate: dos uxoris numerata, his wife's dowry in

ready money or in cash, Cic.; extra numeratum duodecim millia pondo argenti, besides the coined money 12,000 pounds of silver in bullion, Liv.; ingenium in numerato habere, to have one talents at command, Quint.

numērōse. adv. Melodiously, rhythmically.

numērōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of rhythm, rhythmical, melodious, harmonious, tuneful. 2. †Numerous, populous (of a city).

numērus, i. m. 1. Number, a number (sometimes a great number), a number of people. 2. Rank, place, enumeration: in hostium numero

habuit, he treated them as enemies, Cæs.; cum is tibi parentis numero

fuisse, when he had been as a father to you, Cic.; Phraaten . . . numero

beatorum eximit virtus, virtue excludes Phraates from the list of the happy,

Hor.; fuit nullo in oratorum numero, he was not reckoned at all an orator,

Cic.; nos numerus sumus, we are a mere number of people, i. e. the common

crowd, only to be reckoned by the head, Hor.; magnus numerus frumenti,

a great quantity of corn, Cic. 3. A part, a division: mundus . . . expletus

omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, the world complete in all its parts

and divisions, Cic.; cum desit numeris ipsa juvenia suis, when even youth

falls short of its duties, Ov.; quædam imperfecta suisque trunca vident

numeris, they see some (animals) imperfect, and curtailed of their due

proportions, Ov. 4. §Proper order. 5. Musical time, rhythm, poetical

measure, (esp. in *pl.*) a verse, poetry: nil extra numerum fecisse modum-

que curas; you take care to do nothing incongruous, or improper, Hor.;

numeros memini, si verba tenerem, I recollect the tune, if I could only

remember the words, Virg. 6. (In *pl.*) Mathematics, arithmetic. 7.

(in *pl.*) †Troops, a detachment of an army: reliquos in numeros legionis

composuerat, the rest he had distributed among the ranks of the legion,

Tac. 8. § (in *pl.*) Dice. — †*abl. as adv.* 1. Exactly. 2. At the

right moment, seasonably. 3. Prematurely, too soon.

Numīda, æ. m. f. Of Numidia, a district of Northern Africæ: Numidæ

sculptile dentis opus, carved work of ivory, Ov.

numisma. — See nomisma.

nummārius, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to money, pecuniary. 2.

Bribed with money, corrupt, venal: res nummaria, the coinage, Cic.

nummātus, a, um. adj. only in phr. bene nummatus, with plenty of money,

rich.

nummūlārius, i. m. A banker, a money dealer.

nummūlus, i. m. A small coin, a paltry sum.

nummus, i. m. 1. A coin, a piece of money, (esp.) a sestertius, (con-

temptuously) a very small coin: ad nummum convenit, they agree to a

farthing, Cic. 2. Money: non modo in ære alieno nullo sed in suis num-

mis multis esse, not only not to be in debt, but to have plenty of ready

money.

nunc. adv. Now, at present, at this moment: ut nunc est, as matters are

now, Cic.; qui nunc sunt, the men of the present day, Cic. 2. Now

(enclitic, not of time). 3. Nunc . . . nunc, at one time . . . at another,

Liv.

nuncia, æ. f. A messenger, one who brings news, who relates, who an-

nounces.

- nunciatio, ōnis. f.** A declaration, an announcement (esp. by an augur, of what he has observed).
- nuncio, as. v. a.** To announce, report, declare, make known.
- nuncius, i. m.** 1. A messenger, a harbinger, one who brings news, who brings a report, who gives information. 2. A message, information, news. 3. A command sent by a messenger: neque nuncium priori (uxori) remisisset, and had not divorced his previous wife, Cic.; etai mulier nuntium remisit, although the wife has sent him a letter of divorce, Cic.
- nuncius, a, um. adj.** That announces, that gives information, that tells, indicates, or makes known, §(a. as *subst.*) a message.
- †nuncubi interrog. adv.** At any time? ever?
- †nunciatio, ōnis. f.** 1. A naming (esp. as one's heir). 2. A public pronouncing (of vows, etc.). 3. A dedication.
- nuncupo, as. v. a.** 1. To name, to call by name. 2. To pronounce (vows, etc.) publicly, to declare solemnly. 3. †To name as one's heir, to appoint as heir.
- nundinae, ārum. pl. f.** [novem dies.] 1. A market (the market day at Rome was every ninth day), a fair. 2. Trade, traffic (c. gen. of that in which).
- †nundinarius, a, um. adj.** Of a market or fair.
- nundinatio, ōnis. f.** The holding a market, buying and selling, traffic.
- nundinor, aris. v. dep.** 1. To trade, to traffic: in captivorum pretiis nundinans, chaffering about the ransom of his prisoners, Liv. 2. To get by trading, to buy. 3. To flock to (a place) in numbers (as a crowd on market-day). 4. †To trade in, i. e. to sell (c. in and abl.).
- nundinum, i. n.** A market-day: comitia in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, the comitia were proclaimed for the third market-day (i. e. at least 17 days after), Liv.
- nunquam. adv.** Never, at no time: nunquam non, always, Cic.
- nuper. superl. nuperrime. adv.** Lately, recently, freshly.
- †nuperus, a, um. adj.** Recent, fresh.
- nupta, ae. f.** A bride, a married woman.
- nuptiae, ārum. pl. f.** A marriage, a wedding.
- nuptialis, e. adj.** Of a marriage, nuptial.
- †nupturio, is. v. a.** To wish to marry (of a maiden).
- nurus, ūs. f.** 1. A daughter-in-law. 2. A married woman.
- nusquam. adv.** 1. Nowhere, in no place. 2. On no occasion. 3. To no place: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, (they think) the common people born for no other object but to be slaves, Liv.; ergo nunc Dama sodalis nusquam est? is then my companion Dama gone (i. e. dead)? Hor.
- nūto, as. v. a.** 1. To nod, to sway to and fro, to wave. 2. To falter, to waver, to hesitate. 3. To totter, to be ready to fall.
- nūtricius, i. m.** A foster-father, a tutor.
- nūtrico, as. v. a.** To nurse, to nourish, to support.
- nūtriciūla, ae. f.** A nurse.
- §nūtrimen, īnis. n., and nutrimentum, i. n.** Nourishment, nutriment, aliment, (metaph.) fuel.
- nūtrio, is, īvi, itum. v. a., also §nutrior. v. dep.** 1. To nurse, to nourish, to bring up, to rear. 2. To cherish, take care of, maintain.
- nūtrix, icis. f.** 1. A nurse (lit. and metaph.). 2. (§In pl.) The breasts.
- nutus, ūs. m.** 1. A nod (esp. indicating approbation, the will, or a command). 2. Will, pleasure (only in the oblique cases): ad eorum arbitrium et nutum, according to their will and pleasure, Cic. 3. A downward inclination, a tendency to fall.
- nux, nūcis. f.** 1. A nut (the tree or the fruit). 2. §An almond tree: castanea nux, a cheanut, Virg.; nux juglans, a walnut, Plin.: citius quam te cassā nuce pauperet, more easily than he could cheat you of an empty nut (of a farthing), Hor.; nucibus facimus onecunque relictis, whatever

we do when we have laid aside our toys (nutshells being sometimes used for toys), *Pera*.

nympha, *m. f.* [*νύμφη*.] 1. A wife, a bride. 2. A nymph, (esp. in *pl.*) divine nymphs, tutelar deities of woods, lakes, rivers, etc. etc.

Nysus, *a, um*; *f.* *Nysiā*, *ādis*, and *Nysēis*, *Idis. adj.* Of Nysa (a town in India, the birthplace of Bacchus), sacred to Bacchus.—There was another Nysa in Caria.

O.

O. [ā.] interj. Oh!

ob. prep. c. acc. 1. (Rare) Towards, before (of place). 2. On account of, for, because of, for the sake of: *id frustra an ob rem faciam*, whether in doing this I shall be acting vainly or to the purpose, *Sall.*

obrarātus, *a, um. adj.* [*res (alienum).*] In debt; *m. as subst.*, a debtor.

obambūlātio, *onis. f.* A walking about.

obambūlo, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To walk about. 2. (*v. a.*) To walk near to (*c. dat.*), to prowl about (as a wolf around a flock). 3. §To roam over (*c. acc.*).

obarmo, *as. v. a.* To arm.

obāro, *as. v. a.* To plough up, to plough around.

obba, *m. f.* A kind of cup or bottle.

obbrūtēco, *is, tui, no sup. v. n.* To become stupid, senseless.

obdo, *is, dīdī. v. a.* 1. To put before, against, to oppose to. 2. To shut. 3. To put in the way of, to expose to.

obdormio, *is, and obdormisco*, *is, Ivi, Itum. v. n.* To sleep, to fall asleep.

obducō, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To bring or draw forward, before, or over (esp. as a veil or covering). 2. To cover (usu. in *pass.* in this sense).

3. To swallow, to drink: *itaque obduxi posterum diem*, and in that way I passed the next day, *Cic.*—See *obductus*.

obductio, *onis. f.* A covering, a veiling.

obductus, *a, um. part. pass. of obduco, q. v.* 1. Drawn over as a veil or covering: *obductā nocte*, as soon as it was night, *Nep.*; *obductis committam mene tenebris?* shall I trust myself to the darkness that has overspread the earth? *Prop.* 2. Covered, concealed: *obducta cicatrix*, a scar closed up, i. e. healed, *Cic.*; *obducta sera*, a drawn bolt, a closed door, *Prop.*; *obductā fronte senectus*, old age with gloomy or wrinkled brow.

obdūresco, *is, rui, no sup. v. a.* To become hardened, hard, callous, obdurate.

obdūro, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To harden oneself, to persist. 2. (*v. a.*) To endure resolutely.

obēdiens, *entis. part. fr. obedio*; used also as *adj. c. compar.*, etc. Obedient, compliant, complaisant.

obēdienter. adv. Obediently.

obēdientia, *m. f.* Obedience, compliance.

obēdio, *is, Ivi, Itum.* To obey, to be obedient to: (*pass. imperz.*) *utrinque enixe obeditum dictatori est*, the dictator was obeyed with great zeal by both sides, *Liv.*

obeo, *is, Ivi, or ii, Itum. v. a.* 1. To go to, towards, against, to go to meet, to encounter: *diem obiit supremum*, diem suum obiit, he died, *Nep.*, *Cic.*; *mortem obiit*, he died, *Cic.*; *morte obitā*, after death has been encountered, i. e. after death, *Virg.* 2. To die, to perish (even of a city), to set (as the sun, stars, etc.). 3. To go round, to visit, to travel through, to traverse, to go over with the eyes, i. e. to survey, to go through in describing, i. e. to enumerate. 4. To enter upon (an office or an inheritance), to undertake, to discharge, perform, execute (a duty, etc.): *qui diligentissime semper illum diem et illud munus solitus esset obire*, who

- had been wont most rigidly to attend to that day and that business, Cic.; censeo obieris Quinti fratris comitia, I think you should come to the election of my brother Quintus, Cic.; vadimonium mihi non obiit, he did not appear to his bail, as he had promised me, Cic.
- obsequito, as. v. a.** To ride up to (c. dat.).
- oberro, as. v. n.** 1. To wander about. 2. To go astray, to blunder.
- obesus, a, um. adj.** Fat, stout, corpulent, plump: neque naris obese juvenis, (a youth) whose sense of smell, whose delicacy of judgment, is not wholly obscured, Hor.
- obex, obicis; but in all good poets obicis. m.** 1. A bolt, a bar, a barrier. 2. Any obstacle, hinderance, or impediment.
- †obhsreo, es, si, sum. v. n.** To stick fast.
- obiratio, onis. f.** Anger.
- †obiter. adv.** By the way, on the way, while travelling.
- obitus, a, um. part. fr. obo, q. v.**
- obitus, ūs. m.** 1. (†Rare) An approach. 2. Death, destruction, ruin, setting (of stars, etc.).
- objaceo, es, ui, no sup. v. n.** To be in the way of, to lie before (c. dat.), to be in front.
- objectatio, ōnis. f.** A reproach.
- objecto, as. v. a.** 1. To place against, in the way of, to expose to, to expose or abandon (to danger or destruction): caput objectare fretis, to plunge their heads into (i. e. to dive beneath) the waters, Virg.; objectatque moras, and puts delay in the way, i. e. causes delay, Ov. 2. To bring against (a person) as a reproach, to reproach with (c. acc. of the thing imputed, dat. pers.).
- objectus, a, um. part. pass. fr. objicio, q. v.** 1. Lying before, lying in front of (c. dat.). 2. Exposed to (c. dat., or c. ad and acc.).—*n. pl.* as *subst.*, things objected to one, accusations, reproaches.
- objectus, ūs. m.** 1. A putting forward, a placing in the way, a projection. 2. That which stands forward, an object (of sight).
- objicio, is, jeci, jectum. v. a.** 1. To put before, to put in the way of, to bring before, to throw before, to offer to, to expose to (c. dat. or c. in and acc.). 2. To put or place in the way as an obstacle, to oppose to. 3. To throw over (as a veil). 4. To cause (a feeling, fear, etc.), to inflict (an evil, madness, etc.) on, to suggest (an idea). 5. To object to, bring forward as an objection against, reproach with.
- objurgatio, onis. f.** Reproof, chiding, blame.
- objurgator, ōrius. m.** A reprover, a chider, a reproacher.
- objurgatōrius, a, um. adj.** Objurgatory, reproving, reproachful.
- objurgo, as. v. a.** 1. To reprove, reproach (c. acc.). 2. †To chastise, to punish. 3. †To deter by reproof or reproach.
- oblanguesco, is, gui. v. n.** To become languid, to languish.
- oblatus, a, um. part. fr. offero, q. v.**
- §oblectamen, inis. n., and oblectamentum, i. n., and oblectatio, ōnis. f.** Delight, pleasure, amusement.
- oblecto, as. v. a.** To delight, please, amuse, entertain: scribis ut oblectem studio miserabile tempus, you bid me beguile my time of sorrow with study, Ov.
- oblido, is, si, sum. v. a.** To squeeze together: obliis faucibus corpus, a body which had been strangled, Tac.
- obligo, as. v. a.** 1. To bind together, to bind up, to tie up, to bandage up. 2. To bind (by an oath, promise, surety, engagement, etc.), to put under an obligation: obligatus ei nihil eram, I was under no obligation to him, Cic.; me vobis obligavit fortuna, fortune attached me to you, Liv.; obligatam redde Jovi dapem, pay to Jupiter the feast you are bound by your vow to offer, Hor.; Prometheus obligatus aliti, Prometheus destined for ever to the vulture, Hor.; obligor ut tangam, I am compelled to touch . . ., Ov. 3. To mortgage, to pawn. 4. To impede, to entangle, to embarrass, to involve. Cum populum R. scelere obligaret,

- when you had involved the Roman people in crime, Cic. ; ne anili superstitione obligemur, lest we should be guilty of womanly superstition, Cic.
- oblino**, *as. v. a.* 1. To cover with mud or slime, to choke up. 2. §To cause to disappear, to squander.
- oblino**, *is, levi, litum. v. a.* 1. To bedaub, to besmear. 2. To stop up by bedaubing. 3. To stain, to defile, to pollute. 4. To cover over: cum eas (facetias) videam oblitus Latio, when I see those jokes tinged with the style of Latinum, Cic. ; oblitam reddunt orationem, they make the speech seem overloaded (with ornament, opp. to distincta), Cic.
- obliqua** *adv.* Obliquely, sideways, athwart.
- obliquo**, *as. v. a.* To turn or guide in a slanting direction, obliquely.
- obliquus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Oblique, slanting, awry, sideways. 2. Indirect, sidelong (of a glance, etc.): ab obliquo, per obliquum, in a slanting direction, Ov., Hor.: obliquo oculo, looking askance, i. e. with an envious eye, Hor.; obliquo pede, with a distorted foot, Ov.; cursibus obliquis fluens, flowing with a winding course, Ov.
- oblitero**, *as. v. a.* To obliterate, to efface, blot out: nullius in animo oblitterari, to be effaced from the recollection of no one, Liv.
- oblitescō**, *is, tui, no sup. v. a.* To lie hid, to hide, to conceal oneself.
- oblitus**, *a, um. part. fr. obliuo, q. v.*
- oblitus**, *a, um. part. fr. obliviscor, q. v.; as adj.* Forgetful (c. gen.).
- oblivio**, *onis. f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion.
- obliviōsus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Forgetful. 2. §Causing forgetfulness.
- obliviscor**, *ōris, oblitus sum. v. dep.* To forget, to be forgetful of, unmindful of (c. gen. or c. acc., or c. acc. and infin.).
- oblivium**, *i. n.* (always in *pl.*, except once in Tac.). Forgetfulness, oblivion.
- oblongus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Rather long. 2. Oblong.
- obloquor**, *ōris, locutus sum. v. dep.* 1. To oppose in speaking, to contradict (c. dat.). 2. To interrupt: non avis obloquitur, no bird breaks the silence with its voice, Ov.; obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, he mingles the notes of his seven-stringed lyre with his song, Virg.
- obluctor**, *āris. v. dep.* To struggle against (c. dat.).
- obmolior**, *iris. v. dep.* 1. ‡To throw up as an obstruction. 2. To block up.
- obmurmuro**, *as. v. a.* To murmur against, object to (c. dat.).
- obmutescō**, *is, tui, no sup. v. a.* To be dumb, speechless, silent; (metaph. of energy, pain, etc.) to relax.
- obnātus**, *a, um. adj.* Growing upon (c. dat.).
- obnitor**, *ōris, nixus sum. v. dep.* To push, struggle, or strive against, to push or struggle vigorously.
- obnixē** *adv.* Vigorously, with a strenuous effort.
- obnixus**, *a, um. part. fr. obnitor; as adj.* Resolute in resistance.
- obnoxie** *adv.* In a slavish manner or spirit.
- obnoxius**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Subject to, liable to, exposed to, obnoxious to. 2. Addicted to. 3. Submissive, obedient. 4. Under obligations to. 5. Submissive, abject, meanspirited. 6. Liable to punishment. Obnoxia pax, a dishonourable peace, Liv.; minus obnoxium est, it is less dangerous, Tac.; nec fratris radiis obnoxia luna surgere (videtur), nor does the moon rise opposite to (so as to reflect, or be indebted to) her brother's beams, Virg.
- obnubo**, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* To cover, to veil.
- obnuntiatio**, *ōnis. f.* An announcement of an unfavourable omen.
- obnuncio**, *as. v. a.* To announce an unfavourable omen: obnunciare concilio, to prevent an assembly being held by the announcement of bad omens, Cic.
- oboleo**, *es, ui. v. a.* 1. To smell, to stink: marsupium huic oboluit, she has smelt your purse, Plaut.
- obolus**, *i. m.* [ὀβολός.] A small Greek coin, the sixth of a drachma.
- oboriar**, *ōris and iri, ortus sum. v. dep.* To arise, to rise up, to rise upon (c. dat.): tenebris obortia, when night came on, Nep.
- obortus**, *ūs. m.* A rising, an origin.
- obrepe**, *is, psi, tum. v. a.* 1. To creep on, to creep upon, to creep over, to

- come imperceptibly or gradually upon (c. dat. or c. in and acc.), to arrive by degrees at (c. ad and acc.). 2. †To cheat (c. dat.).
- †*obstrēdo*, *is*, *ivi*, *itum*. v. a. To catch in a net, to entangle.
- obrigescō*, *is*, *gui*, no sup. v. a. To grow hard or stiff, to stiffen.
- obrogatio*, *onis*. f. A partial repeal (of a law).
- obrogo*, *as*. v. a. To repeal partially, to repeal (c. dat.): (pass. imper.) *huic legi neque obrogari fas est, neque tota abrogari potest*, this law can neither be repealed partly nor wholly, Cic.
- obruo*, *is*, *ui*, *ūtum*. v. a. 1. To cover over, to bury (metaph. in oblivion, etc. — lit. only in Tac.). 2. To sink, to overwhelm, to oppress, weigh down, crush. 3. To efface, to abolish, to obscure, to put an end to: *vino se obruisse*, that he steeped himself in wine, Cic.; *sex suos obruit consulatus*, he effaced the glory of his six consulships, Cic.
- obrusa*, *a*. f. A test, a method of testing (esp. of assaying gold).
- †*obsaturo*, *as*. v. a. To satiate, to glut.
- †*obscervo*, *as*. v. a. To bring a bad omen.
- obscēne*. adv. Obscenely, indecently, licentious.
- obscēnitas*, *ātis*. f. Licentiousness, unchastity, indecency, obscenity.
- obscēnus*, *a*, *um*. adj. 1. Of ill omen, inauspicious, boding ill. 2. Ill-looking, disgusting, repulsive, foul. 3. Immodest, indecent, licentious, obscene.
- obscuratio*, *ōnis*. f. 1. A darkening, obscuring, obscuration. 2. Darkness.
- obscurē*. adv. 1. Darkly, dimly. 2. Obscurely, not plainly, unintelligibly. 3. Secretly, in a concealed or covert manner.
- obscuritas*, *ātis*. f. 1. Darkness, obscurity (lit. and metaph.). 2. Indistinctness, want of plainness or clearness. 3. Obscurity of birth, meanness of condition.
- obscurō*, *as*. v. a. 1. To make dark, to darken, to obscure. 2. To eclipse. 3. To hide, to conceal, to cover. 4. †To blind (the understanding, etc.). 5. To render obscure (i. e. difficult to understand). 6. To render obscure (i. e. unknown), to cause to be forgotten, to render obsolete; (in pass.) to be forgotten, to have become obsolete.
- obscurus*, *a*, *um*. adj. 1. Dark, darksome, dusky, hid in dark shade. 2. §In the dark (of a person doing anything). 3. Obscure, not plain, indistinct, not easily to be understood, ambiguous. 4. Obscure by birth or rank, low-born, mean, ignoble, unknown. 5. Close, reserved. — §a. as subst., the dark, darkness.
- obsecratio*, *ōnis*. f. 1. A beseeching, supplication, entreaty. 2. A protestation, which the Gods are invoked to witness. 3. A public supplication.
- obsecro*, *as*. To pray, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech.
- obsecundo*, *as*. v. n. To be obedient to, complaisant to, to humour (c. dat.).
- obsēpio*, *is*, *sepel*, *septum*. v. a. To close up, to block up, to render impassable.
- obsequēla*, *a* (very rare); and *obsequentia*, *a*, and *obsequium*, *i*. n. Obsequiousness, obedience, complaisance, compliance, humouring the wish of another: *obsequio tranantur aquæ*, rivers are swum across by yielding to the stream, Ov.
- obsequens*, *entis*. part. from *obsequor*, q. v.; also as adj. 1. Obsequious, complaisant. 2. †Favourable, propitious.
- obsequenter*. adv. In a spirit of complaisance, so as to gratify (c. dat.).
- obsequor*, *ēris*, *obsequutus sum*. v. dep. To obey, to comply with, to submit to, to humour, to gratify, to indulge.
- obsero*, *as*. v. a. To bolt, to bar, to shut.
- obsero*, *is*, *sevi*, *stum*. v. a. 1. To sow, to plant. 2. To cover, to fill up (c. abl. of the means): *obrita squalore vestis*, his dress all over filth, Liv.; *Io . . . setis obrita*, Io overgrown with bristles, Virg.; *rex obritus ævo*, the king overwhelmed with age, Virg.

- observans, antis. part.** from *observo*, q. v.; also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. Attentive to (c. gen.).
- observantia, ae. f.** Observance, attention, respect.
- observatio, ōnis. f.** 1. Observation, a taking notice of. 2. Circumspection.
- observe, as; and (very rare) observito, as. v. a.** 1. To watch, note, heed, observe, remark. 2. To watch (in any way, as a shepherd, etc.), to watch for (esp. in order to catch or to take advantage of). 3. To observe, i. e. keep, obey, adhere to (laws, commands, agreements, etc.). 4. To pay observance to, attention to, to show respect for, do honour to.
- obses, idis. m. f.** A besieging, a blockade, a siege.
- obsessor, ōris. m.** 1. §One who frequents or occupies a place. 2. (The more usu. sense) A besieger.
- obsideo, es, and obsideo, is, sēdi, sessum. v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) †To sit quiet, to remain. 2. (v. a.) To haunt, to frequent. 3. (The most usu. sense) To besiege, to blockade, to invest. 4. To occupy, to fill completely: *palus... densis obsessa salictis*, a marsh full of thick osier beds, Ov. 5. To watch closely, to be on the look-out for.
- obsidio, ōnis. f., and obsidium, i. n.** A siege, a blockade: *cum obsidione rempublicam liberasset*, when he (Marius) delivered the whole republic from being invested by the enemy, Cic.
- †obsidium, i. n.** A being a hostage: *Mithridates obsidio nobis datus*, Mithridates having been delivered to us a hostage, Tac.
- obsignator, oris. m.** 1. A sealer, one who seals up. 2. A witness to a will, who sets his seal to it.
- obsigno, as. v. a.** 1. To seal, to seal up, to sign and seal, as a witness, or as an accuser. 2. §†To impress, to stamp.
- †obsipō, as. v. a.** To sprinkle upon: *obsipat aquulam*, (prov.) it refreshes me, Plant.
- obsisto, is, stīti, stitum. v. n.** 1. †(Rare) To stand, to station oneself. 2. To stand against, i. e. to withstand, resist, oppose, hinder, be an obstacle to.
- obsistna, a, um. part. pass. fr. obsero, is, q. v.**
- obsolereo, is, lēvi, lētum. v. n.** To wear out, grow old, decay, become obsolete, fall into disuse.
- obsolēte. adv.** Poorly, meanly, humbly.
- obsolētus, a, um. part. of prec.; also as adj.** 1. Worn out, decayed, gone to decay, obsolete. 2. Common, ordinary, poor, paltry.
- †obsōnātor, oris. m.** A caterer, a purveyor.
- obsōnium, i. n. [ὀψώνιον.]** What is eaten with bread; victuals (esp. fish).
- obsōno, as. v. a., and obsōnor, aris. v. dep.** To buy provisions, to cater, to provide: *se obsonare ambulando famem*, (he said) that he was getting (providing himself with) an appetite by walking, Cic.
- †obsōno, as, ui, itum. v. a.** To interrupt by making a noise (c. dat.).
- oborbeo, es, psi, ptum. v. a.** To sup up, to swallow, to devour.
- obstans, antis. part. of obsto, q. v.; n. pl. as subst.** Obstacles, impediments.
- obstetrix, icis. f.** A midwife.
- obstināte. adv.** Obstinate, pertinaciously, stubbornly.
- obstinatio, ōnis. f.** Obstinacy, stubbornness: *Quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi*, all which I rejected from a steadfast adherence to my own opinion, Cic.: *taciturna obstinatio*, obstinate silence, Nep.
- obstinātus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; used also as adj. c. compar. etc.** 1. Obstinate, stubborn, unyielding, inflexible, resolutely determined. 2. Positively resolved on (of a measure).
- obstino, as. v. a.** To be firmly resolved on (c. acc. of the object): *obstinaverant animis aut vincere aut mori*, they had firmly resolved in their minds to conquer or to die.
- obstipus, a, um. adj.** Bent on one side, leaning to one side, bent forward, bowed down (of the head of one trembling, or meditating).

- obstītus**, a, um. *pass. part.* of *obsisto* (used only in a technical sense, by augurs). Struck by lightning.
- obsto**, as, stīti, stātum. *v. a.* 1. ‡To stand before (c. dat.). 2. To stand in the way of, (so as) to withstand, resist, oppose, hinder, be an obstacle to (c. dat., often c. quin, quominus, or ne and *subj.*): cetera vitæ eorum huic sceleri obstat, all the rest of their lives is a hinderance to their being thought guilty of this wickedness, Sall.; exercitus hostium duo obstant, two armies of enemies block up our path, Sall.; *pass. as imperi.*, si non obstatur, if no opposition is offered, Cic.; indignatur obstari animæ miseræ de sede volenti exire; he is indignant that a soul wishing to quit its wretched abode should be prevented from doing so, Ov.
- obstrepo**, is, ui, itum. *v. a.* 1. To make a loud noise (esp. so as to hinder another noise from being heard; certatum alter alteri obstrepere, each began to try to bawl down the other, Liv.; obstrepi clamore militum, to be drowned by the shouts of the soldiers, Cic. 2. To sound, to bawl (of brooks, of musical instruments, etc.): si non obstreperetur aquis, if it (the place) did not resound with the babbling of the brook, Ov. 3. To molest, to annoy.
- obstringo**, is, inxi, ictum. *v. a.* 1. To bind, to confine. 2. To bind by, or lay under an obligation, to bind (by an oath), to fetter, to hamper. 3. To involve (in crime, in debt, etc.). 4. Obstringo me (c. abl.), to involve oneself in, implicate oneself in, i. e. be guilty of, commit, perpetrate (c. abl. of the crime).
- obstructio**, onis. *f.* An obstruction, a barrier.
- obstruo**, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* 1. To build up, esp. as a defence. 2. To block up by building: obstructa saxa, rocks lying in the way (so as to check the course of a river), Ov.; placidasque viri Deus obstruit aurea, and the God closes against her the usually kind ears of the man, Virg. 3. To obstruct, hinder, be a hinderance to, prevent (c. acc. or c. dat.).
- obstupescio**, is, feci, factum; *pass. fio*, is. etc. *v. a.* To astonish, amaze, perplex by astonishment, astound, stupify.
- obstupescō**, is, pui, no sup. *v. a.* To be amazed, astonished, stupified with astonishment (sometimes c. abl. of the cause).
- obsum**, ōbea, fui. *v. a.* To be in the way of, to be an obstacle or hinderance to, to be injurious to, to injure (c. dat.).
- obsuo**, is, ui, ūtum. *v. a.* 1. To sew up, close up by sewing. 2. To sew on.
- obsurdesco**, is, dui, no sup. *v. a.* ‡To become deaf, to be deaf, to close one's ears.
- obtego**, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* To cover, (so as) to protect or to conceal.
- obtemperatio**, onis. *f.* Obedience, compliance.
- obtempero**, as. *v. a.* 1. To obey, comply with, submit to, attend to the wishes of: ad id quod ex verbis intelligi possit obtemperare, to obey an order in its spirit (*opp. to ad verba*, to the letter), Cic.: qui obtemperat ipse sibi, who attends himself to his own rules that he lays down for others, Cic. 2. ‡To regard with indulgence.
- obtendo**, is, di, tum. *v. a.* 1. To stretch or spread before (as a covering, or protection, or means of concealment). 2. To envelope, to cover. 3. ‡To allege as a plea, pretext, or excuse: obtentâ densantur nocte tenebræ, there is thick darkness, night being spread over the land, Virg.
- obtentus**, ūa. *m.* 1. A spreading or stretching before, or over. 2. ‡A plea, a pretext, an excuse.
- obtero**, is, trivi, tritum. *v. a.* 1. To bruise, crush, break to pieces. 2. To trample on (rights, etc.), to put down. 3. To disparage, detract from: quum Pœnus mancipia Romana et ex ergastulo militem verbis obtereret, as the Carthaginian leader spoke contemptuously of the enemy, calling them mere Roman slaves, and soldiers let out of the gaols, Liv.
- obtestatio**, ōnis. *f.* 1. An invocation of the Gods as witnesses, a calling as a witness. 2. Earnest entreaty, supplication.

- obtestor, aris. v. dep.** 1. To invoke or call as a witness, to call to witness. 2. To entreat, to beseech, to supplicate.
- obtexo, is, ui, xtum. v. a.** 1. ‡To weave over. 2. To overspread, to cover.
- obticeo, es, and obticesco, is, cui, no sup. v. n.** To become silent, to be silent.
- obtineo, es, ui, sup. not found. v. a. and n.** 1. (*v. a.*) To hold, to have, to possess, to occupy, to preserve, to maintain: *ex quâ insulâ nummus nullus me obtinente erogabitur*, from which island not a farthing shall be exacted during my administration (just before, he says, *me obtinente provinciam*), Cic.; *numerus Deorum obtinebunt*, they will be ranked among the Gods, Cic. 2. To get, acquire, obtain. 3. To prove, to establish (an opinion or argument). 4. (*v. n.*) To prevail (as a report, etc.), to be general: *pro vero antea obtinebat*, formerly it was accepted as a truth, Sall.
- obtingo, is, tigi, no sup. v. n.** To happen, to befall, to fall to the lot of: *si quid obtigerit*, if anything should happen to me, i. e. if I should be killed, Cic.
- obtorpesco, is, pui, no sup. v. n.** To become torpid, to lose all feeling, to be stupified.
- obtorqueo, es, si, tum. v. a.** 1. To turn round, wrench, twist: *obtortâ gulâ*, being seized by the throat (lit. his throat being twisted), Cic.
- obtrectatio, ōnis. f.** Detraction, depreciation, disparagement, aspersion.
- obtrectator, ōris. m.** One who disparages, depreciates, detracts from, asperses.
- obtrecto, as. v. a.** To disparage, depreciate, detract from, asperse (*c. dat. or c. acc.*): *obtrectârunt inter se* (of Themistocles and Aristides), they were in continual opposition to one another, Nep.
- †obtrūdo, is, si, sum. v. a.** To thrust or force upon.
- obtrunco, as. v. a.** To cut down, to slay.
- †obtueor, ōris, tuſtus sum. v. dep.** To gaze upon, to see. ❄
- obtundo, is, tūdi, tūsum. v. a.** 1. To beat. 2. To blunt. 3. (To weaken or dim any sense, that of hearing, by importunity, or by loud talking, therefore) To weary, to deafen, to stun, to make (one's voice) hoarse, to blunt, to dull (the perception; opp. to *acuo*).
- obturbo, as. v. a.** To disturb, to throw into confusion, to distract.
- †obturgesco, is, no perf. v. n.** To swell.
- obturo, as. v. a.** To stop up, block up, to close. 2. To assuage.
- obtūsus, a, um. part. fr. obtundo, q. v.; also as adj. c. compar. etc.** Blunt, blunted, dull, enfeebled.
- obumbro, as. v. a.** 1. To overshadow, to shade, to darken. 2. To conceal, to screen, to cover (either so as to conceal or to protect): *nunquam obscura nomina etsi aliquando obumbrentur*, names which are never obscure, though they may for a while be thrown into the shade, Tac.
- §obuncus, a, um. adj.** Hooked, crooked, curved.
- §obustus, a, um. part. fr. oburo, inas.** Burnt at the end, hardened in the fire: *gleba obusta gelu*, the soil dried up with frost, Ov.
- obvallo, as. v. a.** To fortify with a rampart, to fortify, to defend.
- obvenio, is, vëni, ventum. v. n. (c. dat.).** 1. To come in the way of, to meet. 2. To come up. 3. To fall to the lot of. 4. To happen.
- obversor, aris. v. dep.** To go about in the sight of, to appear before, be present to, at, or in (*c. dat.*).
- obverto, is, ti, sum. v. a.** 1. To turn or direct (*c. in and acc., also §c. dat. of that towards or against which*): *profligatis obversis*, the enemy having been put to flight, Tac.
- obviam. adv.** In the way, so as to meet (either in a friendly way, or to encounter an enemy): *fit obviam Clodio*, he meets Clodius, Cic.; *cupiditati hominum obviam ire*, to oppose the covetousness of men, Cic.; *nî Cæsar obviam isset*, if Cæsar had not prevented it, Tac.
- obvius, a, um. adj.** 1. Meeting, so as to meet, so as to encounter (either

in a friendly or hostile manner): *cui mater sese tulit obvia*, whom his mother met, Liv.; *se mihi obvium dedit*, he met me, Liv.; *ultroque ferebant obvia securis ubera lactis oves*, and the sheep of their own accord offered their milky udders to men without giving them the trouble of seeking them, Tib.
 2. § In the way of, exposed to (an evil, an enemy, etc.). 3. ‡ Lying ready to hand, obvious. 4. ‡ Accessible, affable.

obvolvō, is, vī, vōlūtum. v. a. 1. To muffle up. 2. To cover up, to disguise, to conceal, to cloak.

occeō, as. v. a. 1. To blind. 2. To darken, to render dark. 3. To render obscure. 4. To conceal. 5. § To benumb, to render inactive.

occallesco, is, lui, no sup. v. n. To grow hard, callous, insensible.

occano, is, ui, cantum. v. n. To sound (as a trumpet, etc.).

occasio, onis. f. An occasion, an opportunity: *spes castra hostium per occasionem incendendi*, a hope of finding an opportunity to burn the enemy's camp, Liv.

occasus, ūs. m. 1. A going down, a setting (of the sun, stars, etc.). 2. The west. 3. Downfall, ruin, death.

occitio, onis. f. A harrowing.

†occoedo, is, cessi, cessum. v. n. To go forward, to go towards.

occecto, as. v. a. To sing against (so as to lampoon), to sing before (so as to serenade).

occidens, entis. part. pres. fr. occedo, q. v.; also as adj. Setting, declining (of the sun, or metaph. of life); (*m.* as *subst.*) the west.

occidio, onis. f. Slaughter, massacre, complete destruction: *cum prope occidione occisi essent*, when they had been slain almost to a man, Liv.

occido, is, cidi, csum. v. a. [cedo.] 1. To strike down, beat, cut down, kill, slay, slaughter. 2. (Metaph.) To worry to death.

occido, is, cidi, csum. v. n. [cado.] 1. To fall down, to fall. 2. To go down, to set (of the sun, etc.). 3. To fall, perish, die. 4. To be undone, to be ruined: *occidit spes omnis et fortuna nostri nominis*, there is an end of all the hopes and good fortune of our race, Hor.

occidua, a, um. adj. 1. Setting, declining (as the sun, day, light, etc., and metaph. of old age). 2. Western.

occino, is, ui, centum. v. n. To sing inauspiciously, to give an unfavourable omen by the voice (of a bird).

occipio, is, cepi, ceptum. v. a. and n. To begin, to commence.

†occipitum, i, and †occiput, itis. n. The back of the head.

occisio, onis. f. Slaughter, massacre, murder.

†occisor, ōris. m. A killer, a slayer.

occisus, a, um. part. pass. fr. occido, q. v. Occisissimus omnium, the most thoroughly ruined of all men, Plaut.

occludo, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To shut up. 2. To close against (*c. dat.*). 3. †To prevent, to restrain.

occo, as. v. a. To harrow.

§occubo, as, ui. v. n. To lie (esp. to be buried).

occulco, as. v. a. To trample down.

occulo, is, ui, ltum. v. a. To cover up, hide, conceal, to secrete.

occultatio, ōnis. f. Hiding, concealing, concealment.

occultator, oris. m. A hider, a concealer.

occulte. adv. In a hidden manner, secretly, clandestinely.

occulto, as. v. a. To hide, to conceal, to secrete: *stellæ (errantes) tum occultantur*, the planets at one time are not visible, Cic.

occultus, a, um. part. fr. occulo; also as adj. c. compar. etc. 1. Hidden, concealed, secret. 2. (Of a person) Reserved, concealing one's intentions or disposition: *crescit, occulto velut arbor ævo, fama Marcelli*, the fame of Marcellus grows, as a tree does, with the imperceptible lapse of time, Hor.; *occultus odii*, dissembling his hatred, Tac.

occumbo, is, cūbui, cūbitum. v. n. To fall, i. e. to die (esp. to be slain).—

We find *occumbere morte*, *mortem*, and *§morti*, in Liv., Cic., Virg., etc.

occupatio, onis. f. 1. An occupying, occupation, taking possession of

2. A business, occupation, employment, business: hæ tantularum rerum occupationes, engaging in such trifles as these, Cic. 3. Antè occupatio, an anticipation of the arguments of the opposite party, Cic.
- occupatus, a, um. *part. of seq.*; also as *adj. c. compar., etc.* Occupied, busy: nemo adhuc convenire me voluit cui fuerim occupatus, no one has ever wished to see me that I was too busy to see him, Cic.
- occipio, aa. v. a. 1. To take possession of, to seize, to occupy. 2. §To attack, to strike, to wound. 3. To seize (as a feeling seizes a person). 4. To occupy, i. e. employ (a person, time, money, etc.), to invest (money): pecuniam adolescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, you lent money to the young man at high interest, Cic. 5. To be beforehand with, to anticipate: Fidenates . . . priusquam tantum roboris esset quantum futurum apparebat occupant bellum facere, the people of Fidenæ hasten to make war upon them before they arrive at the power which it is clear they will attain, Liv.
- occurro, is, ri, rsum. v. a. c. dat. 1. To meet, to go to meet, to meet with. 2. To come to, to go to, to appear at, to arrive at: ut mihi Heracleam occurreret, (I bade him) come to Heraclea to meet me, Cic. 3. to encounter, to attack. 4. To oppose, resist, counteract. 5. To meet (an objection, i. e.) to refute. 6. To obviate, remedy, provide against, to guard against: ego occurram expectationi vestræ, I will satisfy your expectations, i. e. do what you expect, Cic. 7. To occur, arise, suggest, or present itself.
- occurratio, ðnia. f. A going to meet (a person, as a mark of respect or to court his favour).
- occurso, aa. v. a. 1. To meet, to meet with. 2. To attack, to encounter, to oppose. 3. † To occur to (c. dat., †c. acc.).
- occursum, ðs. m. A meeting, a meeting with: vacuis hominum occursum viis, in the streets so empty that no man was to be met in them, Liv.; nî rota . . . atipitis occursum fracta . . . fuisset, if the wheel had not been broken by running against a stump, Ov.
- Ōcéānus, i. [Ὠκεανός.] 1. The ocean. 2. Oceanus the God.
- ŋcellāta, orum. a. pl. Dice.
- ŋcellus, i. m. An eye, (as a term of endearment) darling: Sirmio insularum ocelle, Sirmio, loveliest of islands, Cat.
- ŋcimum, i. a. The herb basil: cum . . . cantaverit ocima vernæ, when she has abused the servant, i. e. used such language to him as market-women use, Pers.
- ŋcior, ua. *compar., superl.* ŋcissimus. *adj.* without a positive [ŋcûs.] Swifter, more rapid, more speedy.
- ŋcua. *compar., superl.* ŋcissima. 1. More swiftly, rapidly, speedily, sooner. 2. (Also *compar.* in the positive sense) Swiftly, quickly: serius ocias, sooner or later, Hor.
- ŋcrea, a. f. 1. A greave, or armour for the leg. 2. A hunting boot or gaiter.
- ŋcreatus, a, um. *adj.* Wearing greaves or hunting boots.
- ŋctāvus, a, um. Eighth; †.f. as *subst.*, the eighth hour; a. as *adv.*, for the eighth time.
- ŋcties. *adv.* Eight times.
- ŋctingentissimus, a, um. *adj.* The eight hundredth.
- ŋctingenti, s, a. *pl. adj.* Eight hundred.
- ŋctipes, ŋdia. *adj.* With eight feet.
- ŋcto. *indecl.* [ŋctûs.] Eight.
- ŋctōber, bria. m. October; (also as *adj.*) of October.
- ŋctōgēni, s, a. *adj. pl.* 1. Eighty apiece. 2. Eighty.
- ŋctōgēsimus, a, um. *adj.* Eightieth.
- ŋctōgies. *adv.* Eighty times.
- ŋctōginta. *indecl.* Eighty.
- ŋctōjūgis, e. *adj.* In a team of eight, eight.

- octōni, ō, a. adj. pl.** 1. Eight to each, eight apiece. 2. Eight: octavae Idus, the Ides which fall on the eighth day after the Nones, Hor.; octonis iterum natalibus actis, on my sixteenth birth-day, Ov.
- octōphōrum, i. n. [ὀκτώ φέρω.]** A litter borne by eight bearers.
- octūplīcātus, a, um. adj.** Multiplied eightfold.
- octūplus, a, um. adj.** Eightfold; (n. as subst.) a penalty of eightfold the damage done, etc.
- octussis, is. m.** A sum of eight asses.
- oculātus, a, um. adj.** 1. With eyes or sight: oculatus testis, an eye-witness, Plaut.; male oculatus, with bad eyes, Suet. 2. Conspicuous, manifest.
- +oculissimus, a, um. adj.** Most darling, dearest.
- oculus, i. m.** 1. An eye: fuit in oculis, he was always before the world, Cic.; in oculis sita sunt, they are conspicuous objects, Sall. 2. An eye in a plant, a bud. Cicero calls Corinth and Carthage duo illos oculos orae maritimae, the two eyes, i. e. the chief ornaments of the sea-coast of the Mediterranean; ocule mi, my darling, Plaut.
- +ōdo, es. f. [ὦδή.]** A song.
- +ōdēum, i. n.** A music hall.
- ōdi. def. perf. in pres. sense; no tenses but those derived from perf.** To hate, to detest.
- ōdiōse. adv.** In an odious or tiresome manner, unpleasantly, unseasonably, impertinently.
- ōdiōsus, a, um. adj.** Calculated to provoke disgust or hatred, tiresome, vexatious, odious, detestable: nullum verbum insolens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, he employed no unusual or affected terms, Cic.
- ōdium, i. n.** Dislike, disgust, hatred, hate, aversion: quod mihi odium cum P. Clodio fuit, what quarrel had I with P. Clodius? Cic.; tanto in odio est omnibus, he is so unpopular with all men, Cic.; nunquam tanto odio civitati fuit, he never was so unpopular in (or so much detested in, such an object of detestation to) the city, Cic.
- ōdor, oris. m.** 1. a smell, a scent, an odour. 2. A fragrant or sweet smell. 3. (Usu. pl. in this sense) Perfumes, unguents, aromatic spices. 4. A bad smell (rare): odor quidam suspitionis, a slight taint of suspicion, Cic.: est nonnullus odor dictaturae; there is some idea of a dictatorship, Cic. odor urbanitatis, a tincture of good breeding, Cic.
- ōdōrātio, onis. f.** A smelling.
- ōdōrātus, ūs. m.** 1. A smelling. 2. The sense of smell.
- ōdōratus, a, um. part. fr.odoro; used also as adj.** 1. Fragrant, sweet-smelling, odoriferous. 2. Anointed with perfumes, perfumed.
- ōdōrifēr, ēra, ērum. adj.** 1. Odoriferous, fragrant. 2. Producing perfumes, producing fragrant herbs and spices: gentis odoriferæ formosissima, the loveliest of the nation where perfumes are grown, i. e. of the Persians, Ov.
- ōdōro, as. v. a.** To render fragrant with perfume.
- ōdōror, aris. v. dep.** 1. To smell out, to scent out. 2. To investigate, explore, trace out, inquire into.
- ōdōrus, a, um. adj.** 1. Odoriferous, fragrant, sweet-smelling. 2. Having an acute sense of smell, having a good nose.
- Ōdrysius, a, um. adj.** Of the Odryae (a Thracian tribe), Thracian: Odrysus dux, Rhesus, Ov.; Odrysus tyrannus, Tereus, Ov.
- Ōdyssēa, es. f. [Ὀδυσσεύς.]** The Odyssey of Homer.
- Œagrius, a, um. adj.** Of Œager (an old king of Thrace), Thracian (Orpheus also is esp. called Œagrius, as the son of Œager): nondum Œagrius Hæmus, Hæmus not yet made illustrious by Orpheus, Ov.
- Œbælus, a, um. adj.; and f. Œballis, Idis.** Of Laconia, Spartan.
- oecōnōmicus, a, um. adj. [οἰκονομία.]** Relating to the management of domestic affairs.
- Œdīpōdīōnius, a, um. adj.** Reigned over by Œdipus.

- Æneus**, and **Æneius**, *a. um. adj.* Of Æneus, father of Tydeus, and king of Calydon.
- ambōphōrum**, *i. n.* [*ambros phōrum*.] A wine basket.
- astrus**, *i. m.* [*olotpos*.] Some sort of stinging insect, a gadfly.
- enua**, an old form of *unus*, *q. v.*
- œtēpum**, *i. n.* [*olōvryn*.] The dirt adhering to sheep's wool, used as a cosmetic.
- etæus**, *a. um. adj.* Of Mount Æta, where Hercules was burnt: Ætæus, Hercules, *ov.*
- †Mella**, *m. f.* A mouthful, a morsel.
- offa**, *m. f.* 1. A cake, or ball of flour. 2. A piece, a morsel. 3. †A shapeless mass, an abortion. 4. †A swelling from a blow.
- †offitum**, *adv.* In small pieces.
- offendo**, *is, di, sum. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To strike against, to strike upon, to run upon (*c. dat.*, or *c. in* and *acc.*, or *c. acc.*, as a ship strikes on a rock, etc.). 2. (*v. a.*) To hurt by so striking against: *cecidisse ex equo dicitur, et latus offendisse vehementer*, he is said to have fallen from his horse, and to have hurt his side exceedingly, *Cic.* 3. (*v. a.*) To come upon, meet with, find (*c. acc.*). 4. (*v. n.*) To stumble, blunder, commit an error or fault, to offend, to be offensive. 5. (*v. n.*) To fail, be unfortunate, meet with disaster: *naves in redeundo offenderunt*, the ships in returning were unlucky (were taken), *Cæs.* 6. (*v. a.*) To offend, to displease: *si in me aliquid offendistis*, if you have taken any offence at (stumbled at anything in) me, *Cic.*; *pass. imper.* *sin aliquid esset offensum*, if anything had gone wrong, *Cic.*—*See offensus.*
- offensa**, *m. f.* 1. Disfavour, displeasure, dislike: *magnā in offensā sum apud Pompeium*, Pompey is greatly offended with me, *Cic.* 2. An offence, affront, injury.
- offensio**, *onis. f.* 1. A striking against (of the foot, so as to stumble). 2. A stumblingblock. 3. Disfavour, dislike, displeasure, aversion: *mihi majori offensione sunt*, they cause me more annoyance. 4. Misfortune, ill-success, disaster. 5. Injury: *corporum offensiones*, diseases, *Cic.*
- offensivus**, *m.* 1. A slight displeasure or annoyance. 2. A trifling mishap.
- offenso**, *as. v. a.* To strike against, to dash against: *fiere et offensare capita*, to weep and dash their heads against the ground, *Liv.*
- offensus**, *a. um. part. pass. fr. offendo, q. v.*; also *adj. c. compar. etc.* 1. Stumbling (of a foot which strikes against something). 2. Struck (as an obstacle by a foot, so as to cause it to stumble, etc.): *offenso scuto præbuit sonitum*, he made a noise by striking his foot against a shield, *Liv.* 3. Offended, alienated, unfriendly. 4. Offensive, disliked.
- offero**, *fero, obtuli, oblātum. v. a. irr.* 1. To bring before, to present, to offer, to give, to afford. 2. To put in the way of, to expose to (*c. dat.* or *c. in* and *acc.*): *qui se consulibus ferociter obtulerat*, which (an army) had fiercely attacked the consuls, *Liv.* 3. To bring forward, to adduce. 4. To bring, to cause, to occasion, to bring on, to inflict. 5. (*In pass.*, esp. in *perf.*) To occur (to a person, as an idea, a feeling, etc.): *metu oblato* a fear having struck him, *Cic.*; *ubi primum spes oblata est*, as soon as a hope offered, *Sall.*; *oblato incendium*, a fire the work of an incendiary (*opp. to fortuitum*, accidental), *Cic.*; *vita ejus oblata pœnæ est*, his life was in danger of punishment, i. e. he was in danger of capital punishment, *Cic.*
- officina**, *m. f.* A workshop, a manufactory.
- officio**, *is, feci, no sup.*; *pass. †officior. v. a.* 1. To be in the way of, obstruct, hinder (*c. dat.* or *c. quominus* and *subj.*). 2. To be injurious to, hurtful to, to injure: *offecerat apicanti*, he had stood in his light as he was sunning himself, *Cic.*; *timor animi auribus officit*, the terror in their minds stops their ears, *Sall.*
- officiose**, *adv.* Kindly, obligingly.

officiosus, a, um. adj. 1. Obliging, desirous to serve, kind, courteous, complaisant. 2. Consistent with duty, in accordance with, proceeding from a sense of duty.

officium, i. n. 1. A service, a kindness, a favour. 2. Obligingness, kindness, courtesy. 3. A duty, an office, business, obligation (i. e. what one is bound to do): *oratoris officium est*, it is the business of an orator, Cic.; *vir singulari officio in rempublicam*, a man of singular zeal and loyalty to the republic, Cic.; *cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum putet?* why should any one think that he would so rashly violate his allegiance? Cæs.; *toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus præpositus*, M. Bibulus being appointed superintendent of the whole naval service, Cæs.

offigo, is, xi, xum. v. a. To fix in, to fasten down.

offirmatus, a, um. part. of seq.; but also as adj. c. compar. etc. Obstinate, stubborn.

offirmo, as. v. a. 1. To hold firmly to, to persist in. 2. To be obstinate.

†offucia, æ. f. 1. Paint for the face. 2. A delusion.

§offulgeo, ea, si, no sup. v. n. To shine upon (c. dat.).

offundo, is, fudi, fusum. v. a. 1. To pour over or on, to shed over, to spread over, to diffuse over. 2. (In pass.) To be overwhelmed.

†oggannio, is. v. a. To growl, to utter grumblingly.

Ōgýgius, a, um. adj. Of Ogyges the founder of Thebes, Theban: *Ogygius dens, Bacchus, Ov.*

oh, ohe. interj. Oh.

ōlea, æ. f. An olive (the tree and the fruit).

ōleāginus, a, um. adj. Of the olive or olive tree.

ōleārius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to oil.

ōleaster, tri. m. The wild olive tree.

ōlénus, a, um. adj. Of Olenus, a city of Achaia, *Olenia capella*, and *Olenium pecus, Amalthea*, who nursed Jupiter, *Ov.*

ōlens, entis. part. fr. oleo; also as adj. 1. Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odouriferous. 2. Foul-smelling, stinking.

oleo, ea, ui, no sup. v. n. 1. To smell, to emit a scent (c. acc. or c. abl. of the scent). 2. (Metaph.) To swell of, to be redolent of, to give indications of (c. acc.): *non olet unde sit*, do not you perceive where he comes from? Cic.

ōleum, i. n. Oil: *ego eram decus olei*, I was the glory of the palæstra (because the wrestlers were anointed with oil), Cat.; *genus verborum palæstræ magis et olei*, a kind of language better suited to the schools, Cic.

olfacio, is, fœci, factum, no pass. v. a. 1. To smell. 2. To smell out, to detect.

ōlīdus, a, um. adj. Smelling strongly, stinking.

ōlim. adv. 1. Formerly, once, some time ago. 2. Hereafter. 3. §Sometimes.

†ōlitor, ōria. m. A market gardener.

ōlīva, æ. f. An olive, an olive tree, an olive branch.

ōlīvētum, i. n. An olive garden, an olive yard.

ōlīvifer, ōra, ōrum. adj. Producing olive trees: *olivifera arva* (in Italy), the Sabine territory, *Ov.*; *olivifera corona*, a garland of olive branches, *Mart.*

§ōlīvum, i. n. Oil.

olla, æ. f. A pot, a jar.

†ollāris, e. adj. Preserved in a pot, potted.

ōlor, ōria. m. A swan.

ōlōrinus, a, um. Of or belonging to a swan.

ōlus, ōris, n., dim. ōluscūlum, i. n. Vegetables, garden herbs.

Olympia, orum. pl. n. The Olympic games.

Ōlympias, ādia. f. An Olympiad, a period of four years elapsing between one celebration of the Olympic games and another, by which periods the Greeks regulated their chronology.

Ōlympicus, and Ōlympiācus, a, um. adj. Of the Olympic games.

- Ōlympina, a, um. adj.** Of Olympus, Olympian (epith. of Jupiter).
- Ōlympiōnīceas, m. m.** [Ὀλυμπια νικᾶν.] A victor at the Olympic games.
- Ōlympus, i. m.** 1. A mountain between Macedon and Thessaly, the fabled abode of the Gods. 2. §Heaven.
- ōmīsum, i. n.** 1. Tripe. 2. A paunch, a belly.
- ōmen, īnis. n.** An omen, a prognostic, a token of what will happen. 2. §A solemn usage: *ed lege atque omine*, on this condition as to the future, Ter.
- ōmentum, i. n.** 1. Fat. 2. (In pl.) Entrails.
- ōmīnor, āris. v. dep.** To forebode, to augur, to prognosticate, to presage: *male ominatis parcite verbis*, forbear to use words of ill omen, Hor.
- ōmissus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; in Ter. as adj.** Careless, negligent.
- ōmitto, is, mīsi, missum. v. a.** 1. To let go, to loose, to let fall, to drop. 2. To lay aside, disregard, neglect. 3. To pass over, to omit, to omit to mention. 4. To desist from (c. infin.).
- ōmnifer, ēra, ērum. adj.** Producing all things.
- ōmnīgēnus, a, um. adj.** Of all kinds, various.
- ōmnīmōdis. adv.** Altogether, in every way.
- ōmnino. adv.** 1. Altogether, utterly, entirely, by all means: *non id dicit omnino*, he does not say that in express words, Cic.; *erant omnino itinera duo*, there were in all only two roads, Cæsar.; *non multum aut nihil omnino*, not much, indeed nothing at all, Cic.; *danda opera est omnino*, we must by all means take care, Cic. 2. In general, speaking generally. 3. (In granting a proposition) Certainly, to be sure (followed by *sed*, but).
- ōmnīpārens, entis. adj.** Parent of, or producing all things.
- ōmnīpētus, a, um. adj.** Skilful in all things.
- ōmnīpētens, entis. adj.** Almighty, allpowerful.
- ōmnis, e. adj.** All, every, the whole: *ōmnis in hoc sum*, I devote myself entirely to this, Hor.; *sine omni periculo*, without any danger at all, Ter.; *omnibus precibus petere contendit*, he entreats him earnestly with every kind of supplication, Cic.
- ōmnītuens, entis. adj.** Allseeing.
- ōmnīvāgus, a, um. adj.** Roaming everywhere.
- ōmnīvōlus, a, um. adj.** Who wills everything.
- ōnāger, grī. m.** [ὄνος ἄγριος.] A wild ass.
- ōnceo, as. v. n.** To bray.
- ōnērārius, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to a burden or to carrying a burden: *oneraria navis*, and (as *subst.*) *oneraria*, a transport, a merchant vessel.
- ōnēre, as. v. a.** 1. To load, to burden, to freight. 2. To fill, to gorge, 3. To cover (a table with a feast, a corpse with a tomb, etc. 4. To load beyond endurance, to overwhelm, to weary (with arguments, entreaties, etc.). 5. To aggravate, to put in a worse light, to make more odious. 6. §To stow away: *jaculo palmas oneravit acuto*, he armed his hand with a sharp javelin, i. e. took one in his hand, Virg.
- ōnērosus, a, um. adj.** 1. Burdensome, heavy. 2. Oppressive, irksome.
- ōnus, ēris. n.** 1. A load, a burden (lit. and metaph.). 2. A freight, a cargo.
- ōnustus, a, um. adj.** 1. Loaded, laden, burdened, freighted. 2. Full (c. abl. or †c. gen.). 3. †Overloaded, weighed down, oppressed.
- ōnyx, jehis. m.** 1. A kind of yellow marble. 2. A vessel or box made of such marble (esp. for holding unguents, in this sense *f.* in Mart.).
- ōpāco, as. v. a.** To shade, to cover with shade, to render shady.
- ōpāeus, a, um. adj.** Shady, in the shade, shaded. 2. Shady, giving shade. 3. Darkened, dark. 4. Thick (of a beard): *ferimur per opaca locorum*, we pass on through the dark streets, Virg.
- ōpella, m. f.** Light labour, labour, business.
- ōpēra, m. f.** 1. Labour, work, pains, exertion: *meā operā Tarentum re-*

cepisti; it is by my means (through me) that you have recovered Tarentum, Cic. 2. Care, attention : Dent operam consules ne . . . let the consuls take care . . . Cæsa ; cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, which funeral I also attended, Cic. ; sive operam bellis vellet dare, whether he wished to employ himself in war, Ov. : da operam ut voleas, take care of your health, Cic.

3. Leisure, spare time : si operæ illi esset, if he had time ; facturæne operæ pretium sim, whether what I am about to do is worth while, Liv. 4. Work done (rare), a work, (in *pl.*) service, the rendering of service : Pupius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, Pupius, who is in the service of that society, Cic. ; operas in porta pro magistro dat, he serves as harbour-master, Cic. 6. (In *pl.*) Workmen, a body of artisans, (metaph.) bodies of men bribed to create disturbances, etc.

ōpērārius, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to work or labour, working ; (*m. as subst.*), a labourer, a workman, an operative.

ōperotūlum, i. n. A cover, a lid.

ōpērio, is, ui, rtum. v. a. 1. To cover, to cover over. 2. To shut, to close. See *opertus*.

ōpēror, aris. v. *dep.* 1. To work, to labour, to employ oneself on (*c. abl.*). 2. To perform sacred ceremonies, to offer sacrifices : tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, now we open our mouth employed in prayer to you, Ov.

ōpērōsa, adv. Laboriously, with great labour, carefully.

ōpērōsus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Painstaking, laborious, industrious. 2. Active, efficacious. 3. Requiring labour, difficult, elaborate : mundi moles operosa, the vast mass of the world (the mass constructed with great labour), Ov. ; templa operosa, magnificent temples, Ov.

ōpertus, a, um. *part.* of *opero*, q. v. ; also as *adj.* Secret, concealed : contumeliæ quibus operti oppressique essent, the insults with which they had been covered and overwhelmed, Cic. ; si in opertum Bonæ Deæ accessisses, if you had gone into the secret place of the Bona Dea, Cic.

ōpēs, um. *pl. f.* Riches, wealth. See *opa*.

īōphītes, es. m. [*ōphis*.] A kind of spotted marble.

ōpīcus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Oscan. 2. ‡Clownish, uneducated.

ōpīfer, ōra, ōrum. *adj.* Bringing assistance, helping.

ōpīfex, ōcis. m. [*opus facio*.] 1. A workman, an artisan. 2. A maker, a creator, an inventor, a framer.

ōpīlio, or **ōpīlio**, onis. n. A shepherd.

ōpīmus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Fat, plump. 2. Rich, (of soil, etc.) fertile : opimus prædā, enriched with, or loaded with booty, Cic. ; arva inter opima virūm, amid the well-peopled fields, Virg. ; hæc opima accusatio, this accusation by which the accuser expects to make money, Cic. ; opus agredior opimum casibus, I am undertaking a work fertile in events, Tac. ; 3. Rich (of things), splendid, sumptuous, abundant. 4. Heavy, overloaded (of style, etc.). 5. Opima spolia, the spoils taken by a general who has slain the enemy's general with his own hand ; opimus triumphus, a grand triumph, equal to that of obtaining the spolia opima, Hor.

ōpīnābīlis, e. *adj.* Resting on opinion, conjectural.

ōpīnātio, onis. *f.* Supposition, opinion on slight grounds.

ōpīnator, ōris. m. One who forms random opinions, who is inclined to form guesses.

ōpīnio, ōnis. *f.* Opinion, supposition, expectation, (sometimes esp.) a favourable opinion : ut opinio mea est, as I fancy, or in my opinion, Cic. ; in eam opinionem Cassius venerat . . . finxisse bellum, Cassius would have fallen under the suspicion of having trumped up a story of a war, Cic.

ōpīniōsus, a, um. *adj.* Apt to form hasty or groundless opinions.

ōpīnor, aris. v. *dep.* To be of opinion, to think, to suppose, to fancy : (*perf. part.* in *pass.* sense) opinata mala, imaginary evils, Cic.

ōpīpāre, adv. Splendidly, sumptuously.

ōpītūlor, aris. v. *dep.* To help, to aid, to assist, to succour.

- oportet. v. impers.** It becomes, it behoves, it is right, it ought : *valeat possessor oportet*, the owner must be in good health, Hor.
- oppēdo, is. v. n.** To insult (c. dat.).
- oppērior, fr̄is, peritus, or -pertus. v. dep.** To wait for, to await.
- oppēto, is, t̄ivi, titum. v. a.** To encounter (esp. to encounter death), to fall in battle : *vix cohibuere amici quominus eodem mari oppeteret*, his friends could scarcely prevent him from throwing himself into (or perishing in) the same sea, Tac.
- oppidānus, a, um. adj.** Of, belonging to, or in, a town (esp. a provincial town); *m. pl. as subst.*, the inhabitants of any town but Rome.
- †oppidātīm. adv.** In each town.
- oppido. adv.** Very much, exceedingly : *pleraque oppido quam parva erant*, most of them were very trivial, Liv.
- oppidum, i. n., dim oppidūlum, i. n.** A town (esp. a provincial town, very rarely used of Rome).
- oppignāro, a, v. a.** To pledge, to pawn.
- oppilo, as. v. a.** To stop up, to shut up.
- oppleo, es, evi, etum. v. a.** To fill up, to fill.
- opplōro, a, v. n.** To lament to, to whine to (c. dat.).
- oppōno, is, pōui, pōitum. v. a.** 1. To place against, in front of, opposite to, to hold before. 2. To place or array in opposition, to oppose. 3. To urge or allege in opposition, to set against by way of comparison. 4. †To pledge, to pawn : *oppōno auriculam*, I present my ear, i. e. to be touched (touching the ear being a form of citing a witness), Hor.—See *oppositus*.
- opportūne. adv.** Seasonably, suitably, fitly.
- opportūnitas, atis. f.** 1. A favourable opportunity. 2. Fitness, suitability, convenience (of a thing), advantage.
- opportūnus, a, um. adj.** 1. Seasonable, in good time, opportune. 2. Suitable, serviceable, advantageous. 3. Liable, exposed to.
- oppōsitio, onis. f.** An opposing, opposition.
- oppōsitus, a, um. part. pass. fr. oppōno ; also as adj.** 1. Opposite : *nec tibi oppositas habuit regia nostra fores*, nor had our palace doors closed against you, Ov.
- oppressio, ōnis. f.** Oppression.
- oppressor, ōris. m.** A putter down, an oppressor.
- oppressus, a, um. part. pass. fr. opprimo, q. v. ; meaning, besides the senses given under opprimo ; also :** 1. Dispirited, disheartened. 2. Inarticulately uttered.
- †oppressus, ūs. m.** Severe pressure.
- opprimo, is, pressi, pressum. v. a.** 1. To press, to press down, weigh down, oppress, overwhelm. 2. To smother, to put out (a fire). 3. To press down so as to close, to shut. 4. To suppress, conceal, stifle. 5. To fall on unexpectedly, to surprise, to catch (enemies). 6. To defeat, overpower, subdue, crush, put down, to destroy : *celeriter cognita fraus oppressaque*, that trick was speedily detected and baffled, Liv.
- opprōbrium, i. n.** 1. A reproach, a scandal, a disgrace. 2. (Esp. in *pl.*) Reproaches, i. e. reproachful language, abuse.
- oppugnatio, onis. f.** An attack, assault (esp. on a town).
- oppugnator, ōris. m.** An attacker.
- oppugno, as. v. a. [pugna.]** To attack, assault, assail (esp. a town, but used also in a general sense), to storm.
- †oppugno, as. v. a. [pugna.]** To beat with the fist.
- ope, ōpis. f. def., only in gen., acc., and abl. sing.** 1. Power, ability, means : *omni ope atque operā, omnibus viribus atque opibus*, with all one's might (both in Cic.); *quacunque ope possent*, by every means in their power, Cic.; *non opis est nostrae*, it is not in my power, Virg. 2. Aid, help, assistance. 3. (In *pl.*) Means, resources, (esp.) riches, wealth.
- optābilis, e. adj.** Desirable, to be wished for.
- optatio, onis. f.** A wishing, a wish.

optāto. adv. According to one's wish.

optandus, a, um. gerundive fr. opto, q. v.; also as adj. Desirable.

optatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. opto; also as adj. (c. compar. etc.). Desired, pleasing, acceptable, desirable; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, wishes.

optīmas, atia. m. f., usu. in pl. A noble, a chief man: in *optimatum dominatu*, under the supremacy of the aristocracy, Cic.

optīma. adv. In the best way, excellently, very well, very seasonably.

optīmus, a, um. superl. of bonus, q. v. Best, very good.

optio, onis. f. Choice, liberty to choose, option.

optivus, a, um. adj. Chosen.

opto, as. v. a. 1. To wish, to wish for, to desire. 2. To choose, to pick out, select.

opulens, more usu. opulentus, a, um. adj. 1. Rich, wealthy, opulent. 2. Of high rank, aristocratic. 3. ††(Of things) Costly, splendid.

opulente, and opulenter. adv. Sumptuously, splendidly.

opulentia, ae. f. Opulence, riches, wealth.

opulento, as. v. a. To enrich.

opus, ōris. n. 1. Work, labour. 2. A work done, a work (of any kind, a building, a book, etc.). 3. Employment. 4. A military work (either as a fortification, or as lines of circumvallation, etc.).

opus. indecl. 1. (As *subst.*) Need, necessity, want (c. *abl.*, more rarely c. *gen.* of that which is needed). 2. (As *adj.*) Necessary, needful, requisite, serviceable: *exempla permulta opus sunt*, many examples are necessary, Cic.

opusculum, i. n. A little work, a trifling work.

ora, ae. f. 1. A border, extremity, edge, margin, hem. 2. A coast. 3. A region, district, country: *quem Rhea... sub luminis edidit oras*, whom Rhea brought forth into the region of day light, Virg.; *dum orae distant*, two zones distant from each other, Cic.; *mecum ingentes orae evolvite belli*, aid me to unfold the vast picture of the war, Virg. 4. A cable, a hawser: *orasque et ancoras praecidunt*, they cut their cables and cast off their anchors, Liv.

oraculum, i. n. 1. An oracle. 2. An oracular answer, a prophecy given by an oracle, a divine announcement, (metaph.) an oracular saying.

oratio, ōnis. f. 1. Speech, language. 2. A speech, an oration. 3. Eloquence. 4. Prose.

oratiuncula, ae. f. A short speech.

orator, oris. m. 1. A speaker, an orator. 2. A spokesman. 3. An ambassador. 4. An advocate: *oratorem celeriter complexi sumus*, we speedily took to eloquence, Cic.

oratorie. adv. Eloquently, like an orator.

oratorius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to an orator, oratorical.

oratrix, icis. f. One who begs for, who entreats, who solicits.

oratus, ūs. m. A request, entreaty, solicitation, prayer.

orbator, ōris. m. One who deprives, who bereaves: *nostri orbator Achilles*, Achilles who has made us childless, Ov.

orbiculatus, a, um. adj. Round, rounded, well filled out.

orbis, is. m. Any round thing, a round, an orb, a circle, a disk, a hoop, a ring (not a finger-ring): *signifer orbis*, the circle of the zodiac, Cic.; *orbis mensae*, a round table, Ov.; *immensis orbibus angues incumbunt pelago*, the snakes with vast folds move upon the sea, Virg.; *ictus ab orbe*, struck by the quoit (*discus* being mentioned in the preceding line), Ov.; *orbis aere cavus triplici*, the circle made concave with three layers of brass, i. e. the shield, Virg.; *decimus orbis*, the tenth layer in a shield, Ov.; so also *orbis* is used for a wheel, the socket of the eye, the disk or orb of sun or moon, a mirror, etc. etc. 2. The world (often *orbis terrae* or *terrarum*): *Eco dives ab orbe redit*, he is returning rich from the East. 3. A roundness, a rounding off (of sentences). 4. A revolution (of a planet, etc.): *triginta magnos volvendis mensibus orbes imperio explebit*, he shall complete in his reign thirty long years of revolving months, Virg.; so *annuus orbis*, a year, Virg. 5. Rotation, a regular cycle of change: *ut... hoc in-*

um in orbem suam cuiusque vicem per omnes iret, that this ensign might go round to them all in rotation in each one's turn, Liv.

track (esp. made by a wheel): veteris trahit orbita culpe, old fault attracts, Juv.

Orphanhood. 2. Childlessness: maximâ orbitate, when there is a great dearth of such men in the

to bereave (generally, and esp. parents of children) to render orphan, to render childless.

bereaved (generally, and esp. of parents or children). 2. Destitute of, devoid of (c. abl., more common), Cat.

A dicebox.

1. The orchestra, the place where the senate

The senate (Juv.).

the infernal regions. 2. Pluto. 3. §Death:

moror, shameless that I am, do I hesitate to die? Hor.

am. adj. 1. Ordinary, usual, regular. 2. Regularly

adv. In an orderly manner, methodically.

statim. adv. 1. In regular order or succession. 2. In good order.

3. Regularly.

ordinatio, ōnia. f. 1. Orderly arrangement. 2. Appointment to office.

ordinatus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; also as adj. 1. Regularly appointed. 2. Orderly.

ordino, as. v. a. 1. To arrange, to regulate, to place in regular order: ubi publicas res ordinaria, when you have arranged your account of (or given a well-arranged account of) public events, Hor. 2. †To appoint to office.

ordior, iris, ortus sum. v. dep. 1. To begin, to commence. 2. §To begin to speak, to speak: reliquos ordiamur, let us now begin to speak of the rest.—See orsus.

ordo, ōnia. m. 1. A regular row, a series. 2. Order, regularity, a regular arrangement. 3. A rank of soldiers, a company: qui ordines duxerunt, they who commanded companies, who were centurions, Cic. 4. A rank or class of citizens: in ordinem redactus, reduced to the ranks, Suet.; quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptarunt, whom they elected in his absence into the highest rank (i. e. into the senate), Cic.; quâ se in ordinem cogi videbat, by which (motion) he saw it was intended to deprive him of his office, Liv.; Decemviri querentes se in ordinem cogi, the Decemvirs complaining that they were being degraded to a level with the common people, Liv.; nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere, (they said) that he (Appius) was letting himself down too much, Liv.—Abl. as adv. 1. In a regular manner, regularly. 2. In turn, in due rotation: se ex ordine, in succession, Cic., Virg.—Extra ordinem (as adv.). 1. irregularly, in an irregular manner. 2. In an especial manner: spes quam extra ordinem de te habemus, the hope which we conceived of you in an extraordinary degree, Cic.

ōrtas, ōdia. f. [ὄρτας.] A mountain nymph.

ōrestus, a, um. adj. Of Orestes the son of Agamemnon; Orestes Diana, Diana whose image was carried to Aricia by Orestes.

ōrexis, is. f. [ὄρεξις.] A longing, an eager desire.

ōrganicus, a, um. adj. Musical, (m. as subst.) a musician.

ōrganum, i. n. [ὄργανον.] 1. An engine, an instrument. 2. a musical instrument.

orgia, orum. pl. n. [ὄργια.] 1. Orgies, nocturnal festivals in honour of Bacchus. 2. §Mysteries, secrets, secret reveals.

ōrichalcum, i. n. [ὄρος χαλκός.] Copper, brass.

§ōricilla, *se. f.* The flap of the ear.

ōriens, *tis. m. part. fr. orior*, *q. v.*; also as *subst.* 1. The east. 2. §A day.

ōrigo, *inis. f.* 1. An origin, source, beginning, first cause. 2. Descent, family: *Æneas Romanæ stirpis origo*, Æneas the original founder of the Roman nation, *Virg.*; *originibus suis præsidio fuere*, they (cities) were a protection to their mother cities, i. e. to the cities of which they were colonies, *Sall.*

ōrior, *ōris*, *iri*, *ortus sum*, *ōriturus. v. dep.* 1. To arise, to rise (of the sun, stars, etc.). 2. To arise, i. e. come into existence, be visible, be produced, be born, to spring, to proceed (c. *ab*, *ex* or *de* and *abl.* of the source, or § *c. abl.*—*Ses ortus*).

ōriundus, *a, um. adj.* Sprung from, descended from, born of, derived from, (c. *ab* or *ex* and *abl.* of the source, or *c. abl.*).

ornāmentum, *i. n.* 1. Accoutrement, equipment, apparatus, appointments, trappings. 2. Ornament, decorations, embellishment.

§ornātrix, *icis. f.* One who adorns or dresses, a tirewoman.

ornatus, *ūs. m.* 1. Ornament, decoration, embellishment. 2. Dress, adornment. 3. The world (only once in *Cic.*).

orno, *as. v. a.* 1. To equip, to accoutre, to furnish, to fit out, to provide (with such and such things). 2. To adorn, embellish, decorate, deck, beautify. 3. To distinguish, to do honour to (by speeches, etc.).

ornātus, *a, um. part. of seq. q. v.*; also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Distinguished, honourable.

ornus, *i. f.* A mountain ash.

ōro, *as. v. a.* 1. To speak (rare). 2. To plead, to argue, to speak as an orator or as an advocate. 3. (The most usu. sense) To beg, to entreat, to beseech (c. *dupl. acc.* or *c. acc.*, and *ut c. subj.* or *c. acc.* [often understood] and *subj.*, see *Lat. Gr.* 93. more rarely *c. infin.*).

ōrontēus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of the Orontes, a river in Syria. 2. §Syrian.

†orrhōpygium, *i. n.* The tail feathers of birds.

orsus, *a, um. part. perf. fr. ordior*, *q. v.*; *n. pl. as subst.* 1. A beginning, a commencement. 2. §Words, a speech.

orsus, *ūs. m.* A beginning, an attempt.

ortus, *a, um. part. perf. fr. orior*, *q. v.* (*Esp.*) Born of, descended from (c. *abl.*, or *c. ab* and *abl.*).

ortus, *ūs. m.* 1. A rising (of the sun, stars, etc.). 2. The east. 3. Rise, beginning, origin, birth.

Ortygius, *a, um. adj.* [*Ὀρτυγία*.] Of Ortygia (an old name of Delos), Delian: *Ortygia Dea*, Diana; *Ortygii boves*, the oxen of Apollo, *Ov.* (Another Ortygia was an island close in front of Syracuse.)

ōryx, *ygis. m.* [*ὄρυξ*.] An antelope.

ōryza, *se. f.* [*ὄρυζα*.] Rice.

os, *ōris. n.* 1. The mouth: in *ore vulgi versari*, to be the common talk, *Cic.*; ne in *ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret*, that he might not become a common joke to all men, *Liv.*; *habeat in ore τῆς δ' ἀπερῆς*, etc., let him always remember (lit. be always quoting) *τῆς δ' ἀπερῆς* . . ., *Cic.*; *uno ore*, with one voice, i. e. unanimously, *Virg.* 2. The face, the countenance: *præbere ad contumeliam os*, to put oneself in the way of being insulted, *Liv.*; *quæ in ore atque in oculis provincie gesta sunt*, which were done in the face and before the eyes of the whole province, *Cic.*; *quod tandem os est illius patroni*, what face then (i. e. what impudence) has that advocate, *Cic.* 3. A month, i. e. opening, entrance. 4. §Speech, language. 5. §The head (of a river): *ora navium rostrata*, the beaked heads of ships, *Hor.*

os, *ossis. n.* A bone.

oscen, *inis. adj. m.*, not found in *nom. sing.* From whose voice or singing omens are taken.

ocillum, *i. n.*; in *pl.* Little images hung up in honour of Bacchus at rustic festivals.

- oculānter**, *adv.* Gaping, i. e. carelessly.
- oculāns**, *antis. part. of seq. ; also as adj.* Listless, careless, sluggish.
- †oculāto**, *as*; and **oculātor**, *aris. v. dep.* 1. To gape, to yawn. 2. To gasp. 3. To be listless, idle.
- oculatio**, *ōnis. f.* A kissing.
- oculor**, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To kiss. 2. To love, to regard, to esteem.
- oculum**, *i. n.* 1. §A delicate mouth. 2. A kiss.
- †ocor**, *ōris. m.* A hater.
- osseus**, *a, um. adj.* Of bone, bony.
- †ossifraga**, *se. f.* An osprey.
- ostendo**, *is, di, tum. v. a.* 1. To spread out to view, to show, exhibit, display, reveal, to make a show of. 2. To hold out, to put forth (a promise, a threat, or a plea). 3. To make known, to announce, to declare.
- ostentatio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. Show, exhibition, display. 2. Idle parade, ostentation. 3. Deceitful show, appearance (opp. to *veritas*, reality).
- ostentator**, *oris. m.* A displayer, one who makes a vain parade or ostentations show, an ostentatious person.
- ostento**, *as. v. a.* 1. To present to view, to show, to exhibit, to display, to make a parade of. 2. To hold out (a promise or threat), to promise to threaten, to offer. 3. To declare, announce, disclose.
- ostentum**, *i. n.* A prodigy, a portent announcing something that will happen.
- ostentus**, *ūs. m.* 1. Show, parade. 2. A sign, a proof: *corpora extra vallum objecta ostentui*, their bodies were cast outside the rampart as a spectacle, Tac.
- ostiārium**, *i. n.* A tax upon doors.
- ostiātīm**, *adv.* From door to door, from house to house: *ostiātīm totum oppidum compilavit*, he pillaged the whole town, house by house, Cic.; *dum ego hoc crimen agam ostiātīm*, while I set this crime before you in detail, i. e. counting up all the houses which he has pillaged, Cic.
- ostium**, *i. n.* 1. A door. 2. An entrance. 3. The mouth (of a river or harbour): *oceanī ostium*, the Straits of Gibraltar, Cic.; *exactio ostiorum*, the door-tax, Cic.
- ostrea**, *se. f.*, and **ostreum**, *i. n.* An oyster.
- †ostreus**, *a, um*, and **†ostrifer**, *era, erum. adj.* Abounding in oysters.
- ostrinus**, *a, um. adj.* Purple.
- ostrum**, *i. n.* 1. (Lit. the blood of the sea-snail) Purple. 2. §Purple cloth, etc., a purple dress, purple hangings.
- otior**, *āris. v. dep.* To enjoy leisure, to be at leisure, to idle, to keep holiday.
- otiose**, *adv.* At leisure, in a leisurely manner, quietly, calmly.
- otiosus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. At leisure, unoccupied, disengaged, unemployed, (sometimes esp.) free from public employment. 2. Calm, indifferent, unconcerned (of spectators, etc.), free from excitement. 3. †Useless, unprofitable: *annuum spatium nactus vacuum a bello atque ab hoste otiosum*, having a year free from war, and undisturbed by enemies, Cæsar.
- otium**, *i. n.*, and dim. **otiolūm**, *i.* 1. Leisure, spare time, unoccupied time, freedom from business. 2. Inactivity, idleness. 3. Rest, repose, tranquillity, quiet, peace, ease: *ut . . . excutias oculis otia nostra tuis*, that you may examine with your eyes the fruit of my leisure, i. e. my poems, Ov.
- ovatio**, *ōnis. f. [ovis.]* A lesser triumph (in which the general entered the city on horseback instead of a chariot, and covered with myrtle instead of laurel, and the animal sacrificed at the end was not a bull but a sheep).
- ovile**, *is. n.* A sheepfold. 2. An enclosed space in the Campus Martius where the Romans voted at the Comitia).
- ovillus**, *a, um. adj.* Of, belonging to, or consisting of sheep.)
- ovia**, *is. f. [ōvis.]* 1. A sheep. 2. §Wool.
- ovo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To celebrate an ovation. 2. §To triumph, to exult.

ovum, i. n. [ôv.] 1. An egg: *geminum ovum*, the two eggs of Leda, from one of which Helen was born, Hor.; *ab ovo usque ad mala*, from the first course to the dessert, Hor. 2. A small wooden post erected in the circus (there were seven such) to mark the courses in the chariot race, one being removed after each course was run.
toxygārum, i. n. An acid sauce.

P.

pābūlātiō, onis. f. A collecting fodder, foraging.
pābūlātor, ōris. m. A forager.
pābūlor, aris. v. dep. 1. To forage. 2. †To seek a subsistence. 3. †To eat fodder, to feed, to graze.
pābūlum, i. n. [pasco.] 1. Fodder, forage. 2. Food.
pācīlis, e. adj. Of or belonging to peace, betokening peace.
pācītus, a, um. part. pass. from *paco*; used also as *adj.* e. compar. etc.
 1. Peaceful, quiet, tranquil, calm. 2. Made propitious, friendly; *a. n. subst.*, a friendly country.
pācīfer, ōra, ōrum. adj. Bringing peace, indicating peace, peaceful, pacific.
pācīficātiō, ōnis. f. Peacemaking, pacification.
pācīficātor, oris. m. A peacemaker, a pacifier.
pācīficātōrius, a, um. adj. Peacemaking, pacifying, pacificatory.
pācīfico, as. v. n. 1. To make peace, to propose peace, to negotiate for peace. 2. To pacify, to render peaceable or propitious.
pācīficus, a, um. adj. Pacific, peacemaking.
pāciscor, ōris, pactus sum. v. dep. 1. To make a bargain or agreement. 2. To agree, to covenant. 3. To stipulate to grant, to promise. 4. To espouse, to agree to marry. 5. To barter, to give or take in exchange (as life or death for glory, both in Virg.): *votis pacisci ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces addant avaro divitias mari*, to bargain by means of prayers to prevent my Cyprian or Tyrian merchandise enriching the greedy sea, Hor.—*perf.* *pactus sum*, and *part. pactus*, *q. v.*, often in *pass.* sense.
pāco, as. v. a. 1. To make peaceful, pacify, quiet. 2. To subdue, to render orderly. 3. To bring into cultivation.
pactio, onis. f. An agreement, covenant, compact, bargain (sometimes esp. a corrupt bargain): *pactio verborum*, an established form of words.
Pactōlus, i. m. A river in Lydia, the sands of which were full of gold.
pactor, ōris. m. One who makes a contract or agreement, a negotiator.
pactum, i. n. An agreement, a bargain, a covenant, a contract.
pactus, a, um. part. fr. paciſcor, q. v., used in *pass.* sense. 1. Agreed upon, covenanted. 2. Promised (esp. promised in marriage), betrothed: *gremiis abducere pactas*, to tear their betrothed wives from their bosom, Virg.
Psean, ōnia. m. [Παῖδς.] 1. A name of Apollo (as a healer). 2. A hymn in honour of Apollo, a hymn of triumph, a *psean*.—*Io Psean* was a cry of exultation without any reference to Apollo, Ov.
pædagōgus, i. m. [παῖδαγωγός.] 1. An instructor of boys, a tutor. 2. †A pedantic fellow.
pædor, ōris. m. Dirt, filth.
pæna.—See *pene*.
pænnula, æ. f. 1. A cloak, a mantle (for travelling or wet weather): *ego ita egi ut non scinderem penulam*, but I did not press him to stay, (lit. tear his cloak in my importunity), Cic.; *horum ego vix attigi pænnulam*, I scarcely pressed them at all to stay, Cic. 2. †A covering.
pænnulātus, a, um. adj. Wearing a cloak.
pæon, onis. m. A metrical quadrisyllabic foot, consisting of three short

syllables and one long one, called *primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*, or *quartus*, according to the syllable which is long.

Pænius, a, um, and *f. Pæonia*, *Idia. adj.* Of *Pæonia* (a district of Macedonia), Macedonian.

{Pænius, a, um, *adj.* [*παιώνιος*.] 1. Of *Apollo* as the God of medicine.
2. Healing, medicinal, medical.

Pæstānus, a, um, *adj.* Of *Pæstum*, a town near *Naples* celebrated for roses.

petus, a, um, and *dim. pestulus*, a, um, *adj.* Having a cast in the eye.

pāgnus, a, um, *adj.* 1. Belonging to a village, rustic. 2. (m. as *subst.*) A villager, a rustic, a peasant, a citizen (esp. as opp. to miles).

Pāgænus, a, um, *adj.* Of *Pagassæ*, a town in *Thessaly*, where the ship *Argo* was built: *conjug Pagassæ*, the wife of *Admetus* king of *Thessaly*, *Alceste*.

pāgātum. adv. By villages or districts, in every village.

pāgina, m.; *dim. pāgīnula*, m. *f.* 1. A written page. 2. A book or portion of a treatise. 3. A plate on which a person's honours were engraved.

pāgur, *tri. m.* A kind of fish.

pāgus, i. m. 1. A district, a canton, a village. 2. §The people of a country district, the villagers, the peasantry.

pāla, m. *f.* 1. A spade. 2. The bezel of a ring.

Pālæstinus, a, um, *adj.* Of *Palestine*, of *Syria*: *Pālæstina aqua*, the *Euphrates*, *Ov.*

pālæstra, m. *f.* [*παλαίστρα*.] 1. A wrestling-school, a place for athletic exercises, a *palaestra*. 2. Wrestling. 3. A school of rhetoric, rhetorical skill. 4. Skill (rare). 5. †A brothel.

pālæstrice. adv. After the manner of the *palaestra*.

pālæstricus, a, um, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the *palaestra*. 2. Devoted to the *palaestra* or to wrestlers: *pālæstrici motus*, violent gesticulations, *Cic.*

pālæstrita, m. m. The master of a *palaestra*, a teacher of wrestling.

pālam. adv. 1. Openly, publicly. 2. (As *prep. c. abl.*) Before, in the presence of: *hæc quæ sunt palam*, these things which are notorious, *Cic.*

Pālātīnus, a, um (*Pā* only in *Mart.*) *adj.* 1. Of the *Palatine Hill*. 2.

Worshipped on the *Palatine Hill*: *Palatinæ aves*, the birds which *Romulus* saw on the *Palatine Hill* when he and *Remus* consulted the auspices, *Ov.*;

Palatinæ laurus, the bay trees in front of the emperor's palace, *Ov.*

Pālātium, i. m. (*Pā* only in *Mart.*) 1. The *Palatine Hill*. 2. (As *Augustus* had his palace on the *Palatine Hill*) A palace.

pālātum, i. m. The palate: *coeli palatum*, the vault of heaven, *Enn.*

pālea, m. *f.* Chaff.

pālear, *aria. n.* (Usu. in *pl.*) The dewlap.

Pālilia, um, *pl. n.* The feast of *Pales*.

Pālea. f. The Patron Deity of cattle and shepherds.

pālimpsestus, i. m. [*παλίμψηστος*.] A palimpsest, a parchment from which the old writing has been rubbed off, in order to write on it again.

pālīarus, i. m. A kind of bramble.

palla, m. *f.* 1. A cloak or upper garment worn by Roman ladies. 2. An under garment. 3. A cloak worn by tragic actors and musicians, also by *Apollo* (*Ov.*). 4. A curtain: *pallæ inter pecna*, curtains to keep cattle apart (a proverb for, insufficient precautions), *Cic.*

Pallas, *Idia. f.* [*Παλλάς*.] 1. A name of *Minerva*. 2. §The *Palladium*. 3. §*Vesta*, because the *Palladium* stood in *Vesta's* temple. 4.

§ Oil, because the olive came from *Athens*, of which *Minerva* was the patron deity: *Palladis ales*, the owl, *Ov.*; *Palladis arbor*, the olive, *Ov.*; *invitâ Pallada*, without the favour of *Minerva* (as the giver of skill in all arts), *Ov.*

Pallādus, a, um, *adj.* Of *Minerva*, sacred to *Minerva*: *Palladia arx*, *Athens*, *Ov.*, *Troy*, *Prop.*; *Palladii rami*, the olive-tree, *Virg.*; *Palladia*

corona, a crown of olive, Ov.; Palladii latices, oil, Ov.; Palladii honores, the honours promised by Minerva, Ov.

Pallantias, Ædis, and is, idis. *f.* Aurora, as descended from Hyperion the uncle of the giant Pallas.

Pallantius, a, um. *adj.* Of Pallas the son of Evander: Pallantius heros, Evander, Ov.

pallens, entis. *part. fr. seq.*; used also as *adj.* Pale, wan (sometimes esp. of the paleness of death): pallentes umbræ, the shades below, Tib.
2. Of a palish-green colour. 3. §Making pale (as sickness). 4. ‡Bad.

palleo, es, ui, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To be pale, wan. 2. To be of a sallow, yellow, or lightest-green colour. 3. To change colour, to fade. 4. To be pale with anxiety, to be anxious: pueris omnis matercula pallet, every mother is anxious for her children, Hor. 5. §To fear: iratum Eupolidem palles, you read the angry Eupolis till you lose your colour with hard study, Pers.

pallesco, is, no perf. *v. n.* 1. To grow pale, to turn pale. 2. To be pale. 3. To wither.

palliatus, a, um. *adj.* Dressed in a pallium, q. v., the Greek dress: palliata fabula, a play translated from the Greek, or in which Greek characters were introduced.

pallidus, a, um; and dim. pallidulus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Pale (with sickness, anxiety, fear, etc.), wan, of a pale, sallow colour. 2. Discoloured. 3. Making pale (as death, poison, etc.): Inachus in Melie Bithynide pallidus fæse fertur, Inachus is said to have been desperately in love with (i. e. pale with anxious love for) the Bithynian Melie, Ov.

palliolum, i. *n.* 1. A Greek mantle or cloak (*see seq.*). 2. A hood.

pallium, i. *n.* 1. A Greek mantle or cloak (when worn by Romans it indicated an affectation of Greek manners, of effeminacy). 2. A coverlet, a counterpane. 3. ‡Any kind of cloak, the toga.

pallor, oris. *m.* 1. Paleness, wanness, a pale colour. 2. (§Esp.) The paleness of fear, fear.

palma, æ. *f.* 1. The palm of the hand. 2. A hand. 3. §The blade of an oar. 4. A palm-tree, the fruit of the palm, a date. 5. A palm-branch, a broom made of palm-branches. 6. A palm-wreath as a token of victory, the palm, the prize of victory, victory: tertia palma Diæres, Diæres who got the third prize.

palmaris, æ. *adj.* 1. That merits the palm or prize, excellent. 2. ‡A hand's breadth in size.

†palmarius, a, um. *adj.* That merits the palm or prize.

palmatus, a, um. *adj.* Embroidered with palm branches (of the triumphal robe of a general).

palmeæ, Itis. *m.* 1. A young shoot of a vine, a vine branch. 2. ‡A vine. 3. ‡A branch.

palmētum, i. *n.* A palm grove.

§palmifer, æra, ærum, and palmosus, a, um. *adj.* Producing palm trees.

palmula, æ. *f.* 1. The blade of an oar. 2. ‡A date.

pālor, aris. *v. dep.* To wander about, to straggle, to stray: palantes animi, the minds of men (i. e. men) in a state of perplexity or distraction, Ov.

†palpātor, ōris. *m.* One who strokes or pats, a flatterer.

palpēbra, æ. *f.* An eyelid.

palpito, as. *v. n.* To palpitate, to throb, to quiver.

palpo, as. *v. a.*, and palper, aris. *v. dep.* To stroke, to pat, to caress, to coax (*dep. c. dat., v. a. c. acc.*).

†palpo, ōnis. *m.* One who strokes or caresses, a flatterer.

pālūdāmentum, i. *n.* A military cloak, a soldier's (esp. a general's) cloak.

pālūdātus, a, um. *adj.* In a military or general's cloak, in a dress of war.

§†pālūdifer, æra, ærum. *adj.* Making swampy.

§pālūdōsus, a, um. *adj.* Marshy, swampy.

pālumbes, is. *m. f.* A woodpigeon, a dove.

pālus, i. *m.* A stake, a pale, a pole, a post.

- pālus, ūdia. f.** 1. A marsh, a swamp, a bog, a morass, a fen. 2. ‡Sedge.
- pāluster, tris, tra. adj.** Marshy, swampy, fenny : *lux palustris*, a life passed in the swamps of debauchery, Pers.
- ‡pampīnus, a, um. adj.** 1. Full of, made of, or wreathed with vine-leaves and tendrils, or branches of vines. 2. Of the vine : pampineus odor, the smell of wine, Prop.; pampineus umbra, the shade of the vine, Virg. : pampineus Autumnus, Autumn that ripens the grapes, Virg.
- pampīnus, i. m. f.** A tendril, shoot, leaf, or the foliage of the vine.
- Pan, Panis. m.** 1. The God of the woods and of shepherds. 2. §(In pl.) Gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan.
- ‡panīca, m. f.** A drinking-vessel, a bowl.
- pānācia, m. f.** [πανάκεια.] A herb able to heal all diseases.
- ‡pānārium, i. n., and dim. ‡pānāriōlum, i. n.** A bread-basket.
- Panchus, and Panchāius, a, um. adj.** Of Panchaia, a district in Arabia.
- panchrestus, a, um. adj.** [πάνχρηστος.] Good for everything, sovereign (of a remedy).
- pancrātium, i. n.** [παικράτιον.] A contest including both wrestling and boxing.
- Pandionius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Pandion, an early king of Athens. 2. §Athenian.
- pandō, is, di, passum. v. a.** 1. To spread out, to expand : pandere vela, to set the sails, Cic. 2. To extend, to deploy (troops). 3. To lay open, to throw open, to open. 4. To cut open, to split : pandere agros, to plough the fields, Lucr. 5. §To show, to disclose, to unfold, to relate, to explain : omnis jam panditur Hydra, the whole of Hydra (the constellation) now appears, Cic. ; pando me, to extend ; illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt, those divine blessings extend far and wide, Cic. — See passus.
- pandus, a, um. adj.** Bent, crooked, curved, bowed, crook-backed.
- pānēgyricus, i. m.** [πανηγυρικός.] The panegyric oration of Isocrates.
- pango, is, pepigi and ‡panxi, pactum. v. a.** 1. To fasten, to fix in. 2. To plant (hills with trees). 3. To make, to compose (poems, works, etc.). 4. To fix, settle, agree, covenant, promise (in this sense only in perf. pepigi).
- ‡pānīctīlus, m. f.** A tuft.
- pānicum, i. n.** Rye-grass, panic-grass.
- pānis, is. m.** 1. Bread. 2. A loaf.
- ‡pānīctīlus, i. m.** 1. A rag. 2. A short coarse garment.
- pānōcus, a, um. adj.** 1. Ragged, clothed in rags. 2. ‡Mouldy.
- ‡pānūceus, a, um. adj.** 1. Ragged. 2. Wrinkled, shrivelled.
- pannus, i. m.** 1. A piece of cloth, a garment. 2. A shred, a rag.
- panter, ūcia. m.; in pl.** 1. Entrails. 2. Sausages.
- panthēra, m. f.** A panther.
- Panthoīdes, m. m.** The son of Panthus, Euphorbus ; Pythagoras, Hor.
- ‡pāpa. interj.** [παπαί.] Wonderful !
- pāpāver, ēris. n.** A poppy.
- pāpāverus, a, um. adj.** Of a poppy.
- Pāphus, a, um. adj.** Of Paphos a city in Cyprus sacred to Venus, of Venus.
- pāpilio, ōnis. m.** A butterfly.
- pāpilla, m. f.** 1. A teat. 2. A breast.
- ‡pappas, m. m.** A tutor, a governor of children.
- ‡pappus, i. m.** The down on plants, the woolly seed of some plants.
- pāpūla, m. f.** A pimple, a pustule.
- ‡pāpyrīfer, ēra, ērum. adj.** Producing papyrus.
- pāpyrus, i. f.** 1. The Egyptian papyrus. 2. Paper.
- par, gen. parīs. adj.** 1. Equal (in any respect, in age, qualities, rank, etc.) : pares cum paribus facillime congregantur (a proverb like our "Birds of a feather flock together"), Cic. 2. Equal to a match for. 3. Fair, equitable, reasonable (only in the phr. par est, it is fair) : ut sit unde par

- pari respondentur, that you may be able to return him as good as he gave, Cic. ; ludere par impar, to play at odd and even, Hor. ; *m.* as *subst.*, a pair.
- pārābīlis, *e. adj.* Easily procured, easily attainable.
- §Pārastōmion, *i. n.* A poetical name for Alexandria.
- †pārāsitor, *āris. v. dep.* To be a parasite.
- pārāsitus, *a, um. m., and f. pārāsita, m.* [*vap̄sitor.*] A parasite, one who sponges on others for a dinner.
- pārāte, *adv.* With or after preparation, preparedly. 2. Readily, promptly.
- pārātio, *ōnis. f.* A procuring, an obtaining, a striving to obtain.
- pārātus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. paro*; used also as *adj.* (*c. compar. etc.*).
1. Properly provided, equipped, or furnished (with anything), ready. 2. Prompt, fully inclined, fully prepared (*c. ad and acc.*). 3. Well trained, skilful.
- pārātus, *ūs. m.* Preparation, equipment, appointments: *veniam dapibus nullisque paratibus orant*, they crave pardon for their scanty meal and want of preparation, Ov.; *Tyrios induta paratus*, clad in purple robes, Ov.
- Parca, *se. f.* One of the Fates, a Fate (*usu. in pl.*).
- parce, *adv.* 1. Sparingly, scantily, slightly. 2. Frugally, economically. 3. Stingily.
- parco, *is, peperci and †parci, parcum. v. a.* 1. To spare, be sparing of (*a. dat.*). 2. To spare, *i. e.* forbear to injure, to pardon. 3. §To reserve. 4. To abstain from, to forbear (*c. dat. or c. infin., very rarely c. ab and abl.*).
- parcus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Sparing, frugal, economical, moderate, stingy. 2. Scanty, small in quantity, slight: *merito parcior ira meo*, anger less than I deserved, Ov.; *optima mors parca quae venit apta die*, that is the best death which comes fitly after a short time (of life), Prop.
- †pardus, *i. m.* A leopard.
- pārens, *entis. m. f.* 1. A parent (*esp. a father, lit. and metaph.*). 2. (*In pl.*) Ancestors. 3. (*In pl.*) Relations.
- pārens, *entis. part. fr. parco*; used also as *adj.* (*c. compar. etc.*). Obedient; *m.* as *subst.*, a subject.
- pārentālis, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to parents, parental: *parentales dies*, and *n. pl. parentalia*, a festival in honour of a person's dead relations: *Memnonides parentali perituræ morte rebellant*, the birds called Memnonides (as rising yearly from Memnon's funeral pile) fight about to perish in a combat at their father's tomb, Ov.
- pārento, *as. v. a.* 1. To offer a sacrifice in honour of deceased parents or relations. 2. To avenge (a slain person by the slaughter of others, *c. dat. pers.*).
- pāreo, *es, ui, itum. v. n.* 1. (Very rare) †To appear, to be visible. 2. (The usual sense) To obey, to be obedient to, to submit to. 3. To be subject to. 4. To comply with, gratify, yield to, indulge (passions, etc.).
- pāret, *impers.* It is evident, it is clear.
- pāries, pārietis, *m.* A wall: *duos parietes de eādē fidelis dealbare*, to whitewash two walls from the same pot (as we say, to kill two birds with one stone), Cic.
- pārietinæ, *arum. pl. f.* Walls in a state of ruin, ruins.
- §pārīlis, *e. adj.* Equal, similar.
- pārio, *is, pēperi, partum. v. a.* 1. To bring forth (as a mother), to bear, to lay (an egg). 2. To produce, to cause, to occasion, to give rise to. 3. To procure, to acquire, to obtain: *qui sibi letum peperere manu*, who have slain themselves, Virg.
- Pāris, *idis. m.* The son of Priam, whose abduction of Helen caused the Trojan war.
- Pārius, *a, um. adj.* Of Paros, an island in the Ægean sea celebrated for its white marble, and as the birthplace of Archilochus the inventor (according to Horace) of the iambic verse.

parma, *m. f.*, and *dim. parmula*, *m. f.* 1. A small round shield or target, a shield. 2. ‡A gladiator armed with such a shield, a Threx.

parmatus, *a, um. adj.* Armed with a parma.

Parnassius, *a, um*; and *f. Parnassia*, *Idis. adj.* Of Parnassus, a mountain in Phocis sacred to Apollo and the Muses, at the foot of which was the city of Delphi, where the oracle of Apollo, previously sacred to Themis, was: Parnassia Themis, Themis formerly worshipped at Parnassus, Ov.

parō, *as. v. a.* 1. To make ready, to prepare (either *c. acc.* to prepare a thing, or *c. infin.*, to do a thing). 2. To provide, furnish, supply. 3. To procure, to acquire, to obtain. 4. To buy, to purchase (*usu. c. abl.* of the money): *cui fata parent*, (to see) for whom the Fates are preparing death, Virg.; *dixit... se paraturum cum collegā*, he said that... he would make arrangements with his colleague, Cic.

para, *onis. m.* A small light vessel, a galley.

parōcha, *m. f.* (παροχή). A supplying of necessaries, a purveying.

parōchus, *i. m.* 1. A purveyor who provided travelling magistrates with necessaries. 2. §A host, the giver of a feast.

‡**paropsis**, *Idis. f.* [παροψίς.] A dessert dish, a small dish.

parra, *m. f.* A bird of ill-omen, a jay, or perhaps an owl.

Parrhāsius, *a, um*, and *f. Parrhāsia*, *Idos. adj.* Of Parrhasia, a town in Arcadia, Arcadian: Parrhasia Dea, Carmenta, the mother of Evander: Parrhasia virgo, and Parrhasia as *subst.*, Callisto, who was changed into the constellation Ursa Major; Parrhasia domus, the palace on the Palatine Hill, where Evander had settled, Mart.

parricida, *m. m. f.* [pater cædo.] 1. A murderer of one's father or mother, or even of any near relation. 2. A murderer. 3. Applied to Catiline's and Antony's adherents as a term of the greatest abhorrence, Cic., Sall.

parricidium, *i. n.* Parricide, the murder of one's father or mother, or of any near relation: patriæ parricidium, treason against one's country, Cic.

pars, *tis. f.* 1. A part, a portion, a piece, a division. 2. A share: *ut nullæ essent partes mee*, so that I could have no share in it, Cic. 3. A part, a character on the stage. 4. (A person's) Part, i. e. duty, business, a line of conduct. 5. (*Usu. in pl.*, but sometimes also in *sing.*) A party, a faction, a side in the state. 6. (*In pl.*) A region: *partes orientes*, the East, Cic.—The oblique cases with and without *prep.*, sometimes used as *adv.* 1. *parte*, or *ex parte*, in part, partly; *nullâ parte*, not at all. 2. *pro parte*, for a person's share; *pro meâ, tuâ parte*, etc., to the best of my or your power; *pro suâ quisque parte*, each to the extent of his means, Cic.; *plusquam pro parte laborat*, (each) labours almost beyond his strength, Ov. 3. *multis partibus* (*c. compar.*), by a great deal; *omnibus partibus*, and *in omnes partes*, in every respect. 4. *magnam* or *maximam partem*, for the most part. 5. *in eam partem*, on that account, with that object, on that side, in that sense; *in utramque partem*, on both sides: *mitiorem in partem interpretari*, to interpret what is said or done in the most favourable sense, Cic.

parsimōnia, *m. f.* Parsimony, frugality, economy.

parthēnos, *m. f.* [παρθένος.] Maidenhair (a plant).

Parthēnius, *a, um. adj.* Of Parthenius, a mountain in Arcadia, Arcadian.

Parthēnōpēus, *a, um. adj.* Of Naples.

particeps, *ipis. m. f.* A sharer, a partaker, a partner (*c. gen.* or *c. dat.*; once in Tac. *c. ad* and *acc.*).

participo, *as. v. a.* 1. To make (a person) a sharer in, to make privy to. (*c. gen.* of the thing shared). 2. To share, to divide (*c. acc. rei*, *cum* and *abl. pers.*). 3. To share in, to participate in (*c. acc.*).

particula, *m. f.* A small part or portion, a particle.

particulatim, *adv.* In small portions, piecemeal.

partim, *adv.* 1. Partly, in part. 2. (As a partitive noun) Some: *partim... partim*, or *partim... alii*, some... others, Cic. etc.

partio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. and more usu. **partior, iris. v. dep., part. partitas** in pass. sense. To share, to part, to divide, to distribute.

partite. adv. With proper divisions.

partitio, ōnis. f. A parting, sharing, partition, division, distribution (sometimes esp. in a speech, a division of the subject under separate heads).

partitor, ōris. m. One who divides, a distributor.

parturio, is, ivi, no sup. v. a. 1. To desire to bring forth (children), to be ready to bring forth, to be in labour. 2. §To be the parent of, i. e. to cause, to occasion, to generate, to produce: *omnis parturit arbor*, every tree is budding, *Virg.*

partus, a, um. part. pass. fr. pario. 1. Brought forth, born. 2. Acquired, obtained, possessed.

partus, ūs. m. 1. A bringing forth (children), birth, delivery, confinement. 2. The child brought forth, offspring.

parum. adv. Little, too little (often c. gen.): *non nocuisse parum est*, it is not enough not to hurt them, *Ov.*; *parum diu*, not long enough, too short a time, *Cic.*; *sunt ea quidem parum firma*, those things are indeed not very strong, *Cic.*; *parum id facio*, I care little for that, *Sall.*

parumper. adv. For a little while, for a short time.

†spārus, i. m. A tomtit.

parvitas, atis. f. Smallness, littleness.

parvulus, a, um. adj. Very little, very small, trifling: *ab parvulis labore student*, from their childhood they are inured to labour, *Cæsar.*

parvus, a, um, comp. minor, superl. minimus. adj. 1. Small, little. 2. Trifling, insignificant: *in domo a parvo eductus*, having been bred up in his house from a child, *Liv.*—(*Compar.*) **minor.** 1. Less, smaller. 2. Inferior. 3. Younger (often *minor ætate*, *minor natu* in this sense). 4. §(In *pl.*) Posterity, descendants: *genibus minor*, on his bended knees, *Hor.*—(*Superl.*) **minimus.** 1. Least, smallest. 2. Youngest (often *minimus natu*, etc.).

parvi, minoris, minimi. Of small, trifling, less, very little value (with verbs of valuing): *parvi refert*, it is of little consequence, it matters little, *Cic.*; *fidem suam non minoris quam publicam ducebat*, he valued his own good faith not less than that of the nation, *Sall.* Also **minimo, abl.**: *Crispinus minimo me provocat*, Crispinus challenges me for a trifling wager, *Hor.*—**minimum, as adv.** Very little: *quam minimum*, as little as possible.—*Ses minime, minus.*

pascō, is, pāvi, pastum. v. a. 1. To drive to pasture, to feed (as a shepherd feeds a flock). 2. (Metaph.) To feed, to nourish, to cherish (feelings, etc.): *nummos alienos pascet*, he will increase the money he lends out by usury, *Hor.* 3. To feed (as animals), to graze. 4. To feast (lit. and metaph.), to gratify (the mind, etc.). 5. (In pass.) To feed, to support oneself, to live (often c. *abl.* of the food, §c. *acc.*) *pasci seditione*, to live on sedition, *Cic.*

pascuus, a, um. adj. Fit for pasture, affording good pasture; a *pl.* as *subst.*, pasture lands, fields.

Pāsīphāia, æ. f. The daughter of Pasiphaë, i. e. Phædra.

passer, ōris. m. 1. A sparrow. 2. A turbot.

passerculus, i. m. A sparrow (used as a term of endearment, *Plant.*).

passim. adv. Scattered about, here and there, indiscriminately, at random.

passum, i. n. Wine made from dried grapes:

passus, a, um. part. fr. pando, q. v.; also. 1. Spread out, stretched out: *velis passis pervahi*, to proceed under full sail, *Cic.* 2. Loose, dishevelled (of hair). 3. Spread out to dry, dried (of grapes, etc.): *lac passum*, boiled milk, *Ov.*

passus, a, um. part. fr. patior, q. v.

passus, ūs. m. 1. A pace, a step. 2. A footstep, a trace of a step. 3. A pace or measure of five Roman feet.

pastillus, i. m. A pastille, an aromatic lozenge.

pastio, onis. f. A pasture.

pastor, ōris. m. A shepherd.

pastoralis, e, and pastōricus, a, um, and pastōrius, a, um. adj. Of shepherds, pastoral: *pastoria sacra*, the festival Palilia, Ov.

pastus, a, um. part. pass. fr. pasco. Fed upon.

pastus, ūs. m. Pasture, fodder, food (lit. and metaph.).

pātefacio, ūs, feci, factum; pass. pātēfio, etc. v. a. To lay open, throw open, to open. 2. To detect, to discover. 3. To reveal, to disclose: *postera lux radiis patefecerat orbem*, the next day's sun had made the world visible by its beams, Ov.

pātēfatio, ōnis. f. A disclosing, a making known.

pātella, æ. f. A small plate or dish, sometimes esp. a dish to hold sacred offerings.

pātens, entis. part. fr. pateo; used also as adj., c. compar. etc. 1. Open. 2. Exposed. 3. Manifest.

pātenter. adv. Openly, manifestly.

pāteo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To be open, to lie open. 2. To be exposed (c. dat. of the evil to which). 3. To stretch out, to extend (as a country). 4. To be open, accessible, attainable (as a line of conduct, an advantage, etc.). 5. To be evident, manifest, plain.

pater, tris. m. [πατήρ.] 1. A father. 2. (In *pl.*) Forefathers, ancestors. 3. (In *pl.*) Senators: *pater cœnæ*, the giver of a dinner, Hor. (For *paterfamilias*, see *familia*.)

pātēra, æ. f. A dish, saucer, or bowl used in making libations.

pāternus, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to a father, paternal. 2. Of one's native country.

pātesco, is, no perf. v. a. To be open, to lie open. 2. To extend (as a country). 3. To be manifest, evident, plain.

pātibilis, e. 1. That can be endured, tolerable. 2. Liable to suffering.

pātibulum, v. n. A gibbet.

pātians, entis. part. fr. patior, q. v.; also as adj., c. compar. etc. 1. Patient, enduring. 2. Hard, unyielding: *amnis navium patiens*, a navigable river, Liv.; *patiens (terra) vomeris*, land worth ploughing, Virg.

pātienter. adv. With patience, patiently.

pātientia, æ. f. 1. Endurance, patience. 2. Forbearance. 3. †Submissiveness, passive obedience.

pātina, æ. f. A dish, a pan: *jamdudum animus est in patinis* (like our proverb, my stomach has been sometime crying cupboard), Ter.

pātīnarius, a, um. adj. Of a pan, stewed in a pan.

pātor, ōris, passus sum. v. a. 1. To endure, to bear, to suffer, to undergo (toil, or pain, or distress); *certum est in sylvis inter apelsæ ferarum malle pati*, I am determined rather to live a life of hardship in the woods among the haunts of wild beasts, Virg. 2. To bear with patience, to tolerate. 3. To permit, to allow: *consilium meum a te probari facile patior*, I am glad that my design is approved of by you, Cic.; *cum indigne pateretur*, as he was very indignant, Cic.

†**patrator, oris. m.** An accomplisher, perpetrator.

patratus, a, um. part. pass. fr. patro q. v.—**Pater patratus.** The chief of the Four Fetiales, who were sent to other states to demand reparation and to declare war in the event of refusal (vide Smith, Dict. Ant., v. Fetialis).

patria, æ. f. [πάτρίς]. A person's native or adopted country; *qui patriam tantæ tam bene celat aquæ*, (the Nile) who so well conceals the source of his mighty waters, Ov.

pātricius, a, um. adj. Patrician, noble; *pl. m.* as *subst.*, the patricians, the nobility.

pātrīmonium, i. n. Patrimony, property inherited from one's father, a paternal estate.

pātrinus, a, um. adj. That has a father living.

†**pātrisso, as. v. a.** To be like one's father.

pātritus, a, um. adj. Of one's father, paternal, ancestral, hereditary.

- pātrius**, a, um. *adj.* [pater and patria.] 1. Of, belonging to, or relating to a father, fatherly, paternal. 2. Derived from a father or from forefathers, hereditary: *prædiscere . . . cura sit . . . patrios cultusque habitusque locorum*, be careful to learn beforehand the original character of the soil and the mode of cultivation to which it is used, Virg. 3. Of, belonging to, relating to, or derived from one's country, native.
- patro**, as. v. a. 1. To do, accomplish, execute, bring to pass. 2. To complete, to terminate, to conclude: *ad iurjurandum patrandum*, to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty, Liv.
- pātrōcinium**, i. n. 1. Patronage, protection (esp. that afforded by a patronus), defence (esp. in a court of law), advocacy, a pleading the cause (of another). 2. A person so defended, a client (rare).
- †pātrōcinor**, aris. v. dep. To protect (esp. as a patronus), to defend (c. dat.).
- pātrōna**, se. f. A protectress, a patroness.
- pātrōnus**, i. m. A protector, defender, patron, (esp.) a defender of a client, an advocate in a court of law or public assembly.
- patruōlis**, is. m. f. A cousin by the father's side (sometimes found in the phr. *frater patruelis*).
- §patruēlis**, e. *adj.* Belonging to a relation: . . . *quem commune mihi genus et patruelis origo . . . junxit*, whom a common descent and kindred origin has united to me, Ov.
- pātruus**, i. m. 1. An uncle on the father's side. 2. A severe reproof.
- pātruus**, a, um. *adj.* Of an uncle.
- pātūlus**, a, um. *adj.* [pateo.] 1. Standing open, open. 2. Spreading, wide-spreading, wide: *patulus orbis*, the track common to every one, the beaten path, Hor.
- pauci**, se, a (sing. once in Enn.), and *dim. paucilli*, se, a. Few, a few: n. pl., a few words.
- paucitas**, ātis. f. Fewness, paucity, scarcity.
- paulātim**. *adv.* By degrees, by little and little, gradually.
- paulisper**. *adv.* For a little while, for a short time.
- paulo**, and *dim. paullulo*. A little, by a little (with comp. *adj.* or verbs of comparison).
- paullum**, and *dim. paullulum*. A little, somewhat, in a small degree.
- paullulus**, a, um. *adj.* (rare, except in *neut.*). Very little, very small (*neut. usu. c. gen.*): *paullulum morae*, a very short delay, Cic.
- paullus**, a, um. *adj.* Little, small (only in Ter., except in *neut. as subst.*), a little (often c. *gen.*): *paullum partium*, a small part of the case, Cic.
- pauper**, gen. *ēria*. *adj.* 1. Poor, possessed of small means. 2. Needy, necessitous. 3. Scanty, humble (of fare, a house, etc.); m. as *subst.*, a poor man.
- paupersūlus**, a, um. *adj.* Poor.
- paupere**, as. v. a. 1. To make poor, to impoverish. 2. §To deprive (c. abl.).
- paupertas**, atis. f., and *§paupēries*, ēi. f. 1. Poverty, small means, scanty fortune. 2. Indigence, need.
- †pausa**, se. f. [παῦσις.] A pause, a stop, a cessation.
- pausia**, se. f. A kind of olive.
- †pauxillus**, a, um, and *dim. †pauxillulus*, a, um. *adj.* Little, very little (sometimes *neut. c. gen.*).
- §pāvēfācio**, īa, fēci. *factum*. v. a. To frighten, to terrify.
- pāveo**, es, pāvī, and **pāvesco**, is, no sup. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To fear, to dread. 2. (v. a.) To be alarmed, to be frightened, to be astounded.
- pāvīde**. *adv.* In a state of alarm, of consternation.
- pāvīdus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Timid. 2. Frightened, terrified, trembling: *pavida ex somno mulier*, the woman terrified at being startled out of her sleep, Liv.; *nandi pavidus*, afraid of swimming, Tac.; *pavidum blandis*, caressing him timorously, Ov.
- pāvīmento**, as. v. a. To pave.

- pāvimētum**, *i. n.* A pavement, a floor.
- pāvio**, *is, ivi, itum. v. a.* To beat, to strike.
- spāvīto**, *as. v. a. and n.* 1. To fear, to tremble at, to tremble. 2. (*v. n.*) To shake with the ague.
- pāvo**, *ōnis. m.* A peacock.
- †pāvōninus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of a peacock, or of peacocks' feathers. 2. Like a peacock, spotted (of wood, like birds-eye maple).
- pāvor**, *ōris. m.* 1. Fear, terror, alarm, consternation. 2. §Palpitation, quivering anxiety (even that of hope, joy, etc.).
- pax**, *pācia. f.* 1. Peace, tranquillity. 2. Grace, favour (of the Gods): *pax tuā dixerim*, by your leave let me say it, Cic. . . . *cum bonā pace ad Alpes incolentium ea loca Gallorum pervenit*, he arrived at the Alps with the willing sanction of the Gauls who inhabited that district, Liv.
- peccātum**, *i. n.*, and (rare) **peccatus**, *ūs. m.* A sin, an offence, a transgression.
- pecco**, *as. v. n.* 1. To do amiss, to err, to transgress, to be in fault, to offend (sometimes *c. acc.* of the error committed). 2. To fail, to break down; *pres. part. as subst. m.*, an offender.
- spēcōrōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Rich in cattle (of a country).
- pecten**, *īnis. m.* 1. A comb. 2. The reed of a weaver's loom. 3. §A rake. 4. §The plectrum or quill with which the lyre was struck: *dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas*, while we celebrate the sacred nones in elegiac verse, Ov. 5. A kind of shellfish.
- pecto**, *is, xui, um. v. a.* 1. To comb. 2. †To card wool. 3. †To beat.
- pectus**, *ōris. m.* 1. The breast, the breastbone. 2. The heart (as the seat of the feelings, of wishes, plans, of love, anger, etc.), the mind.
- pecu**, *pl. pecua, abl. pecūbus. n.* Cattle.
- pecuārius**, *a, um. adj.* Of cattle: *res pecuaria*, a stock of cattle, Cic. — *m. as subst.* 1. A grazier. 2. A farmer of the public pastures. — *§n. pl. as subst.*, heads of cattle.
- peculātor**, *ōris. m.* An embezzler, a speculator.
- peculātus**, *ūs. m.* Embezzlement, speculation.
- peculiāris**, *e. adj.* 1. Belonging especially to oneself, peculiar, special. 2. †Singular, peculiar, especial.
- peculiātus**, *a, um. part. fr. †peculio.* Having property, having money.
- pecūlium**, *i. n.* Property (prop. property in cattle), private property.
- pecūnia**, *se. f. [pecus.]* 1. Money. 2. Riches.
- pecūniārius**, *a, um. adj.* Of money, pecuniary: *res pecuniaria*, money, Cic.
- pecūniōsus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Having much money, rich. 2. †Bringing money, gainful (of a trade, etc.).
- pecus**, *ōris. n.* Cattle, a herd of cattle, a flock of sheep, §a flock (of animals of any kind, of swine, of seals, and even of drones; of the priestesses of Cybele, Cat.): *lanigerum pecus*, sheep, Ov.; *pecus magnæ parentis*, a lion sacred to Cybele, Ov.; *servum pecus*, a servile mob, Hor.
- pecus**, *ūdia. f. (m. also Eun.)* A single head of cattle of any kind, one of a herd or flock, an animal (esp. a sheep; used even of fishes): *istius impurissimæ pecudis sordes*, the vile conduct of that most profligate beast, Cic.
- pēdalis**, *e. adj.* Of the size of a foot, a foot long or broad, a foot in diameter, etc.
- pēdārius**, *i. m.* A senator who, by virtue of some office which he held, or had held, had a right to be present in the senate, and to speak, but had no vote (not having been entered on the roll of the senate by the censors).
- †pēdātus**, *ūs. m.* An attack upon the enemy, a charge.
- pēdes**, *līs. m.* 1. One who goes on foot, who walks. 2. A foot soldier. 3. The infantry: *omnes cives Romani equites peditesque*, all the Roman citizens of every denomination, Liv.
- pēdester**, *tris, tre. adj.* 1. On foot, going or standing on foot, pedestrian.

trian. 2. Of or belonging to the infantry : pedestres copiae, infantry,

Cic. 3. On land : pedestres navalesque pugnae, battles by land and sea,

Cic. 4. Prose, in prose, prosaic.

pēdētentim, adv. Step by step, slowly, gradually, cautiously.

pēdica, s. f. 1. A snare for the feet, a trap, a springe. 2. ‡A fetter.

pēdissequus, i. m., and pēdisēqua, s. One who follows on foot, a follower, an attendant ; f. a handmaid (lit. and metaph.).

pēditātus, ūs. m. Infantry, a body of foot soldiers.

pēdum, i. n. A shepherd's crook.

Pēgāsēus, a. um, ‡Pēgāsēius, a. um, and Pēgāsia, ūdis. adj. Of Pegasus, the winged horse who sprang from the blood of Medusa, and who, by the stamp of his foot, opened the fountain of Hippocrene : Pegasides undae, Hippocrene, Ov.—Pegasides, um. pl. f. as subst. The Muses: Pegasia Œnone, Œnone, a nymph of the fountains, Ov.; qui ejusmodi nuntios aut potius Pegasos habet, who has such messengers, or I may say winged couriers, Cic.

pegma, ātis. n. [πῆγμα.] 1. A wooden frame (esp. a bookcase). 2.

‡A piece of machinery in a theatre to raise the actors aloft.

pējōro, as. v. a. To swear falsely, to commit perjury : juris pejerati poena, punishment for perjury, Hor.

pējor, oris. comp. fr. malus, q. v.

pēlagus, i. n. (pl. pelage, only in Lucr.) [πέλαγος.] The sea. Virg. says of the river Timavus, it mare proruptum et pelago premit arva sonanti, it pours forth like a violent sea, and covers the land with its roaring flood.

spēlāmis, ūdis. f. A young tunny-fish.

Pēlasgus, a. um, and Pēlasgia, ādis, and Pēlasgia, ūdis. adj. Pelasgian, Greek : quercus Pelasgae, the oracular oaks at Dodona, Ov.

§Pēlethrōnius, a. um. adj. Thessalian.

Pēlides, s. m. The son of Peleus, king of part of Thessaly, i. e. Achilles.

Pēlignus, a. um. adj. Of the Peligni, a people of central Italy, to whom Ovid belonged : Pelignae anus, sorceresses (because the Pelignians and Marsians practised witchcraft), Hor.

Pēliācus, a. um, Pēlius, a. um, and f. Pēlias, ādos. adj. Of or from Pelion, a mountain in Thessaly : Peliaca trabs, the ship Argo, Prop.; Pelias hasta, the spear of Achilles, Ov.

Pellaeus, a. um. adj. 1. Of Pella, a city in Macedon where Alexander the Great was born. 2. §Egyptian.

§pellācia, s. f. Beguiling, allurements, seductive blandishment.

§pellax, acis. f. Deceitful, seductive, winning.

pellex, ūdis. f. 1. A concubine. 2. ‡A substitute.

pellicātus, ūs. m. Concubinage.

pellicio or perl., ūs, lexi, lectum. v. a. 1. To allure, entice, inveigle, decoy. 2. To conciliate, to gain over.

pellucula, s. f., dim. of pellis. A little skin, a skin : pelliculam curare, to take care of oneself, to be foppish, Hcr.; pelliculam veterem retinere, you preserve your old disposition, Pers.

†pellio, onis. m. A furrier.

pellis, ūs. f. 1. A skin, a hide (whether on the body or stripped off). 2. §Anything made of skin or leather (such as a shoe). 3. (In pl.) Tents (for soldiers): omni totius provinciae pecore compulso pellium nomine; having collected all the cattle of the whole province, on pretence of requiring their skins for tents (or, according to others, for shields), Cic. 4. ‡Parchment: ausus detrahare pellem nitidus quā quisque per ora cederet, daring to strip off the mask with which each person covered his face (lit. covered with which, as to his face, each person proceeded), Hor.; quoniam in propria non pelle quiessem, since I had not been content to rest in the condition which belonged to me, Hor.

pellitus, a. um. adj. Clothed in skins: pelliti testes, witnesses from Sardinia, where the inhabitants wore skins, Cic.; pellitae oves, sheep who are covered with skins to preserve their delicate wool, Hor.

- pello, is, pēpāli, pulsus. v. a.** 1. To beat, strike, knock. 2. To drive away, drive out, expel, banish. 3. To beat back, repel, defeat. 4. To strike (the feelings), to move, to affect.
- pellūceo, and perl., es, xi, no sup. v. a.** 1. To be transparent, pellucid. 2. To be visible, apparent, clear.
- pellucidus, and perl., a, um, and dim. §pellucidulus, a, um. adj.** 1. Transparent, pellucid. 2. Very bright, brilliant.
- §Pēlōpēus, a, um, §Pēlōpēs, a, um, and f. §Pēlōpēs, īdis. adj.** 1. Of Pelops, of the Peloponnesus. 2. Grecian. 3. Phrygian (Pelops being originally a native of Phrygia).
- pēlōris, īdis. f.** A shellfish, a large muscle.
- pelta, ae. f. [πέλτα.]** A light crescent-shaped shield.
- peltastes, ae. m.** A soldier armed with a pelta, a light-armed soldier.
- peltātus, a, um. adj.** Armed with a pelta.
- Pēlusiācus, a, um. adj.** Of Pelusium, a city at the eastern mouth of the Nile, Egyptian.
- †pelvis, is. f.** A basin.
- pēnārius, a, um. adj.** Of or for provisions.
- Pēnātes, ium. pl. m.** 1. Household Gods. 2. Home (even of bees).
- §pēnātiger, ēra, ērum. adj.** Carrying his household Gods.
- pendeo, es, pependi, no sup. v. a.** 1. To hang, to hang down, to be suspended. 2. To be balanced, poised, to hover. 3. To hang loose, to be flabby. 4. §To be unstable, affording no sure footing. 5. To hang about a place, to linger: *pendetque iterum narrantis ab ore*, and she clings to his words as he repeats his tale, Virg. 6. To be suspended, i. e. put a temporary stop to, to be interrupted. 7. To be in suspense, in perplexity, to be irresolute. 8. To hang, rest or depend upon (c. ex or in or de and abl., or [more rarely] c. abl.; c. hinc, Hor.): *nec amicum pendentem cornuere patitur*, and does not suffer his friend to fall, though in a position of danger, Cic.
- pendo, is, pependi and pendi, pensum. v. a.** 1. To weigh, to weigh out. 2. To pay. 3. To pay (a penalty), to suffer (punishment): *satis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse*, (crying out) that they had suffered enough for the rashness of one man, Liv. 4. To weigh (in the mind), to consider, to ponder on. 5. To esteem, to value, to regard (c. gen. of the value, *magni, parvi*, etc.).
- pendulus, a, um. adj.** 1. Hanging down, pendent. 2. In suspense. 3. †Overhanging.
- pēne. adv.** Almost, nearly; *superl. †penissime*, utterly, Plant.
- pēnes. prep. c. acc.** 1. In the possession of, in the power of. 2. With, in the company of: *penes te es*, are you in your sound senses? Hor.
- pēnētrābilis, e. adj.** 1. That can be pierced or penetrated. 2. Piercing, penetrating.
- pēnētrālis, e. adj.** 1. †penetrating, piercing. 2. Inward, interior, innermost, inmost.—*a. sing. and more usu. n. pl. as subst.*, the inner part (of a city, or a house), the inner chambers.
- pēnētro, as. v. a.** 1. †To place in, introduce into. 2. To enter, to penetrate, to pierce: *penetratque cavae vox omnis ad aures*, and every sound penetrated to (or reached) the hollow ears, Ov.; *nulla res magis penetrat in animos*, nothing sinks deeper into (or makes a deeper impression on) the mind, Cic.
- pēnīcillum, i. n., or -us, i. m.** A paintbrush, a pencil.
- †pēnīcūlus, i. m.** 1. A brush. 2. A sponge.
- pēnīnsula, ae. f.** A peninsula.
- pēnītus. adv., and §pēnīte (only once in Cat.).** 1. Inwardly, deeply, in or from the inmost depth. 2. Thoroughly, entirely, utterly: *penitus crudelior*, by far more cruel, Prop.
- penna, ae. f.** 1. A feather. 2. (In *pl.*) Wings. 3. §A winged arrow: *nunc pennā veras nunc datis ore notas*, you give true signs, some-

times by your flight, sometimes by your voice, *Ov.*; *felicitas edita pennis*, born with happy omens, *Prop.*

spennātus, a, um, and *spenniger*, āra, ārum *adj.* Feathered, winged.

spennipes, ōdis *adj. m. f.* With winged feet.

†*spennipōtens*, entis *adj.* Winged, able to fly.

pennula, a, f. *dim. of penna.* A little wing, a wing.

pensi, *gen. fr. pensus*, only in the phr. *pensi habere*, to regard, to consider important, to lay stress upon; *pensi esse*, to be regarded: *neque id quibus modis assequeretur quicquam pensi habebat*, nor did he in the least care by what means he gained that object, *Cic.*; *illis nec quid dicerent nec quid facerent quicquam illis pensi fuisse*, that they never cared the least what they did or said, *Liv.*

penalis, e *adj.* Hanging, hanging down, hanging up, suspended: *penalis uva*, dried grapes, *Hor.*

pensio, onis *f.* 1. A payment: *tertia pensio*, the death of a third husband (alluding to the restitution made of the dowry on the death of a woman's husband), *Cic.* 2. ‡Rent (of a house or land).

pensito, as *v. a.* 1. To pay. 2. To consider, to ponder, to meditate on.

penso, as *v. a.* 1. To weigh, to weigh out. 2. To counterbalance, to compensate, to make amends for: *stat nece maturā tenerum pensare pudorem*, I am determined by an early death to make atonement to my tender modesty, *Ov.* 3. To weigh in the mind, to consider, to ponder, to judge of.

pensum, i *n.* 1. A task (lit. the wool weighed out for a day's work). 2. An employment, a duty, an office: *castrensis pensa laboro*, I labour at making military garments, *Prop.*

pensus, a; um *part. fr. pendo*; used as *adj.* by *Plaut.* Esteemed, valued.—
See *pensi*.

†*pentēria*, idis *f.* [*πεντήρης*]. A ship with five banks of oars.

pēnūria, a, f. Want, need, scarcity.

pēnus, ūs and i *m. f.*; also *pēnus*, ōris *n.* Provisions, victuals.

pēplum, i *n.* [*πέπλον*]. The state robe of *Minerva*.

per, *prop. c. acc.* 1. Through, through the midst of, throughout (of place). 2. Through, throughout (of time), during. 3. Through, by means of, by reason of, by. 4. Through, on account of. 5. Under pretence of. 6. By (of swearing, etc.). 7. As far as concerns, far: *per tenebras et inscitiam ceterorum*, in the dark, and without the knowledge of the rest, *Tac.*; *per ludum*, in jest, *Cic.*; *per summum dedecus*, in the most disgraceful manner, *Cic.*; *homo per se cognitus*, a man of himself well known (since *ullā commendatione majorum*), *Cic.*; *satis per te tibi consilia*, you can by yourself take care of yourself, *Hor.*; *per duces, non per milites statuisse ne vincerent*, that it had been owing to the generals, not to the soldiers, that they did not conquer, *Liv.*; *per me ista pedibus trahantur*, for all I care those things may go to the dogs, *Cic.*; *per quam breviter*, very briefly, *Cic.*;

†*pēra*, a, f. [*πήρα*]. A wallet.

pērabsurdus, a, um *adj.* Very absurd.

pēraceommōdātus, a, um *adj.* Very convenient.

pēracor, cris, cre *adj.* Very sharp, very severe.

pēracorbus, a, um *adj.* Very bitter.

pēractio, ōnis *f.* Completion.

pēracūte, ade *adv.* 1. Very acutely. 2. Very keenly.

pēracūtus, a, um *adj.* 1. Very sharp, very piercing. 2. Very acute, very shrewd, with great penetration.

pēradōlescens, entis, and *pēradōlescentulus*, i *m.* A very young man.

pēraque, *adv.* Equally, quite equally.

pēragito, as *v. a.* To drive about very much, to harass.

pērago, ia, ēgi, actum *v. a.* 1. To do thoroughly, to accomplish, to complete, to finish, perform, do. 2. To go through, i. e. describe, relate, mention, to declare, to pronounce (an opinion). 3. §To pass (a time).

¶To thrust through, to pierce (*c. acc.* of the thing pierced, *abl.* of the son). 5. §To traverse, to pass over. 6. (Very rare) To drive

about, i. e. to harass: *uti . . . dona peregit*, when he had gone through, i. e. finished distributing the prizes, *Virg.*; *si reum perago*, if I prosecute the defendant to conviction, *Liv.*; *ille suam peragebat humum*, he tilled his own land, *Or.*

peragrātio, ōnis. f. A travelling through.

peragro, as. v. a. 1. To go through, to travel through, traverse. 2. (Metaph. with the mind, in a speech, etc.) To go over, to touch upon: *cujus res gestae omnes gentes terrâ marique peragrassent*, the fame of whose exploits had travelled through every nation on earth, *Cic.*

perāmans, tis. adj. Very loving, very affectionate.

perāmanter. adv. Very lovingly, very affectionately.

perambūlo, as. v. a. To walk through, go through, perambulate, traverse. 2. To run through, to penetrate (as cold): *recte neque crocum floresque perambulat Attæ fabula si dubitem*, if I were to doubt whether the play of *Atta* is well written (lit. treads the flowers with which the stage is strewn in a proper manner), *Hor.*

perāmanus, a, um. adj. Very pleasant.

perāmplus, a, um. adj. Very large.

peranguste. adv. Very narrowly.

perangustus, a, um. adj. Very narrow.

perantiquus, a, um. adj. Very ancient.

perappositus, a, um. adj. Very suitably, very apposite.

perarduus, a, um. adj. Very difficult.

perāro, as. v. a. To plough, to furrow (lit. and metaph.). 2. To write.

perattente. adv. Very attentively.

perattentus, a, um. adj. Very attentive.

perbacchor. aris. v. dep. To spend (time) in revelling.

perbeātus, a, um. adj. Very fortunate, very happy.

perbella. adv. Very neatly, very finely.

perbēne. adv. Very well, excellently.

perbēnigne. adv. Very kindly, very courteously.

perbibō, is, bibi, bibitum. v. a. 1. To drink up, to swallow. 2. To imbibes.

perbīto, as. v. a. 1. To go over. 2. To perish.

perblandus, a, um. adj. Very winning, conciliating, courteous.

perbōnus, a, um. adj. Very good.

perbrevis, e. adj. Very short, very brief.

perbreviter. adv. Very briefly, in a few words.

percalēfācio, is, feci, factum. v. a. To warm thoroughly.

percallesco, is, lui, no sup. v. a. To become thoroughly warm.

percallesco, is, lui, no sup. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To become thoroughly hardened, or callous. 2. (v. a.) To be well versed in, thoroughly acquainted with, to know completely.

percārus, a, um. adj. 1. Very costly. 2. Very dear, much loved.

percautus, a, um. adj. Very cautious.

percēlēbre, as. v. a. ; in pass. To be continually spoken of, continually repeated.

percelēr, ēris, ēre. adj. Very swift, very speedy.

percelērīter. adv. Very swiftly, very speedily.

percello, is, cūli, cūsum. v. a. 1. To strike, to smite, to beat, to strike down. 2. To ruin, destroy. 3. To strike (with any feeling, esp. fear, or awe, & even with love), to make a violent impression on, to dismay (in this sense esp. in *pass. part.*—*See percultus*).

percenseo, es, ui, sum. v. a. 1. To count over, to reckon up, to enumerate. 2. To survey, to examine. 3. To traverse, to travel over, or through.

perceptio, ōnis. f. 1. A gathering in, a collecting. 2. Perception, comprehension: *animi perceptiones, ideas, Cic.*

perceptus, a, um. part. fr. percipio, q. v. : percepta artis, rules of art. Cic.

percido, is, di, sum. v. a. [cardo.] To cut, to beat.

perceo, and **+cio**, *is, cīvi, cītum. v. a.* To excite, to stimulate.

percipio, *is, cōpi, ceptum. v. a.* 1. To take possession of, to take, to seize, to assume, to receive. 2. To gather in (crops, etc.). 3. To perceive, to feel. 4. To understand, to comprehend: Themistocles omnium civium nomina perceperat, Themistocles knew every citizen by name, Cic.; percipite quæ dicam, attend to what I say, Cic.; crebraque nunc querelæ, nunc minæ percipiebantur, and frequent expressions, sometimes of complaint, sometimes of menace, were heard from him, Liv.

percitus, *a, um. part. pass. of percio*; also as *adj.* Excitable.

+percolo, *as. v. a.* To strain, to filter.

+percolo, *is, ui, cultum. v. a.* 1. To adorn. 2. To honour greatly. 3. To finish.

percomis, *e.* Very courteous.

percommode, *adv.* Very conveniently, very seasonably.

percommodus, *a, um. adj.* Very convenient, very seasonable.

percontatio, *ōnis. f.* An asking of questions, a question, inquiry.

+percontator, *ōris. m.* One fond of asking questions, an inquisitive person.

percontor, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To ask a question, to ask, to inquire. 2. To interrogate (sometimes *c. dupl. acc.*, or *c. de* and *abl. rei*).

+percontumax, *ācis. adj.* Very obstinate.

percoquo, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* To heat thoroughly, to ripen: nigra viram percoctaque sæcla calore, a race of men black and tanned by the heat, Lucr.

percrebro, *is, brui, no sup. v. n.* To be generally known, be generally reported, or talked about, to prevail (as a report, etc.).

percrepe, *as, no sup. v. n.* To resound.

perculsus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. percello, q. v.* 1. Struck, (esp. struck with fear) terrified, amazed, disheartened, discouraged. 2. Ruined, undone: amore perculsus gravi, under the influence of violent love, Hor.

percupiscus, *a, um. adj.* Very fond of, greatly attached to (*c. gen.*).

percuro, *as. v. a.* To cure thoroughly.

percuriosus, *a, um. adj.* Very careful, very curious.

percurro, *is, ri, sum. v. a.* 1. To run through, or over, to pass through, to pass swiftly over or across, to traverse, to run, to hasten. 2. To run over (in speaking, etc.), to mention cursorily, to touch upon, to look over, give a brief glance at: agili percurrit pollice chordas, she touches the strings (of the lyre) with light finger, Ov.; (*pass. impera.*) si non ista brevitate percurritur, if it is not hurried over with that brevity, Cic.

percurratio, *ōnis. f.* A rapid travelling through.

percurso, *ōnis. f.* A running over or through, a rapid survey.

percurso, *as. v. n.* To run about in, to range through (*c. abl.*).

percussio, *ōnis. f.* A beating, (sometimes esp.) a beating of time (musical or rhythmical time).

percussor, *ōris. m.* A murderer, an assassin.

perussus, *ūs. m.* A beating, a striking.

percutio, *is, cussi, cussum. v. a.* 1. To strike (lit. and metaph.), to smite, to strike through, to pierce: quos securi percussurus esset, whom he intended to have executed, i. e. beheaded, Liv.; percussus calamitate, stricken down by misfortune, Cic. 2. To strike (with a feeling, esp. surprise), to make an impression on. 3. To deceive, to cheat (*rare*).

+perdelirus, *a, um. adj.* Very silly.

perdifficilis, *e. adj.* Very difficult.

perdifficiliter, *adv.* With great difficulty.

perdignus, *a, um. adj.* Very worthy (*c. abl.*).

perdiligens, *entis. adj.* Very diligent.

perdiligenter, *adv.* Very diligently, very carefully.

perdisco, *is, didici, no sup. v. a.* To learn thoroughly, to learn by heart.

perdiserte, *adv.* Very eloquently.

perdita, *adv.* 1. Desperately, excessively. 2. Profligately.

perditor, ōris. m. A destroyer, a ruiner.

perditus, a, um. part. pass. from perdo, q. v. ; also as adj. c. compar. etc.

1. Utterly ruined. 2. Abandoned, profligate : *perditus in quōdam, de-*
operately in love with some one, Prop.

perdis. adv. For a very long time.

perdiſturnus, a, um. adj. Lasting a very long time, very long, protracted.

perdivus, itis. adj. Very rich.

perdis, idis. m. f. A partridge.

perdo, is, didi, ditum. v. a. 1. To destroy, to ruin. 2. To squander,
to waste, to throw away uselessly. 3. To lose : *nomen perdidī, I have*
forgotten the name, Ter.

perdoceo, es, ui, etum. v. a. To teach thoroughly.

perdoctus, a, um. part. pass. of prec. ; as adj. Very learned.

perdoleo, es, and -esco, is, ui, itum. v. a. To grieve greatly, to be very
sorry.

perdomo, as, ui, itum. v. a. To train thoroughly, to subdue.

perduco, is, xi, etum. v. a. 1. To lead or bring (a person, etc.) through

(a place), to lead, to bring, to conduct : *putasne perducī poterit tam . . .*

prudica, think you that one so modest will be able to be led astray (to be
led to a lover) ? Hor. 2. To draw out, to protract : *M. Valerium Cor-*

vum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse (vitam or senectutem), we
have heard that Marcus Valerius Corvus protracted his life to the hun-

dredth year, Cic. 3. To bring over, to persuade, to induce : *eos ad se*

perduxerant, they had won them over to their side, Cæs. 4. § To be-
smear.

perductor, ōris. m. 1. A conductor. 2. A pimp, a pander.

perduellio, ōnis. f. Treason, high treason.

perduellia, is. m. A traitor, i. e. one guilty of high treason.

perduro, as. v. a. To last.

peredo, is, edi, esum. v. a. To eat up, devour, consume.

perēgre. adv. 1. Abroad. 2. From abroad. 3. To foreign parts.

perēgrinābundus, a, um. adj. Travelling about.

perēgrinatio, onis. f. A travelling about, being abroad, travel.

perēgrinator, ōris. m. A traveller.

perēgrinitas, atis. f. 1. ‡A being a foreigner. 2. Foreign manners
or habits. 3. ‡A foreign accent.

perēgrinor, aris. v. dep. 1. To travel abroad, to travel. 2. To live
abroad, to be a stranger : *vestras peregrinantur aures, are your ears abroad*
(so that you do not hear these reports) ? Cic.

perēgrinus, a, um. adj. That comes from foreign parts, foreign, strange, in
any way belonging to what is foreign : *peregrino labore fessi, weary of tra-*
velling abroad, Cat. ; tum peregrino terrore sopitum malum, at that time this
evil was quelled by the fear of foreign enemies, Liv. 2. Ignorant (as a
foreigner), inexperienced : *m. f. as subst., a foreigner, a stranger, an alien*
(sometimes esp. a foreign resident).

perēlégans, tis. adj. Very elegant, very neat.

perēlēganter. adv. Very elegantly, very neatly.

perēlōquens, tis. adj. Very eloquent.

peremnia, um. pl. n. [per amnes.] Auspices taken on crossing a river.

peremptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. perimo, q. v.

perendia. adv. On the day after to-morrow.

perendinus, a, um. adj. After to-morrow : *perendino die, on the next day*
but one, Cæs.

perennis, e. adj. [annus.] Lasting the whole year, everlasting, never end-
ing, perennial, perpetual.

perennitas, atis. f. Never-ending continuance, everlasting duration.

perenne, as. v. a. To last for ever, to be everlasting.

perero, is, ivi, usu. ii, itum. v. a. 1. To pass away, to disappear. 2.
To perish, to die. 3. To be undone, to be ruined : *percam male (a form*
of imprecation), may I be utterly undone, Hor. ; Paris fertur periisse La-

cena, Paris is reported to have been desperately in love with Helen, Prop.; (pass. only in gerundive) *persuendum erit ante lucernam*, you will die before evening, Juv.

përquîto, *as. a. a.* To ride through, to drive through or about (c. acc. or c. per and acc., or sine c.).

përro, *as. a. a.* To wander, ramble, or roam about or through, to traverse: *totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis*, she surveys him all over with her silent eyes, Virg.

përroditus, *a, um. adj.* Very learned.

përexigua, *adv.* In very small quantities, very sparingly.

përexigua, *a, um. adj.* Very little, very scanty, (of time) very short.

përexpeditus, *a, um. adj.* Very easy, very obvious.

perfocta, *adv.* Very wittily, very humorously.

perfoctus, *a, um. adj.* Very witty, very humorous.

perfacile, *adv.* 1. Very easily. 2. Very willingly.

perfacilia, *a. adj.* 1. Very easy. 2. Very courteous or affable.

perfamiliaris, *is*. A very intimate friend (c. gen. or dat.).

perfecta, *adv.* Perfectly, completely, thoroughly.

perfectio, *önis. f.* 1. Perfection, completeness. 2. Completion.

perfector, *öris. m.*; and *f. -trix, tris. is*. A finisher, one who completes, who renders complete: *perfector dicendi*, a perfect master of oratory, Cic.

perfectus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. perficio*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.* c. compar. etc. Perfect, complete, excellent.

perferena, *önis. part. of seq.*; also as *adj.* Patient under (c. gen.).

perfero, *fera, tñli, lätum. v. a. irr.* 1. To carry, to bring, to convey, to bear. 2. To bear, i. e. to support, endure. 3. To bear patiently,

submit, put up with: *legem pertulit*, he carried a law, Liv.; *sermone*

omnium perfertur ad me, I am informed by general conversation (that, etc.),

Cic.; *cum ad eum fama tanti exercitus perlata esset*, when the news of so

vast an army reached him, Liv.; *lapis . . . nec spatium euenit totum nec*

pertulit ictum, the stone did not go the whole distance, nor did it carry the

wound (as far as it was intended, i. e. did not reach the man it was aimed

at, so as to wound him), Virg.; *te reginæ ad limina perfer*, transport

yourself to (i. e. go to) the queen's threshold, Virg.; *pertulit intrepidas ad*

fata novissima vultus, she preserved an intrepid countenance to the end, Ov.

perficio, *is, feci, factum. v. a.* 1. To achieve, execute, perform, accomplish, finish, complete. 2. To make. 3. To bring to pass. 4. To per-

fect, to make perfect (lit. and as a teacher makes a pupil perfect).

perfidëlis, *a. adj.* Very faithful, very trustworthy.

perfidia, *is. f.* Perfidy, treachery.

perfidiosè, *adv.* Perfidiously, treacherously.

perfidiosus, *a, um. adj.* Perfidious, treacherous, of faithless disposition.

perfidus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Perfidious, treacherous, acting treacherously, faithless. 2. §Not to be trusted, unsafe (of a road): *perfidum ridens*

Venus, Venus smiling with a treacherous smile, Hor.

†*perfigo*, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* To pierce.

†*perfinio*, *is, ivi, itum. v. a.* To finish completely, to finish.

perflabilis, *a. adj.* That can be blown through.

perflagitiosus, *a, um. adj.* Very wicked, very infamous.

perflo, *as. v. a.* To blow through, over, or across.

†*perfluctuo*, *as. v. a.* To flow through, to pervade.

†*perfluo*, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* To flow over or through, to pervade.

perfodio, *is, fodi, fossam. v. a.* To dig through, to pierce.

perforo, *as. v. a.* 1. To bore through, to pierce. 2. To cut through:

cum rerum natura . . . duo lumina ab animo ad oculos perforata nos habere

voluisset, since nature had chosen us to have two channels of light con-

ducted from the mind to the eyes, Cic.

†*perfortiter*, *adv.* Very bravely.

†*perforator*, *öris. m.* A breaker through.

†*perfringo*, *is, ui, itum. v. a.* To roar along.

perfrōquens, entia. adj. Very crowded.

perfrice, as, ui, etum. v. a. 1. To rub all over, to rub. 2. To scratch:
quum es perfricanti, when you have rubbed your face hard (i. e. laid aside
all shame), Cic.

perfrigescere, is, xi, no sup. v. n. To be very cold.

perfrigidus, a, um. adj. Very cold.

perfringo, is, frēgi, fractum. v. a. 1. To break to pieces, to break (even
of breaking, i. e. routing, enemies). 2. To break through, force one's
way through. 3. To break, i. e. infringe, violate (orders, etc.). 4.
To break down (barriers, etc.): quod votis optāstis . . . perfringere dextrā,
what you have prayed to accomplish victoriously with your own right
hands, Virg.

perfruo, ōris, ctus sum. v. dep. 1. To enjoy thoroughly (c. abl.). 2.
§To perform.

perfrugio, is, frūgi, frūgitum. v. n. 1. To flee (to a place of refuge). 2.
To flee (as as a deserter), to desert.

perfrugium, i. n. A place of refuge, an asylum.

perfunctio, ōnis. f. A performing, a discharging (duty, labour, etc.).

perfunctus, a, um. part. fr. perfungor, q. v.

perfundo, is, fūdī, fūsum. v. a. 1. To pour over, to sprinkle over, to
soak (c. acc. of the thing sprinkled, abl. of the liquor, etc.): artus perfudit
sudor, sweat ran down his limbs, Virg.; ostro perfusse vestes, garments
dyed with purple, Virg.; perfusa papavera somno, poppies impregnated
with sleep (i. e. with soporific qualities), Virg. 2. To imbue, to fill, to
inspire (the mind with a feeling, etc.): mihi videris . . . velle nos iudicio per-
fundere, you seem to wish to annoy us with legal proceedings, Cic.

perfungor, ōris, functus sum. v. dep. 1. To fulfil, perform, discharge,
finish. 2. To endure, to go through, to come to the end of (c. abl.).
3. §To enjoy: vitā perfunctus, dead, Lucr.; se perfunctos jam esse arbi-
trantur, they think themselves now released from their duty, Cic.—*perf.*
part. once in pass. sense: memoriā perfuncti periculi, from a recollection of
the danger one has been in, Cic.

perfurō, is, no perf. v. n. To rage furiously.

perfusus, a, um. part. pass. fr. perfundo, q. v.

Pergāmenus, a, um. adj. Trojan: Pergamea vates, Cassandra, Prop.

pergaudeo, es, gāvīsus sum. v. n. To rejoice greatly, to be very glad.

pergo, is, perrexi, ctum. v. n. To go, to proceed, to continue (sometimes
c. acc. of the path in which): perge de Cæsare, go on and tell me about
Cæsar, Cic.

pergrandis, e. adj. Very great: pergrandis natu, very old, Liv.

pergrātus, a, um. adj. Very pleasing, very acceptable.

pergrāviter. adv. Very gravely, very seriously.

pergrāvia, e. adj. Very weighty, very important.

pergūla, ō. f. 1. A balcony, a gallery. 2. A lecture-room, a school.

perhibeo, es, ui, itum. v. a. 1. To bring forward, to produce, to supply,
2. To say, relate, mention, to give out, to tell (a tale). 3. To call, to
pronounce.

†perhīlum. i. n. Very little.

perhōnōrifice. adv. Very honourably, with great respect.

perhōnōrificus, a, um. adj. Very honourable.

perhorrascere, is, rui, no sup. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To tremble greatly,
to shake. 2. To dread exceedingly, to be greatly afraid of.

perhorridus, a, um. adj. Very horrible, dreadful.

perhūmāliter. adv. Very civilly, very courteously.

perhūmānus, a, um. adj. Very civil, courteous, or kind.

periclitatio, ōnis. f. A trial, a making an experiment.

periclitor, āris. v. dep. (perf. part. sometimes in pass. sense.). 1. To try,
prove, put to the test, make experiment of. 2. To put in danger, to en-
danger, to jeopardise, to risk. 3. To try, to make an attempt. 4.
To be in danger, to be endangered: quum quid aliud quam ingenii famā

- periclitarer, when what should I have at stake but my credit for ability?
 Liv.; non per obsequium sed praeliis et periclitando tuti sunt, they secure
 their safety, not by submission, but by war and enterprise, Tac.
- periculōse. *adv.* Dangerous, with danger, in a dangerous manner.
- periculōsus, a, um. *adj.* Dangerous, attended with danger, full of danger,
 perilous, hazardous.
- periculum, sync. lolum, i. n. 1. Trial, experiment. 2. Risk, danger,
 peril, hazard. 3. A trial, a suit at law. 4. A judicial sentence or
 record of a sentence. 5. An attempt at writing, i. e. an essay: ejusdem
 pecuniae periculum facere, to run the risk of incurring the same penalty,
 Tac.; pericula quae mihi uni intenduntur, dangers with which I alone am
 threatened, Cic.
- peridoneus, a, um. *adj.* Very suitable, very fit.
- perillustris, e. *adj.* Very celebrated, conspicuous, notorious.
- perimbēcillus, a, um. *adj.* Very weak, very feeble.
- perimo, is, ēmi, emptum. v. a. 1. To take away, to destroy, to put an
 end to, to extinguish. 2. To prevent. 3. §To kill, to slay: luna
 subito perempta est, the moon suddenly disappeared, Cic. (Poet.)
- perincommode. *adv.* Very inconveniently.
- perincommodus, a, um. *adj.* Very inconvenient, very troublesome.
- perinde. *adv.* 1. In the same manner, equally. 2. perinde atque or
 ac, p. ut, just as, exactly as. 3. perinde, si, p. quasi, just as if:
 perinde hoc valet . . . tanquam servum . . . aliquis consulem futurum dicat,
 is this the same as if any one were to say that a slave would be made
 consul? Liv. (so p. quam, Tac.); nec perinde dijudicari potest quid optimum
 factu fuerit quam pessimum fuisse quod factum est, nor can it be de-
 cided with equal ease what was best to be done, as that what was
 done was the worst thing possible, Tac.
- perindulgens, entis. *adj.* Very indulgent, very kind.
- perinfirmus, a, um. *adj.* Very weak, unimportant.
- peringēniōsus, a, um. *adj.* Very ingenious, very clever.
- periniquus, a, um. *adj.* Very unjust: periniquo patiebar animo, I was very
 indignant, Cic.
- perinsignis, e. *adj.* Very conspicuous.
- perinvisus, a, um. *adj.* Greatly hated, very odious.
- perinvitus, a, um. *adj.* Very unwilling.
- periōdus, i. f. A sentence, a period.
- Peripatētiōi, orum. pl. m. [περιπατέω.] Peripatetic philosophers.
- peripētasmāta, a, um. pl. n. [περιπέτασμα.] Curtains, hangings, carpets.
- perirātus, a, um. *adj.* Very angry.
- periscēlis, idis. f. [περὶ σκέλος.] An anklet, an ornament for the leg.
- peristrōma, ātis. n. [περὶ στρώνυμι.] A curtain, a carpet.
- perite. *adv.* Skilfully, cleverly, expertly.
- peritia, ae. f. Skill, practical knowledge, experience.
- †šperito, as. v. n. To perish.
- peritus, a, um. *adj.* Skilful, having practical knowledge in (c. gen., or c.
 abl., or c. prep. in and abl., or ad and acc.).
- perjucundo. *adv.* Very pleasantly, very agreeably.
- perjucundus, a, um. *adj.* Very pleasant, very agreeable.
- perjūrium, i. n. A false oath, perjury.
- perjūro, as. v. n. To swear falsely: perjuratores in mea damna Deos, the
 Gods falsely invoked, to my own injury, Ov.
- perjūrus, a, um. *adj.* Swearing or having sworn falsely, perjured.
- perlābor, ēris, lapsus sum. v. dep. 1. To glide through or over. 2.
 To go, to come, to reach (c. ad and acc.).
- perlætus, a, um. *adj.* Very glad, very joyful.
- perlāte. *adv.* Very widely, very extensively.
- perlāteo, es, ui, no sup. v. n. To lie concealed for a long time.
- perlātus, a, um. *part. pass. fr. perfero.* q. v.
- perlēgo, is, lēgi, lectum. v. a. 1. To examine, to survey. 2. To read

through : *censores senatum perlegerunt*, the Censors called over the roll of the Senate, Liv.

perleviter. adv. Very slightly, in a very trifling degree.

perlevia, e. adj. Very slight, trifling, unimportant.

perlibens, entis. adj. Very glad : *me perlibente*, to my great delight, Cic.

perlibenter. adv. Very willingly.

perliberaliter. adv. Very liberally, in a very gentlemanlike manner.

perlicia. — See *pellicio*.

perlitus, as. v. a. To sacrifice auspiciously, to perform (a sacrifice) auspiciously : *diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem*, the length of time before a favourable omen appeared had delayed the Dictator.

perlitus, a, um. part. pass. fr. †perlino. Polluted.

†perlonge. adv. Very far off, a long way off.

perlongus, a, um. adj. Very long.

perlucet, perlucidus, etc. See *pelluceo*, etc.

perlustus, a, um. adj. Very grievous.

perluo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. To wash, to bathe ; *pass.*, to bathe oneself, to bathe.

perlustro, as. v. a. 1. To wander or roam over or through, to traverse.

2. To survey, to examine.

permagnus, a, um. adj. Very great.

†permānenter. adv. By flowing through.

permāneo, es, si, sum. v. n. To remain, to continue, to last, to persevere.

permāno, as. v. n. To flow through, to penetrate, to reach (c. acc. or c. in and acc.).

permansio, onis. f. An abiding, a continuance, a persisting.

permārinus, a, um. adj. Of the sea, of those who travel by sea

permātūresco, is, rui, no sup. v. n. To become thoroughly ripe.

permēdiocris, e. adj. Very moderate.

perneo, as. v. a. 1. To go through, to penetrate, to pervade. 2. (c. in and acc.) To reach.

permētior, iris, mensus sum. v. dep. 1. To measure. 2. To travel over, to traverse : *secula permensus*, having lived through the ages . . . , Mart.

permētuens, tis. part. of permetno, ius. Fearing greatly.

perminutus, a, um. adj. Very little, very small.

permirus, a, um. adj. Very wonderful, admirable, or strange.

permisceo, es, ui, xtum. v. a. 1. To mingle, to mix. 2. To throw into confusion.

permissio, onis. f., and *permissus, ūs. m.* Permission, leave : *petere ut permissionem extra civium corpora fieri juberent*, to beg that they would allow them to surrender at discretion, with the exception of a provision that the persons of the citizens should be protected, Liv.

§permissum, i. n. Leave : *utor permissio*, I avail myself of the permission, Hor.

permitto, is, misi, missum. v. a. 1. To let go, to let loose. 2. §To let fly, to cast, to shoot. 3. To entrust, to commit (as a duty, a task, or a pledge).

4. To give up, to surrender (c. in and acc., or c. dat.). 5.

(The most usu. meaning) To permit, to allow, to concede : *qui eum vexandis prioris anni consulibus permissurum tribunatum credebant*, who thought that he would devote his tribuneship to harassing the consuls of the preceding year, Liv. ; *inimicitias . . . se patribus conscriptis dixit et temporibus reipublice permissurum*, he said that he would sacrifice his private enmities to the entreaties of the senate and the necessities of the state, Cic. ; *quot darentur permissum tribunis est*, how many should be given was left to the discretion of the tribunes, Liv. ; *Numitori Albanā permissā re*, the government of Alba being left in possession of Numitor, Liv.

permixte. adv. Confusedly, promiscuously.

permixtio, ōnis. f. A mixing, a mixture.

permōdestus, a, um. adj. Very modest.

permōdeste tulit. He was exceedingly grieved, Cic.

permolestus, a, um. *adj.* Very troublesome, very vexatious.

permotio, onis. *f.* 1. Emotion. 2. (In pl.) Passions.

permoveo, es, mōvi, mōtum. *v. a.* 1. To move, to agitate. 2. To influence, to excite, to prevail upon: dormientes, aut mente permoti, people asleep or in a trance, Cic.

permulceo, es, si, sum. *v. a.* 1. To touch gently, lightly, to stroke. 2. To soothe, to charm, to appease, to propitiate, to allay irritation.

permultum, and before compar. **permulto**. *adv.* Very much, very far.

permultus, a, um. *adj.* Very much, very many, very great.

permunio, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* To fortify completely, to finish fortifying.

permūtatio, ōnis. *f.* 1. Change, alteration. 2. Exchange, barter. 3. A receiving money by bills of, exchanging, negotiating a bill of exchange.

permuto, as. *v. a.* 1. To change, to alter. 2. To exchange, to barter.

3. To exchange money, to negotiate bills of exchange.

perna, se. *f.* A leg of pork, a ham, bacon.

pernecessarius, a, um. *adj.* Very necessary; *m. as subst.*, a most intimate friend.

pernego, as. *v. a.* To deny or refuse positively.

†perneo, es, nēvi, netum. *v. a.* To spin to an end, to finish.

perniciālis, e. *adj.* Pernicious, injurious, destructive.

perniciēs, ei. *f.* Injury, damage, mischief, destruction.

perniciōse. *adv.* Maliciously, perniciously, injuriously.

perniciōsus, a, um. *adj.* Pernicious, injurious, mischievous, destructive, ruinous.

perniciōtas, itis. *f.* Swiftmess, speed, rapidity.

perniciōter. *adv.* Swiftly, with rapidity, with agility.

†pernimis, a, um. *adj.* Too much, too great.

pernix, icis. *adj.* 1. Active, agile, quick, swift. 2. §Prompt, hasty.

pernōbillis, e. *adj.* Very famous, very well known.

pernocto, as. *v. a.* To stay all night long, to pass all night.

pernosco, is, nōvi, nōtum. *v. a.* 1. To examine thoroughly. 2. To know thoroughly.

†pernōtescit, *perf.* -nōtuit. It is generally known.

pernox, ctis. *adj.* Lasting all night: luna pernox, full moon, Liv., Ov.

pernūmero, as. *v. a.* To count up, to reckon.

pēro, onis. *m.* A boot made of undressed skins.

pērobscurus, a, um. *adj.* Very obscure.

pērōdiōsus, a, um. *adj.* Very odious, very troublesome.

pērofficiōse. *adv.* Very attentively, very obligingly.

†pērōleo, es, ui. *no sup.* To emit a strong smell.

†pērōnātus, a, um. *adj.* Wearing boots of undressed skins.

pēroportūne. *adv.* Very seasonably.

pēroportūnus, a, um. *adj.* Very seasonable, very convenient.

pēroptāto. *adv.* Very much to one's wish.

pērōpus. *indecl.* Very necessary.

pērorātiō, ōnis. *f.* The summing up of a speech, a peroration.

pēroratūsus, a, um. *part. of seq.*; also as *adj.* Very ornate, highly ornamented.

†perorno, as. To adorn greatly.

pēroro, as. *v. a.* 1. To sum up, to conclude a speech. 2. To bring to an end, to conclude.

†pēroscūlor, āris. *v. dep.* To kiss over and over again.

pērosus, a, um. *adj.* Hating, detesting.

perpāco, as. *v. a.* To render completely peaceful, to pacify, to subdue.

†perparce. *adv.* Very sparingly.

perparvus and **perparvulus**, a, um. *adj.* Very small, very little.

†perpastus, a, um. *adj.* Well fed.

perpauci and **perpauculi**, se, a. *pl. adj.* Very few.

perpaullum and **perpaullulum**, a, um. *n. adj.* A very little.

- perpauper**, *ēris*. *adj.* Very poor.
- perpello**, *is*, *pūli*, *pulsam*. *v. a.* To impel, induce, persuade, prevail on.
- perpendiculum**, *i*. *n.* A plummet, a plumb-line : *ad perpendiculum*, perpendicularly.
- perpendo**, *is*, *di*, *sum*. *v. a.* 1. To perpend, weigh, consider. 2. To estimate.
- perperam**. *adv.* Wrongly, incorrectly, falsely.
- perpressio**, *ōnis*. *f.* A suffering, an enduring.
- perpetior**, *ēris*, *passus sum*. *v. dep.* To suffer, endure, bear.
- perpetro**, *as*. *v. a.* To do, to execute, to accomplish, to achieve, to conclude (a peace, etc.) : *cujus jussu perpetratum ingenuitatis judicium erat*, by whose command the inquiry into their free birth had taken place, Tac.
- perpetuitas**, *atis*. *f.* Uninterrupted duration, unbroken continuance or succession, perpetuity : *in vitæ perpetuitate*, through the whole course of one's life, Cic. ; *non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiâ*, philosophers must be judged of not by single expressions, but by the whole tenor of their lives, and by their consistency, Cic. ; *perpetuitas sermonis*, an entire speech, Cic.
- perpetuo**. *adv.* For ever, perpetually.
- perpetuo**, *as*. *v. a.* To perpetuate, to cause to continue : *perpetuare verba*, to pronounce a number of words in one breath, Cic.
- perpetuus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. In an unbroken line, unbroken, uninterrupted, continuous. 2. Whole, entire. 3. Everlasting, perpetual. 4. Universal, general : *in perpetuum*, for ever, Cic.
- perpláceo**, *es*, *ni*, *litum*. *v. a.* To please exceedingly.
- perplexo**. *adv.* Perplexedly, confusedly, indistinctly, obscurely.
- perplexus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Entangled, intricate, obscure, ambiguous.
- †**perplicatus**, *a*, *um* (*in tmesi*, *per . . . plicatus*). *adj.* Entangled.
- †**perpluo**, *is*. *v. a.* and *n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To pour through, like rain. 2. (*v. n.*) To let the rain through.
- perpolio**, *is*, *ivi*, *litum*. *v. a.* To polish completely, to put the last finish to.
- perpolite**. *adv.* In a highly polished manner, exquisitely.
- perpolitio**, *ōnis*. *f.* A thorough polishing, giving a last finish.
- perpolitus**, *a*, *um*, *part. pass. fr.* *perpolio* ; *as*. *adj.* Very polished, highly accomplished, very refined.
- perpūlox**, *aris*. *v. dep.* To ravage, to pillage completely.
- perporto**, *as*. *v. a.* To carry all the way.
- perpotatio**, *ōnis*. *f.* A long drinking bout.
- perpoto**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To drink for a long time. 2. †To drink : *totos dies perpotabat*, he spent whole days in drinking, Cic.
- perprimo**, *is*, *pressi*, *pressum*. *v. a.* To press.
- perpropinquus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Very near.
- perpugnax**, *acis*. *adj.* Very pugnacious.
- †**perpulcher**, *chra*, *chrom*. *adj.* Very beautiful.
- perpurgo**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To cleanse thoroughly. 2. To clear up or explain fully.
- perpūllus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Very little.
- perquam**. *adv.* Very, extremely. — See *per*.
- perquiro**, *is*, *quisivi*, *litum*. *v. a.* 1. To search diligently for, to make diligent inquiry. 2. To examine carefully : *pass. as impers.*, careful inquiry is made.
- perquisite**. *adv.* With diligent curiosity, carefully.
- per raro**. *adv.* Very seldom.
- per rarus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Very rare, scarce, uncommon.
- perreconditus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Very abstruse or recondite.
- perrepto**, *is*, *psi*, *ptum*, and †*perrepto*, *as*. *v. a.* To crawl over or through.
- perridicule**. *adv.* Very ridiculously.
- perridiculus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Very ridiculous, very laughable.
- perrogo**, *as*. *v. a.* To ask in succession : *perrogari eo die sententiæ . . . non potuere*, the votes could not be all collected that day, Liv.

perrumpo, is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a. 1. To break through, to break down.
2. To break or burst through, i. e. force one's way through (c. acc. or c. per and acc.). 3. To break, violate (laws), overcome (danger, prejudice, etc.): *ne quo affectu perrumperetur*, that he might not be softened by any feeling (or appeal to his feelings), Tac.

Persa, æ. m. [Πέρσης.] A Persian.

persæpe. adv. Very often.

persalse. adv. Very wittily.

persalsus, a, um. adj. Very witty.

persālūtatio, ōnis. f. A general salutation.

persālūto, as. v. a. To salute a whole body, to salute generally.

†persancto. adv. Very religiously, very solemnly.

persāpientia, entis. adj. Very wise.

persāpienter. adv. Very wisely.

persacienter. adv. Very sensibly, very wisely.

perscindo, is, scīdi, scissum. v. a. To tear to pieces, to tear asunder.

perscītus, a, um (in tmesi, per scītus). adj. Very clever, very shrewd.

perscribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To write out, to write at full length.
2. To write down, to record. 3. To write an account of, to relate in writing, in a book or a letter. 4. To assign by a writing.

perscriptio, ōnis. f. 1. A writing down, a written entry or record.
2. A written assignment.

perscriptor, ōris. m. One who draws up in writing.

perscrūtor, āris. v. dep. To examine, to investigate, to search through.

persēco, as, ūi, -sectum. v. a. 1. To cut out, to extirpate. 2. To dissect (metaph.), i. e. examine into, to lay bare.

§†persector, āris. v. dep. To follow up, i. e. investigate closely.

persēcūtio, ōnis. f. A prosecution, an action at law.

persecutus. — See *persequor*.

persēdeo, ea, sēdi, sessum. v. a. To sit a long time, to stay long. — See *persido*.

persegnia, e. adj. Very slow, very lazily conducted.

Persēia, a, um, and f. Persēis, ūdis. adj. Of Persa, the mother of Circe and grandmother of Hecate: *Persēides herbæ*, magic herbs, Ov.

†Persēnesco, is, nui, no sup. v. a. To grow old.

persentio, is, ūi, sum, and †persentisco, is. v. a. 1. To perceive plainly.
2. To feel deeply.

§Persēphōne, ea. [Περσεφόνη.] 1. Proserpine. 2. Death.

persequens, entis. part. fr. seq., but also as adj., c. superl. Eager to pursue (c. gen.)

Persequor, ōris, -sēcūtus sum. v. dep. 1. To follow perseveringly, to follow, to pursue, to come after. 2. To go through (a place) in pursuing.
3. To come up with, to overtake. 4. To pursue (an object), to seek to obtain, to aim at. 5. To claim, to assert, to seek to establish (a right).
6. To be a follower of (a sect), to follow as a leader, to imitate. 7. To prosecute (a person or a course), to take vengeance for, to seek to avenge (a person's death, etc.): *sese bello civitatem persecuturum demonstrat*, he declares that he will attack the state, Cæs. 8. To follow up, i. e. execute (an order, etc.), to carry out (an undertaking, etc.). 9. To go through (in speaking or writing, to detail, describe, explain, discuss thoroughly).

persēvērans, antis. part. fr. persevero; also as adj., c. compar. etc. Persevering.

persēvēranter. adv. Perseveringly.

persēverantia, æ. f. Perseverance, steadfastness.

persēvēro, as. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To persevere, to persist, to continue steadfast. 2. To carry out perseveringly, to accomplish. 3. (v. a.) To affirm pertinaciously.

†persēvērus, a, um. adj. Very severe, very strict.

Persūsus, a, um, and Persūs, ūdis. adj. 1. Persian. 2. Luxurious,

- like that of a Persian ; *n. pl. as subst.*, the history of Persia, Cic. ; *n. sing. as subst.*, a peach, Mart.
- persido**, *is, sēdi, sessum. v. n.* To settle down, to sink into, penetrate to (*c. ad and acc.*).
- persigno**, *as, v. a.* To set a seal on, to seal, to mark.
- persimilis**, *e. adj.* Very like.
- persimplex**, *icis. adj.* Very simple.
- persisto**, *is, stīti, no sup. v. n.* To continue in, to persist in (*c. in and abl.*).
- persolvo**, *is vi, sōlūtum. v. a.* 1. To pay, to render (what is due to another, as honour, thanks, etc.). 2. To suffer (punishment). 3. To fulfil, to perform (a promise, a vow, etc.). 4. To solve, to explain. 5. (Once in *pass.*) To be inflicted (of punishment) : *cum sese pecuniam a discipulis suis diceret persoluturum*, when he said that he would pay the money by bills upon his pupils, Cic.
- persōna**, *ae. f.* 1. A mask. 2. †A character in a play. 3. The part or character which a person sustains in the world. 4. A person.
- persōnātus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Wearing a mask : *personatus pater*, an old man in a play (Demea, in the *Adelphi* of Terence), Hor. 2. A putting on an assumed character. 3. ‡Fictitious.
- persōno**, *as, ui, itum. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To resound, to sound. 2. (*v. a.*) To make to resound, to fill with sounds. 3. To cry out loudly. 4. §To play on an instrument (*c. abl.*).
- perspectus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. perspicio* ; also as *adj. c. compar.*, etc. Thoroughly known.
- perspergo**, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To besprinkle.
- perspicacitas**, *atis. f.* Perspicacity, sharp-sightedness, shrewdness.
- perspicax**, *icis. adj.* Sharp-sighted, penetrating, shrewd.
- perspicientia**, *ae. f.* A full perception or knowledge.
- perspicio**, *is, spexi, spectrum. v. a.* 1. To see through, to look through, to see into. 2. To look at, to inspect, to examine, to read (a letter). 3. To arrive at a thorough knowledge or understanding of, to know thoroughly, to ascertain completely : *ea vos conjecturā perspicitis*, you can form a guess at those things, Cic.
- perspicue**, *adv.* 1. Plainly, clearly. 2. Evidently, manifestly.
- perspicuus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Clear, transparent. 2. Evident, manifest.
- persterno**, *is, strāvi, stratum. v. a.* To lay down, to pave.
- perstimulo**, *as, v. a.* To excite, to stimulate greatly.
- persto**, *as, stīti, stātum. v. n.* 1. To continue standing, to stand still. 2. To remain steady, unmoved, unchanged, to last, to endure. 3. To be steadfast, to persevere, to persist, to continue.
- perstrēne**, *adv.* Very vigorously.
- perstrēpo**, *is, ui, itum. v. n.* To make a great noise.
- perstringo**, *is, inxi, ictum. v. a.* 1. To bind : *horror ingens spectantes perstringit*, a mighty dread keeps the spectators immovable, Liv. 2. §To graze. 3. To reprove slightly, to blame, to rebuke, to censure. 4. To touch lightly upon, i. e. mention slightly, cursorily. 5. To blunt, (lit. and metaph. of any sense) : *minaci murmure cornuum perstringis aures*, you deafen my ears with the threatening roar of trumpets, Hor.
- perstudiōse**, *adv.* Very eagerly, very attentively.
- perstudiosus**, *a, um. adj.* Very fond (*c. gen.*).
- persuadeo**, *es, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To prove, to persuade or convince (a person of a thing, *c. acc. rei, dat. pers.*). 2. To persuade (a person to do a thing, *c. dat. pers., ut and subj., or subj., or more rarely c. infin.*) : *quorum si utrumvis persuasissem*, and if I had been able to persuade him to adopt either of these measures, Cic. ; *pass. impers.*, *his persuaderi ut morarentur non poterat*, they could not be persuaded to remain, Cæs.—See *persuasus*.
- persuasio**, *ōnis. f.* Persuasion, conviction.
- persuasus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. persuadeo* ; also as *adj. c. compar.*, etc.

1. Taken as proved, believed for certain: *quod mihi persuasissimum est*, a matter of which I feel most perfectly assured, Cic. 2. Persuaded, convinced.
- persuasus**, *ūs. m.* Persuasion.
- persubtilis**, *a.* 1. Very subtle, of very fine texture. 2. Very ingenious.
- persulto**, *as. v. n.* 1. To leap or dance about, to move lightly about, in, or over. 2. To range over (for the purpose of ravaging) (*c. abl. or c. acc.*).
- pertædet**, **pertæsum est**, *v. impera.* To be weary of (*c. gen.*).
- pertæsus**, *a, um. part. fr. prec.* Weary of (*c. gen. or c. acc.*).
- pertendo**, *is, di, sum. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To carry out (a business), to accomplish. 2. (*v. n.*) To proceed, to march on. 2. To persist, to persevere.
- pertento**, *as. v. a.* 1. To prove, to try, to test. 2. To consider thoroughly, to ponder on in all its parts. 3. §To penetrate wholly (as feelings penetrate the heart), to pervade, to affect deeply.
- pertēnuis**, *e. adj.* Very slight.
- pertērobro**, *as. v. a.* To bore through.
- pertergeo**, *es, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To wipe, to wipe clean. 2. †To touch gently.
- perterrēfacio**, *is, feci, factum. v. a.* To frighten thoroughly.
- perterreo**, *es, ui, itum. n. a.* To frighten thoroughly: *perterritus a tuis ædibus*, driven by fear from your house, Cic.
- †§**perterrēscopus**, *a, um. adj.* Rattling terribly.
- pertexo**, *is, ui, xtum. v. a.* To weave to an end, finish, perform completely.
- pertica**, *m. f.* 1. A long pole. 2. A rod for measuring land.
- pertimesco**, *is, mui, no sup. v. a.* To fear greatly, to fear.
- pertinācia**, *m. f.* 1. Perseverance, constancy. 2. Pertinacity, obstinacy.
- pertināciter**, *adv.* Tenaciously, perseveringly, obstinately.
- pertinax**, *ācis. adj.* 1. §Holding fast. 2. Firm, resolute, unyielding. 3. Pertinacious, obstinate.
- pertineo**, *es, ui, no sup. v. n.* 1. To reach, to extend (*c. ad or in, or per and acc.*). 2. To belong to, relate to, attach to, to concern, to affect (*c. ad and acc.*): *si quid hoc ad rem pertinet*, if this has anything to do with the matter, Cic.; *nihil ad Sulpiciorum familiam pertinuit*, he was not at all related to the family of the Sulpicii, Tac.; *summa illuc pertinet, ut sciatis*, the object of the whole of this explanation is that you may know, Cic.; *ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat*, whom suspicion of the crime may affect, Cic.
- pertingo**, *is, tigi. v. a.* To extend, to reach.
- †§**pertolēro**, *as. v. a.* To bear, to endure.
- †§**pertorqueo**, *es, si, tum. v. a.* To twist, to distort.
- pertractatio**, *ōnis. f.* A handling, meddling with, occupying oneself about.
- pertracto**, *as. v. a.* 1. To touch, to handle, to feel. 2. To handle, i. e. discuss, treat of, speak of, investigate, study.
- pertrahē**, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* To drag, to draw, to draw on, to entice.
- pertristis**, *e. adj.* 1. Very sad. 2. Very morose.
- pertūmultuōse**, *adv.* In a very tumultuous manner.
- pertundo**, *is, tūdi, tusum. v. a.* To beat or thrust through: *pertusa campita*, beaten paths, Pers.; *pertusum congesta quasi in vas*, like things poured into a vessel with a hole in the bottom (which is a waste of labour), Lucr.
- perturbāte**, *adv.* In a confused or disorderly manner.
- perturbatio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A confusion, disorder: *perturbatio cœli*, unsettled weather, Cic. 2. Mental agitation. 3. An emotion, a passion.
- perturbātrix**, *icis. f.* One who disturbs, who throws into disorder.
- perturbātus**, *a, um. part. fr. seq., also as adj. c. compar., etc.* Agitated.

- perturbo, as, a. a.** 1. To disturb, to throw into confusion or disorder.
2. To discompose, disquiet, agitate, confound.
- perturpis, e. adj.** Very shameful.
- pérungo, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** To anoint all over, to anoint.
- pérurbāna, a, um. adj.** 1. Very refined, very witty. 2. Over polite.
- pérura, is, nasi, ustum. v. a.** 1. To burn, to scorch, to singe. 2. To ravage with fire. 3. To nip with cold, to frostbite. 4. To gall.
5. To inflame (with a desire of anything, rare).
- pértília, e. adj.** Very useful.
- pervādo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To go, pass, or spread over or through, to pervade, to penetrate. 2. (a. ad or in and acc.) To go to, to arrive at, to reach. 3. To surmount, to overcome (difficulties), (rare).
- pervāgātus, a, um. part. perf. of seq.; also as adj. c. compar. etc.** Wide spread, generally known or believed, general.
- pervāgor, āria. v. dep.** 1. To roam about, wander over, rove over. 2. To spread through or among (as a report, an opinion, etc.), to pervade, to penetrate. 3. To be widely spread (as an opinion, etc.).
- pervāgus, a, um. adj.** Wandering, roaming.
- †pervāleo, es, ui. v. n.** To be very strong.
- pervāria. adv.** Very variously.
- pervasto, as. v. a.** To ravage extensively, to lay waste.
- pervaho, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To carry all the way. 2. (In pass.) To be conveyed over, i. e. to traverse, to cross. 3. (In pass. a. ad and acc., or c. acc. of the name of a town) To arrive at, to reach, to go to.
- pervello, is, velli, vulsum. v. a.** 1. To pull. 2. To twitch, to pinch (as pain, misfortune, etc.). 3. To pull to pieces; (metaph.) i. e. to disparage.
- pervēnio, is, veni, ventum. v. n. (e. in or ad and acc., or c. acc. of the name of a town).** 1. To come to, come into, arrive at, reach, attain to: ad summam desperationem nostri perveniunt, our men fall into the utmost despair, Cæs.; in senatum pervenire, to arrive at the dignity of a senator, Cic.; si in tua scripta pervenero, if I can find a place in your writings, Cic.
- pervēnio, onis. f.** A perverting, wresting, distorting.
- pervēsa. adv.** In a perverse manner, wrongly, improperly.
- pervēritas, ātia. f.** Perversity, perverseness.
- pervērus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seq.; used also as adj., c. compar., etc.** Perverse, wrong, evil. 2. Unfavourable, unfriendly: Deūm perverso numine, the favour of the Gods being alienated from them, Virg.; perversis rupibus, over rugged crags, Liv.; erat perversissimis oculis, he squinted exceedingly, Cic.
- perverto, is, ti, sum. v. a.** 1. To overturn, to upset, to throw down. 2. To subvert, to destroy, to put an end to, to put down.
- pervespēri. adv.** Very late in the evening.
- pervestigatio, ōnis. f.** A thorough investigation.
- pervestigo, as. v. a.** 1. To search out, to trace out. 2. To examine, to investigate.
- pervetus āria, and pervētustus, a, um. adj.** Very old, very ancient.
- perviciācia, ōis. f.** 1. Stubbornness, obstinacy. 2. Firmness, resolution.
- perviciācter. adv.** Obstinate, resolutely.
- pervicax, acia. adj.** 1. Stubborn, obstinate, headstrong. 2. Stedfast, resolute.
- pervideo, es, vidi, visum. v. a.** 1. To look at, to look upon, to see. 2. To perceive, to be aware of. 3. To consider, to examine.
- †pervigee, es, ui, no sup. v. n.** To flourish to the last.
- pervigil. ūia. adj.** Watchful, wakeful, wakeful all night.
- pervigiliatio, ōnis. f.** A watching all night, on the eve of a holiday.
- pervigilium, i. n.** The vigil of a holiday.
- pervigilo, as. v. a.** To watch all night, to be awake all night: in multo

nox est pervigilata mero, the night was passed in sitting up and deep drinking, Ov.

pervilla, *a. adj.* Very cheap.

pervinco, *is, vici, victum. v. a.* 1. To conquer completely, to gain a complete victory: 2. To outdo, to surpass. 3. To carry one's point, maintain one's opinion. 4. To prevail upon: *illam non verbera . . .*

pervicere quin objecta denegaret, stripes could not subdue her constancy so as to prevent her from denying what was imputed to her, Tac.; *pervicerunt remis ut tenerent terram*, by means of their oars they succeeded in reaching land, Liv.

pervius, *a, um. adj.* 1. That has a passage through, passable, penetrable, pervious. 2. Accessible: *pervius usus tectorum inter se*, a thoroughfare between the houses, or different parts of the palace, Virg.; *hostes saltus pervios ceperant*, the enemy had occupied all the defiles which afforded any road, Liv.; *unde maxime pervius anis*, on which side the river was most fordable, Tac.; *a. as subst.*, a passage, a road, a thoroughfare, Tac.

pervölito, *as. v. a.* To fly through, to penetrate.

pervolo, *as. v. a.* 1. To fly through, to fly about, to fly. 2. To pass rapidly through, to travel over.

pervolo, *vis, volui*, no sup. *v. a.* (3rd sing., *pervolit*, Lucr.). To desire greatly.

pervölito, *as. v. a.* To turn over, to read.

pervolvo, *is, vi, völütum. v. a.* 1. To roll over. 2. To turn over, to read. 3. (In pass.) To be engaged, occupied.

pervulgatus, *a, um. pass. part. fr. seq.*; used also as *adj. c. compar.*, etc. Very usual, very common, generally known.

pervulgo, *as. v. a.* 1. To publish, to make generally known, to spread abroad, to render common. 2. †§To frequent, to visit often.

pes, pedis. m. 1. A foot (of every kind, in every sense, of an animal, of a table, of a verse, a measure of length, etc.). 2. A rope attached to a sail in order to set it to the wind: *una omnes fecere pedem*, they all hauled their wind at the same time, Virg.; *peds labitur aequo*, she goes on with a fair wind, Ov.; *pedibus merere*, to serve as a foot soldier, Liv.; *ad pedes descendere*, to dismount (of cavalry), Liv.; *ad pedes pugna ierat*, it had become a fight on foot, Liv.; *ut gladii prope collato pede gereretur res*, so that the battle was fought with swords almost foot to foot, Liv.; *cum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat*, when the journey into Spain is generally performed by land, Cic.; *pedibus ire in sententiam*, to divide or vote in the senate in favour of such and such an opinion, Liv.; *ferre pedem Fauni*, come hither ye Fauna, Virg.; *pedem porta non extulit*, he never set foot outside the gate, Cic.; *cum profugum possis ipse referre pedem*, when you yourself who have deserted me might return, Ov.; *revocat pedem*, he draws back, Virg.; *omnia sub pedibus verti . . . videbunt*, they will see everything in his power, Virg.; *votisque malignum opponit nostris . . . pedem*, and she opposes a spiteful resistance to our prayers, Ov.; *extremum seu trahat ille pedem*, or whether it drags on its last foot lamely, limps with its last foot (of a scazon iambic verse), Ov.; *per me ista pedibus trahantur*, for all I care those things may go to the dogs, Cic.; *felici pede, pede secundo, pede fausto*, with propitious omen, Ov., Virg., Hor.; *transilire ante pedes posita*, to pass over things which are under one's eyes, Cic.; *crepante lympa desilit pede*, the water leaps down with babbling course, Hor.; *metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est*, it is fitting that every one should measure himself by his own standard and measure, Hor.

pessime, pessimus. — See *malus*.

†*pessillum*, *i. n.* A bolt.

pessum. adv. Down to the ground, to the bottom. — *pessum ire.* To be ruined, undone, Tac.; *pessum dare*, to destroy, to ruin, to undo; as one word: *animus ad inertiam pessumdatus est*, the mind has been sunk in indolence, Sall.; *multae per mare pessum subedere urbes*, many cities have been swallowed up in the sea, Lucr.

- pestifère, adv.** Balefully, mischievously.
- pestifer, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Bringing pestilence, unwholesome, mischievous, noxious, destructive, ruinous.
- pestilens, entis. adj.** 1. Bringing pestilence, pestilential, unwholesome, unhealthy. 2. Mischievous, noxious, pernicious.
- pestilentia, ō. f.** 1. Pestilence; (metaph.) a pest, a plague. 2. An unwholesome air, unhealthy situation.
- †pestilētia, atis. f.** Pestilence.
- pestis, is. f.** 1. A contagious disease, a pestilence, a plague. 2. (Metaph.) A pest, a plague, an odious thing. 3. (Metaph.) An evil, a disaster, a curse, a bane, (esp. of a wicked person). 4. Destruction, ruin: *pestis textilis*, a poisoned robe, Cic.
- pētāsātus, a, um. adj.** Wearing a travelling cap (i. e. ready for a journey).
- †pētāso, ōnis. m., and †pētāsunoŭlus, i. m.** A leg of pork, or bacon.
- †pētaurum, i. n.** A machine to raise tumblers and dancers on the stage.
- pētesso, is, no perf. v. a.** To desire earnestly, to seek for energetically.
- pētīto, onia. f.** 1. An attack, a blow aimed. 2. An attack in words. 3. A striving for an office, a being a candidate. 4. A claim, a right to claim, or to bring an action in support of a claim.
- pētitor, oris. m.** 1. A candidate. 2. A claimant, the plaintiff in a suit.
- pētītūrio, is. v. n.** To wish to become a candidate.
- †pētītus, ūs. m.** A seeking.
- pēto, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** 1. To direct one's course towards, to go towards, to seek. 2. To aim at, to thrust at, to shoot at, to throw at (c. *abl.* of the weapon, etc.). 3. To attack, to assail. 4. To demand, to require. 5. To ask, to entreat, to beseech, to solicit (c. *acc.*, more usu. c. *ab* and *abl. pers.*). 6. To claim formally, to bring an action to recover. 7. To seek to obtain, to strive for. 8. To go to fetch, to fetch, to draw forth, to produce, to bring forward: *petere alium cursum*, to take another route, Cic.
- pētorrītum, i. n.** A fourwheeled open carriage of Gallic origin.
- pētūlans, tis. adj.** 1. Forward, saucy, impudent, wanton. 2. *Las* civious.
- pētūlanter. adv.** Petulantly, saucily, impudently.
- pētūlantia, ō. f.** 1. Petulance, impudence. 2. Wantonness, licentiousness.
- pētulous, a, um. adj.** Apt to butt with the horns, frisky.
- †pexātus, a, um. adj.** Clad in a cloak with the nap on it, i. e. new.
- pexus, a, um. pass. part. fr. pecto, q. v.** Combed: *pexa tunica*, a tunic with the nap on it, i. e. new, Hor.
- Phæaciūs, a, um. adj.** Of Phæacia, i. e. Corcyra: *pinguis ut inde domum possim Phæaxque reverti*, that I may be able to return home from thence plump and in good case like a Phæacian (referring to the luxury of Alcinoüs in the *Odyssey*). Hor.
- Phæōntiādes, um. pl. f.** The sisters of Phaeton, turned into poplars.
- phālangæ, arum. pl. f.** Wooden rollers for the purpose of moving ships and military engines.
- phālangitæ, ōrum. pl. m.** Soldiers belonging to the phalanx.
- phālanx, gis. f. (φάλαγξ).** A phalanx, a band of soldiers, an army, a solid column of troops.
- phālēræ, arum. pl. f.** 1. An ornament for the breast, worn as a military decoration. 2. Trappings for the head and breast of horses.
- phālērātus, a, um. adj.** Adorned with phaleræ: *phalerata dicta*, fine speeches, Ter.
- phārētra, ō. f.** A quiver.
- phārētrātus, a, um. adj.** Carrying a quiver, as an archer: *pharetratus puer*, Cupid, Ov.; *pharetrata virgo*, Diana, Ov.
- Phārius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Pharos, an island near Alexandria, on which

Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse. 2. Egyptian. *Pharis juvenca*, Io, Ov.; *Pharis turba*, the priests of Isis, Tib.; *Pharius piscis*, the crocodile, Ov.

pharmācōpōla, *m. m.* [φαρμακωπόλα.] A medicine vender, a quack doctor.

phāsēlus, *i. m. f.* 1. A kidney bean. 2. A small vessel shaped like a bean, a galley made of wickerwork, and sometimes of baked and painted clay.

Phāsīacus, *a, um*, and *f.* *Phāsias*, *adis*, and *Phasia*, *idis*. *adj.* Of the Phasis, the chief river in Colchia, Colchian: *Phasia*, the Phasian woman, *i. e.* Medea, Ov.

†*Phasma*, *ētis. n.* The name of a play of Menander, and of a poem by a farce-writer named Catullus.

Phēreus, *a, um*. *adj.* Of Phere, a city in Thessaly, of which Admetus was king.

Phērētīdes, *m. m.* Admetus, son of Phere.

†*phēla*, *m. f.* [φῆλα.] A shallow drinking vessel, a snifter.

Philitia, *orum. pl. n.* [φιλιτία.] The public meals of the Lacedaemonians.

philōlōgia, *m. f.* [φιλέω λόγος.] Love of learning and literature.

philōlōgus, *i. m.* A lover of learning and literature, a learned man.

Philomēla, *m. f.* 1. The daughter of Pandion, and sister of Proteus. 2. The nightingale.

philōsōphia, *m. f.* Philosophy.

philōsōphor, *āris. v. dep.* To study philosophy, to philosophize.

philosophus, *i. m.* [φιλόσοφος.] A philosopher.

§*philtrum*, *i. n.* [φίλτρον.] A love potion, a philtre.

phillyra, *m. f.* The linden tree.

Philyreus, *a, um*. Of Philyra, a daughter of Oceanus and mother of Chiron, who is called by Ovid *Philyreus heros* and *Phillyrides*.

phimus, *i. m.* A dicebox.

Phlēgēthontis, *idis. adj. f.* Of Phlegethon, a fiery river in Hell.

phoca, *m. f.* [φώκη.] A seal.

Phōceus, *a, um*, and *Phōcaicus*, *a, um*. *adj.* Of Phocæa, a town in Asia Minor, the inhabitants of which fled to escape the tyranny of the Persian satrap, and founded Massilia, now Marseilles.

§*Phœbe*, *es. f.* [φοίβη.] The moon.

Phœbēus, *a, um*, and *Phœbēus*, *a, um*. *adj.* 1. Of Phœbus, of Apollo.

2. Of the sun. 3. Of Æsculapius, son of Phœbus: *Phœbea virgo*, Daphne, Ov.

§*Phœbīgēna*, *m. m.* The son of Phœbus Æsculapius.

†*Phœnicopterus*, *i. m.* The flamingo.

phœnix, *icis. m.* The bird phoenix.

†*phrēnēsis*, *is. f.* [φρένησις.] Frenzy, insanity.

phrēnēticus, *a, um*. *adj.* In a frenzy, frantic, mad.

Phrixus, *a, um*. *adj.* Of Phrixus, brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on the ram with a golden fleece: *Phrixus vellus*, the golden fleece, Ov.; *Phrixus stagna sororis*, the Hellespont, Ov.

Phrygius, *a, um*. *adj.* Phrygia: *Phr. vates*, Helenus, Ov.; *Phr. pastor*, Paris, Ov.; *Phr. tyrannus*, Æneas, Virg.; *Laomedon*, Ov.; *Phrygis mater*, the Goddess Cybele, Ov.; *Phrygi leones*, lions sacred to Cybele, as drawing her chariot, Virg.; *Phrygis vestes*, embroidered garments, Virg.

Phthius, *a, um*. *adj.* Of Phthia, a city in Thessaly, where Achilles was born.

Phylæides, *m. m.* Protésilus, born at Phylæe in Thessaly.

phylarchus, *i. m.* [φύλαρχος.] The chief of a tribe.

phýsica, *m.*, and *phýsice*, *es. f.* [φυσική.] Natural sciences.

phýsice, *adv.* Like a natural philosopher, physically.

phýsicus, *a, um*. *adj.* Of or belonging to, or versed in natural sciences; *m.* as *valer.*, a natural philosopher, a naturalist.

phýsiognōmon, *ōnis. m.* [φύσις γνῶσις.] A physiognomist.

physiologia, *m. f.* Natural philosophy, physiology.

- piabile**, *a. adj.* That may be expiated or atoned for: *piabile fulmen est*, the evil threatened by the thunderbolt may be averted, *Ov.*
- piaculū**, *a. adj.* Expiatory; *a. pl. as subst.*, a sacrifice of atonement.
- piaculum**, *i. n.* 1. An atoning sacrifice, a sin offering, a victim. 2. A remedy. 3. A punishment. 4. An offence requiring atonement.
- piamen**, *inis. n.* An atonement.
- pica**, *so. f.* A magpie.
- pickria**, *so. f.* A place where pitch is made.
- picca**, *m. f.* The pitchpine, the spruce fir.
- piccatus**, *a, um. adj.* (Of hands) To which things stick as to pitch, thievish.
- piceus**, *a, um. adj.* Black as pitch, pitchy, pitch dark.
- piceatus**, *a, um. part. fr. piceo*. With a taste of pitch.
- pictor**, *oris. m.* A painter.
- pictura**, *so. f.* A painting, a picture.
- picturatus**, *a, um. adj.* Embroidered.
- pictus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. pingo, q. v.*; also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* Ornate, ornamented.
- picus**, *i. m.* A woodpecker.
- pia**, *adv.* Piously, devoutly, religiously.
- Pierius**, *a, um. adj.* Sacred to the Pierides or Muses, so called from Mount Pierus in Thessaly.
- pietas**, *etia. f.* 1. Piety towards the Gods. 2. Dutiful conduct, affection towards parents or relations. 3. Duty to one's country, loyalty, patriotism: *si qua est cælo pietas*, if there is any sense of justice in heaven, *Virg.*; *solennia pietatis*, the last offices of affection, *Tac.*
- piger**, *gra, grum. adj.* 1. Slow, backward, reluctant to encounter labour, serious, sluggish, backward, lazy, inactive; moving or passing slowly. 2. Making sluggish (of sleep). 3. Unfruitful.
- piget**, *perf. piguit and pigitum est. v. impera.* To vex, to displease, to trouble, to grieve: *dum me civitatis morum piget*, while I am disgusted with the morals of the state, *Sall.*: (*gerundive* as if from an active verb): *peccis ab invitâ verba pigenda lyrâ*, you try to extract words to be reported of from an unwilling lyre, *Prop.*
- pigmentum**, *i. n.* 1. Paint, pigment. 2. Ornament, colouring (in a speech, etc.).
- pignerator**, *oris. m.* One who takes a pledge, a mortgagee.
- pignero**, *na. v. a.* To pledge, to deposit as a pledge, to pawn: *bona pigneranda poenæ præbebant*, they (having escaped) left their property to be confiscated in lieu of the punishment to which they were condemned, *Liv.*; *quum . . . velut obsidibus datis pigneratos haberent animos*, as they [having their relations in the power of the enemy] had their inclinations pledged as it were, having given hostages for their good will, *Liv.*
- pignoror**, *aris. v. dep.* To take as a pledge, to appropriate: *quod das mihi pignoror omen*, I accept the omen which you give me, *Ov.*
- pignus**, *oris. n.* 1. A pledge, anything given in pawn, a security. 2. A wager, a bet, a stake. 3. A pledge; (metaph.) i. e. a token (that a thing is true), a proof, an assurance: *pignora conjugum ac liberorum*, the security afforded by their having wives and children, *Liv.*; *per-natos pignora nostra duos*, by our two sons, dear pledges of our love, *Ov.*; *in vultu pignora mentis habet*, she shows in her face indications of her feelings, *Ov.*
- pigritia**, *so. and -tita. cf. f.* Slowness, sluggishness, backwardness, reluctance to encounter labour, laziness.
- pigro**, *na. v. n. and pigror, aris. v. dep.* To be slow, lazy, reluctant to do a thing.
- pila**, *so. f.* 1. A mortar in which to pound things. 2. A pillar. 3. A pier, a mole: *nulla taberna meos habent neque pila libellos*, no bookseller's shop or stall shall have my books (because the booksellers' stalls were round the pillars of the public buildings), *Hor.*
- pila**, *so. f.* A ball (for any purpose, to play with, a ballot ball, etc.): *manibus durâ frigus habere pilâ*, to have coolness in the hands from a hard

ball (because the Roman ladies used to hold an amber ball in their hands to keep them cool), Prop.; mea pila est, the ball is in my hand (as we say to have the ball at one's foot, i. e. to be able to do as one likes in a matter, to be sure of success), Plaut.; pila Nursica, a turnip, Mart.

pīlānus, a, um. A soldier of the third rank, armed with the pilum, called also triarius.

spīlātus, a, um. adj. Armed with a heavy javelin.

pīlēātus, a, um. adj. Wearing a pileus or felt cap: Placentinarum colonorum turba pileatorum, a crowd of the settlers at Placentia wearing the pileus (as if they were the general's freedmen), Liv.—See pileus.

pīlentum, i. n. An easy carriage for ladies, and for the vessels used in sacred rites.

pīleus, i, and um, i, and dim. pīlēolus, i. m. A felt cap (worn by the Romans at feasts, and given to slaves on their manumission): servi ad pīleum vocati, the slaves were emancipated, Liv.; secutus Scipionem triumphantem est pileo capiti imposito Q. Terentius Culleo, Q. Terentius Culleo followed Scipio in his triumph with a pileus on his head (to indicate that he owed his deliverance to him), Liv.

†pīlo, as. v. a. To deprive of hair, to pull out hair from, to make bald.

pīlōsus, a, um. adj. Hairy, shaggy.

pīlum, i. n. The heavy javelin of the Roman infantry: muralia pila, javelins to be shot by engines from the walls of a besieged town or camp, Cæs.; T. Cæcilius primi pili centurio, T. Cæcilius a centurion of the first company, Cæs.; primum pilum duxerat, he had been centurion of the first company, Cæs.

pīlus, i. m. 1. A pair. 2. (With words of valuing, regarding, etc., and a negative) A bit, a pin: hanc . . . nec pili facit uni, he does not care a pin about her, Cat.

Pimplēus, a, um, and Pimplēis, Idia. f. adj. Of Pimpla, a fountain in Pieria, sacred to the Muses, of the Muses; f. as subst., a Muse.

pīnētum, i. n. A pine grove.

pīneus, a, um. adj. Of the pine-tree, fir-wood: cui pineus ardor acerve percitur, for whom a fire of pine-wood is maintained in a heaped-up mass, Virg.; pinea texta, ships, Ov.; pinea laxat claustra Sinon, Sinon loosens the wooden bars (that keep the Greeks in the Trojan horse), Virg.

pīngo, ia, inxi, inctum. v. a. 1. To paint, to portray. 2. To embroider. 3. To colour, to stain. 4. To decorate, to embellish (a speech, a topic, etc.).

pīnguesco, ia, no perf. v. n. 1. To grow fat, to be fat. 2. To become rich, fertile.

pīnguis, e. adj. 1. Fat. 2. Rich, fertile, productive (of soil, of fruit trees, of beehives, full of honey, etc.). 3. §Fertilising (of manure, etc.). 4. Rich, oily, juicy: pingues aræ, altars rich with the blood of victims, Virg.; pingues mensæ, tables loaded with a banquet, Cat. 5. Dense, thick, heavy (esp. of the atmosphere, etc., of a cloak, Juv.). 6. Heavy, dull (of the intellect). 7. Luxurious, comfortable, making one fat. 8. ‡Bedaubed: pinguis virga, a limed twig, Mart.; pinguis vitia, a man bloated (or perhaps with all his faculties bloated) by debauchery, Hor.

spīnīfer, ōra, ōrum. adj. Producing pine-trees.

spīnīger, ōra, ōrum. adj. Producing pine-trees.

pinna, æ. f. 1. A battlement, a pinnacle. 2. A small shell-fish, a kind of muscle.—See penna.

pinnatus, a, um. adj. Feathered, winged.

spīnnīger, ōra, ōrum. adj. 1. Feathered. 2. Having fins, finny.

†pīnnīrāpus, i. m. A gladiator whose antagonist was a Samnite with a feather in his hat, which was to be his trophy if victorious.

pīnnōtēres, æ. m. [πηπέω.] The pinnaguard, a kind of crab found in the shell of the pinna.

†pīnso or piso, ia, ui, pistum. v. a. 1. To beat, to pound, to grind. 2. ‡To peck at

- pinus, ſa. f.** 1. A pine-tree. 2 §Anything made of pinewood or fir, a torch, and (esp.) a ship, a garland of pine leaves, etc.
- pio, ſa. v. a.** (once in Plin.). 1. To propitiate. 2. To honour with sacrifice (altars, etc.): in magicis sacra piare focis, to perform sacred rites on altars devoted to magic, Prop. 3. To atone for, to expiate. 4. To avert (an evil threatened by a bad omen): culpam hanc miserorum morte piabunt, and they will exact atonement for this offence of mine in the death of my wretched family, Virg.
- piper, ſris. n.** Pepper.
- pipilo, ſa. v. a.** To chirp.
- Piræus, i. m., and Piræum, i. n.** [Πειραιὸς.] The Piræus, the chief port at Athens: Piræa litora, the shore of Attica, Ov.
- pirata, ſa. m.** [πειράτης.] A pirate, a corsair.
- piraticus, a, um. adj.** Piratical; *f.* as *subst.*, piracy.
- Piræna, Idia. adj. f.** Of Pirene, a fountain at Corinth, Corinthian.
- pirum, i. n.** A pear.
- pirus, i. f.** A pear-tree.
- Pisus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Pisa, a city in Elia, where the Olympic games were celebrated. 2. Of or belonging to, won at the Olympic games: Pisa (as *subst.*), Hippodamia; Pisa hasta, the spear of CEnomaus her father, king of Elis; Pisa Arethusa, Arethusa (a fountain in Sicily), rising in Elis, Ov.
- piscarius, a, um. adj.** Of fish.
- piscator, ſris. m.** A fisherman.
- piscatorius, a, um. adj.** Of, for, or belonging to fishermen or fishing.
- piscatus, ſis. m.** 1. A catching of fish. 2. Fish, fishes.
- piscina, ſa. f.** 1. A fishpond. 2. A bath, a basin or pool to bathe in.
- piscis, is. m. and dim. pisciculus, i. m.** A fish.
- piscor, ſris. v. dep.** To fish.
- piscosus, a, um. adj.** Full of fish, frequented by fish.
- †piscinus, a, um. adj.** Little; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, little children.
- †pistillum, i. n.** A pestle.
- pistor, ſris. m.** 1. A miller. 2. A baker.
- †pistrilla, ſa. f. and †pistrina, ſa.** 1. A small mill. 2. A baker's shop.
- pistrinum, i. n.** A mill for grinding corn, usually worked by horses, but also by lazy slaves as a punishment: tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, you and I must live in the same mill, i. e. must labour at the same monotonous drudgery, Cic.
- pistria, is. f.** (also written pristia, or pistrix). 1. A sea monster, a whale. 2. A kind of light galley.
- pituita, ſa. f.** Phlegm.
- pituitosus, a, um.** Full of phlegm, phlegmatic.
- pia, a, um. adj.** 1. Pious towards the Gods, religious. 2. Dutiful, affectionate. 3. Loyal, honest, just, virtuous: sedes piorum, the abodes of virtuous souls in the shades below, Hor.; pia testa, my bottle producing desirable effects, Hor.
- pix, plicis. f.** Pitch, resin.
- placabilis, e. adj.** Easily appeased, placable. 2. †Calculated to propitiate.
- placabilitas ſtis. f.** Readiness to be appeased, placability.
- placamen, Inia. n. and †placamentum, i. n.** A propitiatory offering, something calculated to appease.
- placata. adv.** Calmly, quietly.
- placatio, ſtis. f.** An appeasing, a calming.
- placatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. placo** (also as *adj. c. compar.*, etc.). 1. Quiet, tranquil, calm, gentle. 2. Placable.
- placens, entis. part. fr. placo; ſas adj.** Dear, beloved.
- placenta, ſa. f.** A cheesecake.
- placo, es, ui, and placitus sum, itum, part. placitus** in act. sense. *v. a.*

To please, to delight, to amuse, to gratify, to be pleasing: nunquam enim minus placui, I was never less satisfied with myself, Cic.—*Ord.-sing. placet* as *impera*. 1. To seem good to, to be the opinion of: ut austeri hujus disciplinae placet, as is the opinion of the founder of this sect, Cic.; sic justitiae placitumque Parcia, so it has seemed good to justice and the Fates, Hor. 2. In legal or parliamentary language, to determine, to resolve, to decide, to vote: omnes... senatus placuit C. Cassium Syriam obtinere, I propose..... that the senate hereby determines that C. Cassius is to keep the province of Syria, Cic.

placida. adv. Gently, quietly, in a leisurely manner.

placidus, a, um. adj. Gentle, quiet, calm, placid, tranquil, §friendly.

placitus, a, um. part. fr. placeo, q. v.; as adj. Pleasing, acceptable: ultra placitum, beyond what is agreeable, i. e. disagreeably, Virg.

placo, as. v. a. 1. To appease, to pacify, to propitiate. 2. To reconcile, to render friendly: homo sibi ipsi placatus, a man at peace with himself, Cic.

plaga, ae. f. [πληγή.] 1. A blow, a stroke, a stripe, a wound. 2. (Metaph.) A blow, i. e. an injury (to a scheme, etc.): sic nec oratio plagam gravem facit, thus a speech also does not make a great impression, Cic.

plaga, ae. f. [πλαγή.] 1. A region, a district, a country. 2. §A zone (into five of which the ancients divided the world). 3. A hunting net, a snare, a toil; (metaph.) any snare, trap, or entanglement.

plagiarius, i. m. 1. A kidnapper, a stealer of men. 2. §A plagiarist.

†*plagiger, ōra, ōrum, and †plagigŏrŭlus, a, um. adj.* Bearing stripes.

§*plagiosus, a, um. adj.* Fond of flugging.

plagula, ae. f. A curtain.

†*planetus, ōis. m.* A beating of the breast, lamentation, wailing.

plane. adv. 1. Plainly, clearly, distinctly, expressly. 2. Utterly, altogether, entirely, in every respect. 3. †(In answers) Certainly, undoubtedly.

plango, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. §To beat, to buffet. 2. To beat the breast, to lament, to bewail: planguntur matres, the matrons beat their breasts, Ov.

plangor, oris. m. 1. Beating. 2. (Metaph.) A beating of the breast in lamentation. 3. §The rippling of, or the rippling noise made by the waves.

†*planipes, ōdis. m.* A dancer who danced in a flat-soled slipper.

†*planitas, atis. f.* Distinctness, perspicuity.

planities, ei, and -tis. ae. f. Level ground, a plain.

planta, ae. f. A young shoot, a sucker, a cutting (from a plant). 2. †A plant. 3. The sole of the foot, a foot.

§*plantaria, um. pl. n.* Young cuttings, young plants.

planus, a, um. adj. 1. Even, level, flat. 2. Plain, clear, intelligible, distinct; n. as *subst.*, level ground, a plain: hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, this I can easily promise you; e plano (opp. to e quaquaversis tribunali), extrajudicially, Suet.

planus, i. m. [πλάνος.] A vagrant, an impostor.

†*plasma, atis. n. [πλάσμα.]* A lotion, a gargle.

platalea, ae. f. A spoonbill.

†*platanon, ōnis. m.* A grove of planetrees.

platanus, i. f. [πλάτανος.] A planetree: platanus caelebs, the planetree with no tree trained against it, not fit to train vines against, Hor.

platea, ae. f. [πλατεία.] A broad street, a street.

plaudo, is, si, sum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To clap, strike, beat. 2. To clap the hands, to applaud: hinc ita plausum est, he was so applauded, Cic. 3. §(v. a.) To flap (of a bird; alia, with its wings): pars pedibus plaudunt choreas, part beat time (or beat the ground) in the dance with their feet, Virg.

plausibilis, e. adj. Deserving of applause, praiseworthy.

plausor, ōris. m. An applauder, one who claps his hands.

- plaustrum**, *i. n.* 1. A wagon. 2. The constellation Ursa Major or Charles's Wain.
- plausus**, *fin. m.* The noise arising from the striking together of wings, hands, etc., flapping, (esp.) clapping of the hands, applause.
- plēbs**, *m. f.*, *dim. of plebs*. The common people, the populace, the mob.
- plēbīus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the common people, plebeian. 2. Low, vulgar.
- plēbiscīla**, *m. m.* A cultivator of the favour of the common people, a demagogue.
- plēbiscītum**, *i. n.* A decree or vote of the people (opp. to *senatus consultum*).
- plebs** and **plēbes**, *fin. f.* The common people, the commonsalty, the plebeians, the populace, the multitude, the mob: *plebs eris*, you will be one of the plebs, a plebeian; *Plebs superam*, the inferior Deities, Ov.
- plecta**, *is, xi, xum. v. a.* 1. To plait, to braid, to weave. 2. To twist.
- plector**, *ōris*, no perf. To be punished, to suffer (usu. sine c., but sometimes c. abl. of the error for which, or c. *in* and abl.).
- plectrum**, *i. n.* [*πλήκτρον*]. 1. A quill with which the player struck the lyre. 2. §A lyre.
- Plēas** and **Plēias**, *adi. f.* (usu. in *pl.*). One of the seven daughters of Atlas, who were changed into stars.
- plēne**, *adv.* 1. Fully, completely, entirely. 2. §With a full rich tone: *plenius sequa*, more than is right, Hor.
- plēnitudo**, *fin. f.* Fulness, completeness.
- plēnus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Full, filled with, abounding in, rich in (c. gen., or c. abl.). 2. §Satisfied, sated. 3. Loaded. 4. Stout, plump. 5. §Pregnant. 6. Entire, complete. 7. Abundant, copious. 8. Full, rich, round, (of sound, a voice, etc.) sonorous, loud: *pecunia tam plena*, so large a sum of money, Cic.; *assem pleno gradu inducit*, he leads on the army at quick march, Liv.; *ad plenum*, abundantly, Virg., Hor.; *plenis subitis annis*, marriageable and of ripe years, Virg.; *ea quasi pleniore uerba laudamus*, we praise them more liberally, Cic.; *orator plenus atque perfectus*, a finished and perfect orator, Cic.
- plerumque**, *adv.* For the most part, generally, commonly, very often.
- plerusque**, *-raque, -rumque* (usu. in *pl.*, sing. only with a noun of multitude). *adj.* The most, very many, the greater part: *juventus plerumque Catalinae favebat*, the greater part of the young men were partisans of Catalina, Sall.; (*usu. as subst.*) *per Europae plerumque*, throughout the greater part of Europe, Liv.
- plico**, *as, ui, avi, ūtum. v. a.* To fold, to coil, to twine, to braid.
- plorābilis**, *e. adj.* Lamentable, melancholy.
- plorātor**, *ōris m.* A mourner.
- ploratus**, *fin. m.* Wailing, lamentation.
- plero**, *as, v. n. and a.* To bewail, lament, mourn for, deplore (c. acc. or sine c.): *Demetri te jubeo plorare*, you, Demetrius, may go and hang yourself (a translation of the Greek curse, *εἰμαίσεις λέγῃς σὺ*), Hor.
- plestellum**, *i. n.* A cart.
- pleximum**, *i. n.* A tumbrel, a wagon-box.
- plūma**, *m. f.* 1. A feather. 2. §The down of a youthful beard: *quem (equum) pellis ahenis in plumam squamis auro coniecta tegebat*, whom a hide, closely wrought with brazen scales inlaid with gold, and lying over one like the feathers on a bird, covered.
- plūmētus**, *a, um. adj.* Feathered.
- plumbus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of lead, leaden. 2. Heavy, oppressive, bad, unwholesome. 3. Stupid: *O plumbum pugioem!* Oh the point-less dagger! *i. n.* the stupid argument.
- plumbum**, *i. n.* 1. Lead. 2. Anything made of lead, a leaden bullet, pipe, etc.
- plūmēus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Covered or stuffed with or made of feathers. 2. §Light.

plūmīpes, edis. *adj.* With feathered feet.

plūmōsus, a, um. *adj.* Full of feathers, feathery: *plumosum aucupium*, the pursuit of winged birds, Prop.

pluo, is, ul. v. a. most usu. *imper.* To rain (c. acc. or abl. of that which falls): *nec de concussâ tantum pluit ilice glandia*, nor are such quantities of acorns showered down from a shaken oak, Virg.

plūries. *adv.* Many times.

plurimus, plurimum, plus.—See *multus*, *multum*.

plūsōlius, a, um. *adj.* (Rare) A little more; *n.* as *subst.*, or as *adv.*, a little more.

plusquam. *adv.* More than.—See *multum*.

plūteus, i. m., and **pluteum**, i. n. 1. A penthouse, shed, mantlet. 2. A breastwork, a parapet. 3. §A couch. 4. ‡A bookshelf, a bookcase. 5. ‡The backboard of a bed. 6. ‡The board on which a corpse is placed: *vineas pluteosque agere*, to put forth all one's resources.

Plutōnius, a, um. *adj.* Of Pluto: *domus Plutonia*, the shades below, Hor.

plūvia, m. f. Rain.

plūviālis, e, and **plūvius**, a, um. *adj.* Rainy, of rain, bringing rain, produced by rain.

pōcillum, i. n. A little cup.

pōcūlum, i. n. 1. A cup, a drinking vessel, a goblet. 2. §A draught, a drink. 3. A drinking bout. 4. (Once in Cic.) A cup of poison.

pōdāgra, m. f. Gout in the feet.

†pōdāgrōsus, a, um. *adj.* Gouty.

pōdex, icis. m. The rump.

†pōdium, i. n. A balcony in the theatre, or the arena where the emperor and his retinue sat.

Pœantius, a, um. *adj.* Belonging to Pœas, father of Philoctetes.

pōēma, ātis. n. [ποιήμα.] A poem.

pœna, m. f. [ποινή.] 1. Compensation, satisfaction (to a party injured). 2. A fine, a punishment, a penalty: *do pœnam*, *luo pœnam*, to suffer punishment; *pœnam persequor*, *repeto* (c. ab and abl.), to exact punishment.

pœnitendus, a, um. *gerundius* from *pœnitet*. To be repented of.

pœnitens, entis. *part.* from *pœnitet*; as *adj.* Repentant, penitent.

pœnitentia, m. f. Penitence, repentance.

pœnitet, uit. v. *imper.* To repent, to regret, to be vexed, to be annoyed at (c. gen. of the cause, acc. pers.): *ipai pœnitendum puto*, I think he himself must repent, Cic.

Pœnus, a, um. *adj.* Carthaginian; *m.* as *subst.*, Hannibal.

pōēsis, is. f. [ποιήσις.] 1. Poetry. 2. A poem.

pōēta, m. m. [ποιητής.] A poet.

pōētice. *adv.* Poetically, like a poet.

pōēticus, a, um. *adj.* Poetical, of or like a poet; *f.* as *subst.*, poetry.

pōētria, m, and **†pōētris**, idis. f. A poetess.

pol. *interj.* By Pollux, truly, forsooth.

pōlenta, m. f. Peeled barley, pearl barley, of barley meal.

pōlio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To smooth, to polish (anything), to work up elaborately. 2. §To adorn, to decorate, to make beautiful.

pōlite. *adv.* Elegantly, in a polished, refined manner, with a high polish.

pōlītia, m. f. The name of one of Plato's works, polity.

pōlīticus, a, um. *adj.* [πολιτικός.] 1. Of or relating to political affairs. 2. Occupied in political affairs.

pōlītus, a, um. *part. pass. fr.* *polio*; used also as *adj.* c. compar., etc. Polished, refined, elegant, polite, accomplished (of a person): *Apelles Veneris caput politissimâ arte perfecit*, Apelles finished the head of Venus with the most elaborate skill, Cic.

†pōllen and **pōllis**, inis. m. f. Fine flour, the dust that flies about in a mill.

pellens, entis. part. fr. seq.; also as adj. c. compar. Powerful, vigorous.

polleo, es, no perf. v. n. 1. To be powerful, potent, vigorous, strong.

2. To have influence (not without an adverb, such as plurimum, etc.): *is omnibus exemplo debet esse quantum in hac urbe polleat multorum obedire temporis*, he ought to be an example to all men, what weight it gives a man to aid many people in their emergencies, Cic.

pollex, Icis. m. 1. The thumb (at a play or a gladiatorial exhibition to press down the thumb was a sign of approbation, to extend it, of disapprobation): *verso pollice vulgus quemlibet occidunt populariter*, extending their thumbs the mob put whom they please to death, as they have a right to do, Juv. 2. § A finger, the hand.

pollicor, ōris, itus sum. v. dep. To promise (*perf. part. § in pass. sente*).

pollicitatio, onis. f. A promise.

pollicitor, ariis. v. dep. To promise.

pollicitum, i. n. A thing promised, a promise.

†pollinator, ōris. m. An undertaker.

pollucio, es, xi, otum. v. a. 1. To offer in sacrifice. 2. To serve up as a dish

polluo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. To soil, to pollute, to defile, to contaminate.

2. To desecrate. 3. To violate, to seduce (a woman): *furto polluit ille Jovem*, he dishonoured Jupiter (the God of Hospitality) by his theft, Prop.; *pollutæ*, unchaste women, Liv.

pōlus, i. m. 1. A pole, one of the poles of the world. 2. § The Heavens.

pōlypus, i. m. A polypus (a fish). 2. A polypus in the nose.

†pōlypōsus, a, um. adj. Having a polypus in the nose.

pōmārium, i. n. A fruit garden, an orchard.

pōmārius, i. m. A fruiterer, a seller of fruit.

pōmēridiānus, a, um. adj. In or belonging to the afternoon.

pōmēstrium, i. n. The open space left free from buildings both inside and outside the walls of a town, limiting the city auspices.

pōmifer, ōra, ōrum. adj. Bringing fruit, the season of fruit.

pōmōsus, a, um. adj. Full of fruit, loaded with fruit.

pompā, es. f. [πompḗ.] 1. A solemn or public procession: *pompam qui funeris irent*, who should attend a funeral, Ov. 2. A train, a retinue, a suite. 3. Pomp, parade, ostentation.

pompilius, i. m. [πέμπω.] The pilot fish.

pōmum, i. n. 1. Fruit of any kind (even nuts, etc., or truffles, Mart.). 2. § A fruit tree.

§pomus, i. f. A fruit tree.

pondēro, as. v. a. 1. To weigh. 2. To weigh in the mind, ponder on, deliberate, consider, estimate.

pondērōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Heavy, weighty. 2. Weighty, important.

pondo. indecl. 1. Of weight, by weight, in weight. 2. (With a noun of number) A pound: *anri quinque pondo*, five pounds' weight of gold, Cic.

pondus, ōris. n. 1. Weight, a weight used in a scale. 2. Heaviness, ponderosity, weightiness. 3. Balance, equipoise: *qui . . . cogat trans pondera dextram porrigere*, who will make us stretch out our hand to people at the risk of losing our balance (or across intervening obstacles), Hor. 4. A large mass, a large quantity. 5. A load, a burden, an oppressive weight: *si . . . justa recusasset pondera ferre Thetis*, if Thetis had refused to bear her due burden (i. e. Achilles in her womb), Ov. 6. Weight, importance, influence, weight of character, weight of style, etc.

pōne. adv. and prep., c. acc. After (of a place), behind.

pōno, is, pōui, pōitum. v. a. 1. To place, to put, to set, to station, to post. 2. To set up, to erect, to build, to pitch (a camp, etc.), to make as a painter or statuary: *nunc hominem ponere, nunc Deum*, to portray a man, sometimes a God, Hor. 3. To plant. 4. To appoint, to ordain. 5. To propose (as a prize or as a wager, or as a subject for discussion), to lay (a wager). 6. To place (money), to invest. 7. To serve up at

table, to place before a guest. 8. §To bury. 9. To lay aside (clothes, arms, habits, feelings, etc.), to discard, to put off. 10. To rest on, to place dependance on, to make to consist in (c. in and abl.); in *posse* to depend on: *credibile non est quantum ego in consiliis et prudentiâ tua possum*, you cannot believe how much importance I attach to your advice and to your prudence, Cic.; in *dubio posuit*, he left it doubtful, Liv.; in *vestra manu positum est*, it depends on you, Tac. 11. To spend, to employ, to devote (time, thought, care, etc.), (c. in and abl. of the object). 12. To place, count, reckon, estimate. 13. To lay down as a position (in argument), to assert, to maintain. 14. To suppose, to grant (in an argument or discussion). 15. §To calm (as the wind calms the sea by abating). 16. (§As c. n.) To fall (of the wind): *cum ipsum rudimentum adolescentiæ bello lacescentem Romanos posuimus*, (they said) that he himself made his first essay as a young man by attacking the Romans, Liv.; *posui ad scribendum, my name is set to a vote of the senate as if I had been present and signed it*, Cic.

pons, tis, m. 1. A bridge of any kind across a river, a plank from a ship to the shore, a drawbridge from towers erected by besiegers to the walls of a town, between towers. 2. The passage along which voters passed to vote at the Comitia, hustings. 3. §A floor or story in a tower. 4. †A deck.

ponticulus, i, m. dim. of prec. A little bridge.

pontifex, icis, m. A priest, a pontiff, a high priest: *pontifex maximus*, the chief of the priests.

pontificalis, e, adj. Of a priest or pontiff, pontifical.

pontificatus, us, m. The office of priest, the priesthood, the pontificate.

pontificinus, a, um, adj. Belonging to a priest, or to the priesthood.

ponto, onis, m. A kind of ship used by the Gauls.

pontus, i, m. [ποντος] 1. The sea. 2. §A wave.

Ponticus, a, um, adj. Of the country Pontus around the Black Sea: *Ponticum mare*, the Black Sea, Liv.; *Ponticus serpens*, the dragon that guarded the golden fleece at Colchis, on the shores of the Black Sea, Juv.

pōpa, se, m. The sacrificing priest who slew the victim.

pōpānum, i, n. A sacrificial cake.

pōpina, m, f. A cookshop, an eating-house.

pōpino, is, m. A frequenter of eating houses, an epicure.

pōplea, itis, m. 1. The back of the knee, the ham. 2. The knee.

†pōppyuma, ātis, n. [ποπύσμα.] A noise of smacking the lips.

§pōpūlābīlis, e. What can be laid waste, destructible.

pōpūlābundus, a, um, adj. Laying waste, ravaging.

pōpūlāris, a, adj. 1. Of or in any way pertaining to the people, popular, proceeding from the people, meant for or given to the people, agreeable or devoted to, or fond of courting the people, used by the people: *popularis aura*, popular favour. 2. Democratic, of democratic inclinations.

3. Common among the people, common, usual. 4. Indigenous, native: *popularia flumina*, the rivers of the country, Ov.; *m. as socius*, a countryman, a fellow countryman. 2. A comrade, an accomplice. 3. (Esp. in *pl*) A popularity hunter, a demagogue, one of the democratic party.

†pōpūlārītas, ātis, f. 1. †A seeking after popularity, a courting of the people. 2. †A being a fellow countryman.

pōpūlārīter, adv. 1. After the manner of the common people, according to the usage or rights of the people. 2. So as to court the common people, in a democratic spirit.

pōpūlātio, onis, f. 1. A laying waste, a ravaging, devastation. 2. Pillage, plunder obtained by ravaging.

pōpūlātor, ōris, m.; and †-trix, icis, f. One who lays waste, a ravager, a devastator.

pōpū eus, a, um, adj. Of the poplar tree, of poplar.

pōpūlifer, ēra, ērum, adj. Bearing poplar trees.

pōpūlisctum, i, n.; also scitum populi. A decree of the people.

pōpūlo, *as. v. a.*; more usu. **pōpūlor**, *aria. v. dep.* To ravage, lay waste, devastate (even of laying a city waste by pestilence): videt . . . populating tempora raptis auribus, and he sees his head stripped of his ears, which had been torn off, Virg.; **populatus hamus**, a hook stripped of its bait, Ov.

pōpūlus, *i. f.* A poplar tree.

pōpūlus, *i. m.* 1. The people (sometimes opp. to plebs as the whole body of the burghers; this was the original meaning of the word): non enim populi sed plebis sum magistratum esse, for that magistracy did not belong to the burghers (or patricians), but to the common people, Liv.—sometimes opp. to senatus, and then it included the plebs): **populus urbanus**, the citizens (as opp. to the military), Nep. 2. A people, a nation. 3. §A body of persons, a number of people.

porca, *as. f.* A sow.

porsellus, *i. m.* The young of any kind of pig, a little pig, a young wild boar.

†porcūna, *a, um. adj.* Of a pig, of a swine.

porcus, *i.*, and *dim.* **†porcūlus**, *i. m.* 1. A pig, a hog. 2. §A glutton.

porrectio, *onia. f.* A putting out, an extension.

porrectus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. porrigo* (used also as *adj.*). 1. Extended, campaign (of ground, etc.). 2. Widely spread (renown, etc.). 3. §Stretched out (i. e. dead): **porrectior acies**, a somewhat too much extended line of battle, Tac.

porricio, *is* (a form of **projicio**, used in religious ceremonies). To offer as sacrifice, to scatter as sacrifice: **inter caesa et porrecta**, between the slaying and offering of the victim.

porrigo, *is, raxi, rectum. v. a.* 1. To stretch out, to put forth, to extend, to spread out. 2. To hold out, to offer, to present (a hand, protection, etc.). 3. To hold up (a hand in voting): **quo se tua porrigat ira**, to which your anger can extend, Ov.

porrigo, *inis. f.* 1. Scurf, dandriff. 2. †The mange.

porro, *adv.* 1. (Of place) Onward, forward, in front. 2. (Of time) §Formerly, in former times. 3. Henceforward, in future, in after time. 4. In turn. 5. Besides, furthermore, moreover.

porrus, *i. n.*, and **†perrus**, *i. m.* A leak.

porta, *as. f.* 1. A gate of a city, a camp, etc. 2. §An entrance, an outlet. 3. †A defile, a pass into a country: **et quibus e partis occurri cuique deceret**, and by what means each ought to be encountered, Luer.

portatio, *onia. f.* A carrying, a conveyance.

portendo, *is, di, tum. v. a.* To portend, to foreshow: **quid spei melioris, Latinis portendi**, [he asked] what hope of better things was held out to the Latins, Liv.

portentifera, *a, um. adj.* Portentous, strange.

portentosus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Portentous, conveying a portent or omen, monstrous, preternatural. 2. †Marvellous.

portentum, *i. n.* 1. A portent, sign of the future, omen, a prodigy. 2. A monster, a monstrosity: **pecudum portenta**, strange births of animals. 3. A marvellous tale, a strange fiction.

porticus, *ūs*, and *dim.* **porticūla**, *as. f.* 1. A portico, a colonnade, a piazza, an arcade, a porch. 2. A shed for the protection of soldiers in a siege: **Zeno et tota illa porticus**, Zeno and the whole sect of the stoics, Cic.

portio, *ōnis. f.* A portion, a share, a part: **pro portione**, or **prop.**, rerum, in proportion, proportionally.

portitor, *ōris. m.* [**portus**] A receiver of taxes at a port, a custom-house officer.

portitor, *ōris. m.* [**portus**] 1. †A conveyer. 2. A ferryman, a boat man: **portitor Orci**, Charon, Virg.

porto, *as. v. a.* To bear, to carry, to convey, to bring.

portorium, *i. n.* A tax or duty paid on importation or exportation, harbour dues: **portorium circumvectionis**, a tax for a licence to travel as a hawker.

portula, *m. f.* A little gate.

portuosus, *a, um. adj.* Having good harbours : *navigatio minima portuosus* a voyage where there were scarcely any harbours, Cic.

portus, *ūs. m.* 1. A harbour, a port, a haven : *portum tenere*, to reach a harbour, Cic.; *qui in portu Syracusis operas dabat*, who was a custom house officer at Syracuse, Cic. 2. (Metaph.) A haven, i. e. a place of refuge, an asylum, a place of safety.

posco, *is, pōposci, no sup. v. a.* 1. To demand, to require, to ask for urgently, to beg (often *c. dupl. acc.*). 2. To require, i. e. to need. 3. To call upon, invoke, entreat the aid of (a deity). 4. To challenge, to call forth (*ad praelia, etc.*) : *poscitur*, we are called on to sing, Hor. : *poscunt majoribus poculis*, they challenge them to drink in larger goblets, Cic. : *ego poscor Olympo*, I am summoned by a token from Heaven, Virg.

pōsitor, *ōris. m.* A founder, a builder.

pōsitūra, *m. f.* 1. Position, situation. 2. Postura, i. e. condition.

pōsitūa, *ua. m.* Position situation : *nec mihi tot positus numero comprehendere fas est*, nor is it possible for me to comprehend in my verse so many ways of placing (or dressing) the hair.

possessio, *ōnis. f.* 1. Possession, i. e. the fact of possessing. 2. Possession, i. e. what is possessed, property (*usu. in pl.*).

possessiuocula, *m. f.* A small possession, a small property.

possessor, *ōris. m.* A possessor, an owner.

possideo, *es, and †possideo, is, sedi, sessum. v. a.* To possess, to own, to have as property, to have. 2. To take possession of, to occupy.

possum, *potes, potui, posse. v. irr. a. [potis sum.]* 1. To be able, I can. 2. To be powerful, to have influence : *potest fieri*, it is possible, Cic. ; *ut nihil ad te dem litterarum facere non possum* (also *non possum quin dem*), I cannot help writing to you, Cic.

post. adv. and prep. c. acc. 1. (*adv. of place*) Behind : *invidia atque superbia post fuere*, their envy and arrogance were left behind (were forgotten), Sall. 2. (More *usu. of time*) After, afterwards : *neque ita multo post*, and not very long after, Nep. 3. (*prep. of place*) Behind. 4. §Below, i. e. inferior to. 4. (Of time) After, since : *maxima post hominum memoriam*, the greatest in the memory of man, Nep.

postea. adv. Afterwards, after this, after that, subsequently : *quid postea*, well, what then ? (what follows ?), Liv.—See *postquam*.

postēritas, *ātis. f.* 1. Posterity, succeeding generation. 2. †§Ofspring : *cum optimus quisque maxime posteritati serviat*, since all very virtuous men are especially anxious for their character with posterity, Cic.

postērius. adv. Later, at a later period, afterwards.

postērus, *a, um, postērior, postrēmus. adj.—(Positive).* 1. Coming after, coming next, following. 2. Future, belonging to posterity : *posterū crescā laude*, I shall increase in reputation with posterity, Hor. ; *in posterum*, till the next day, Cæsar ; (more *usu.*) for the future, for futurity, Cic. and Cæsar ; *postero*, the next day, Tac. ; (*m. pl.*) *posterī* (as *subst.*), posterity, descendants, future ages.—(Compar.). 1. Later, coming after, coming behind, what is behind, hinder. 2. Inferior, worse : *non posteriores [sc. partes] feram*, I will not play the meaner part, i. e. I will not be behindhand, Ter.—(Superl.). 1. The hindmost, the last. 2. The lowest, worst, meanest : *ad postremum*, at last, ultimately : *postremum*, for the last time.—See *posterius*, *postremo*.

postfēro, *fers, tūli, lātum. v. a. irr.* To put after (in comparison), to postpone, to esteem less : *qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent*, who were willing to sacrifice their own aggrandisement to the liberty of the people, Liv.

§postgēnitus, *a, um. adj. in pl.* Descendants, posterity.

posthābeo, *es, ui, itum. v. a.* To place after, (in a comparison) to esteem of less value, to regard less, to neglect.

posthac, *§posthinc, posthuc. adv.* Hereafter, henceforth, in future.

posticus, a, um. adj. What is behind, hinder, at the back : *postica sanna*, a grimace made behind a person's back, *Pera*; *n. sing. as subst.*, a back door, a postern.

†postilla, and †postidea. adv. Afterwards, after that.

postia, is. m. 1. A doorpost. 2. §A door (*usu. in pl.*).

postliminium, i. n. [post limen.] 1. A return behind one's own threshold, by which a person recovered his former rights and privileges as a citizen. 2. A right so to return.

postmodò and postmodum. adv. Afterwards, subsequently.

postpono, is, pōni, pōitum. v. a. To postpone to, (in a comparison) to esteem less, to regard as of less consequence, to neglect in comparison.

†postpōto, as. v. a. To think inferior, to regard as of less consequence.

postquam, and posteaquam. adv. 1. After that, when, as soon as. 2. †Since, because.

postremo. adv. Lastly, at last, last of all.

postridie. adv. The day after, the next day; (sometimes *c. acc.*) as, *postridie ludos*, the day after the games, *Cic.*; (sometimes *c. quam*) *postridie quam a vobis discessi*, the day after I left you, *Cic.*

†postscēnium, i. n. That which is behind the scenes, which is secret.

†postscribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. To add in writing.

postulatio, ōnis. f. 1. A demand, a request, an entreaty. 2. A supplication to the Gods. 3. †An expostulation. 4. †An application for redress. 5. An application to permit the presentation of a complaint : *postulatio ignoscendi*, a petition for pardon, a begging pardon, *Cic.*

postulatum, i. n., and postulatus, ūs. m. A demand, a request, a claim.

postulo, as. v. a. 1. To ask, request, entreat, demand, require, claim. 2. To accuse, impeach, prosecute (*c. de* and *abl.*, or *†c. abl.*, or *†c. gen.*). 3. †To expostulate : *cum in P. Gabinium L. Piso delationem nominis postulavisset*, when L. Piso had demanded leave to prosecute P. Gabinus, *Cic.*

postumus, a, um. adj. Posthumous, born after the father has died or has made his will.

potatio, ōnis. f. A drinking, a drinking bout.

pōtena, entia. adj. 1. Able, capable (often *c. gen.*). 2. Powerful, mighty, of great influence. 3. Master of, able to govern, able to manage (*c. gen.*). 4. Efficacious, very effectual, useful, serviceable (*c. ad* and *acc.* of the object) : *sylvarum potens Diana*, Diana, queen or patron Deity of the woods, *Hor.*; *sanus mentisque potens*, sane and in his senses, *Ov.*; *dum mei potens sum*, while I am my own master, *Liv.*; *potens voti*, having gained his wish, *Ov.*; *victrix jussique potens*, victorious and having executed her orders, *Ov.*

potentatus, ūs. m. Power (*esp. political power*).

pōtenter. adv. 1. †Powerfully, effectually. 2. According to one's power and ability.

pōtentia, e. f. 1. Might, vigour. 2. Power, authority : *cui fuit rerum promissa potentia*, to whom dominion over all things was promised.

pōtestas, atia. f. 1. Power. 2. Legal or magisterial power, right, authority, jurisdiction. 3. Political power, dominion, sovereignty, rule, sway. 4. Power, efficacy : *potestates herbarum*, the virtues (or qualities) of herbs, *Virg.* 5. Possibility, opportunity : *si quid de his rebus dicere vellet feci potestatem*, if he wish to say anything on this subject, I gave him the opportunity (or, I gave him leave), *Cic.*; *cum Prætores . . . neque potestatem sui facerent*, and when the Prætors . . . gave no opportunity of speaking to them, *Cic.*; *cum multos menses . . . neque sui potestatem fecissit*, when he had for many months given no opportunity of attacking him, *Cæs.* 6. A magistrate, a person in office : *hominum Divūmque potestas*, supreme ruler of Gods and men, *Virg.*; *Gabiorum potestas*, the chief magistrate (the Podestà) of Gabii, *Juv.*; *exisse ex potestate dicimus eos qui . . .* we say that those men have lost all control over themselves who . . . *Cic.*

pōtin' ? for potione ? **Potin'** ut desinas ? can you stop ? (i. e. *pusy stop*)
Ter.

potio, ōnis. *f.* A drink, a draught (sometimes esp. a draught of poison, or a magic potion).

pōtior, iris, 3rd sing. **pōtītur**, imperf. subj. **pōtīrer** and **pōtērer**, **pōtītas** sum. *v. dep.* To make oneself master of, to become or be master of, to take possession of, to obtain, to get (c. gen. or c. abl., more rare c. acc.). 2. To have, to possess, to occupy, to enjoy (as owner): Cleanthes solen rerum potiri putat, Cleanthes thinks that the sun has the supreme power in the universe, Cic.; quo monte potita constitit, having climbed which mountain, she stood still, Ov.

pōtis, a. *adj.* (in the positive rarely declined, and only poet.). Able, capable (of doing something c. infin.). 2. (In neut.) Possible.—**Compar.** **potior**, better, preferable, to be preferred, more important: at tu qui potior nunc es, but you who at present are preferred to me. Tib.—**Superl.** **pōtissimus**, chief, principal, most important, most prominent, best.

pōtissimum. *adv.* Most of all, especially, principally, chiefly, best.

pōtius. *adv.* Rather, preferably, more.

pōto, as, avi, +**potatum**, **pōtum**. *v. a.* 1. To drink. 2. To drink deeply, be a drunkard. 3. To imbibe (as cloth imbibes a dye, etc.); *pass. impers.*, *totes dies potabatur*, they spent whole days in drinking, Cic.—*See potus.*

pōter, oris, m., *f.* **potrix**, icis. 1. A drinker. 2. A hard-drinker, a drunkard: Rhodani poter, a drinker of (i. e. a dweller near) the Rhoe, Hor.

pōtulentus, a, um. *adj.* That may be drunk; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, drinkables.

pōtas, a, um. *part. pass.* of **poto**; used both in act. and *pass.* sense. 1. drunk, i. e. swallowed by drinking. 2. Drunk (i. e. having drunk too much), intoxicated.

pōtus, ūs. m. A drinking, drink.

præ. *adv.* and *prep.* c. abl. 1. (*adv.*) Before, in advance. (*See praquam.* *præut.*) 2. (*prep.*) Before, in front of. 3. In comparison with. 4. For, because of (in such sentences as): nec loqui præ mœrore potuit, and he could not speak for sorrow, Cic.; quod fuit præ manu, which was at hand, Plant.; præ me fere (more rarely præ me gero, or *declaro*), to discover, to indicate, to say, to assert, to allege, to state openly; nec præ se fert qui sit, nor does he make any statement who he is, Cic.

præcūtus, a, um. *adj.* Sharpened at the point.

præaltus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Very high. 2. Very deep.

præbeo, es, ei, ūtum. *v. a.* 1. To hold forth, offer, proffer, present. 2. To give, supply, furnish, provide, afford. 3. **præbeo** me, to behave: misericordem se præbuit, he showed himself inclined to mercy, Cic.; præbuit sonitum, he made a noise, Liv.; præbuit ipsa rapi (i. e. *præbuit se*), she allowed herself to be carried off, Ov.

præbibere, is, bibi, bibitum. *v. a.* To drink before, drink to.

præbitor, ōris. m. A giver, a provider.

præcālidus, a, um. *adj.* Very hot.

præcānus, a, um. *adj.* Gray before one's time.

præcaveo, es, cavi, cautum. *v. a.* 1. To guard against beforehand. 2. To guard against, to beware of.

præcedo, is, cessi, cessum. *v. a.* 1. To go or come before, to precede. 2. To surpass, to excel: (c. acc.) fama præcessit ad aures tuas, the report previously reached your ears, Ov.

præcellens, entis. *part. of seq.*; used also as *adj.* c. compar. etc. Excelling, excellent, eminent.

præcello, is, no perf. *v. a.* and *a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To excel, to surpass (a. acc.). 2. (*v. a.*) To be excellent, eminent, distinguished.

præcelsus, a, um. *adj.* Very high, very lofty.

præceps, ipitis. *adj.* [*præ caput.*] 1. Headlong, headforemost. 2. In headlong haste, hasty, hurried. 3. Downhill, steep, precipitous. 4.

Descending downwards, declining (of the sun, the day, etc.). 5. §Swift, rushing, violent, proceeding rapidly (as a stream, time, etc.), borne on rapidly (of a person urged on, or hastening on, to calamity, ruin, etc.). 6. Hasty precipitate, rash, proceeding in a headlong course, inconsiderate. 7. Violently inclined (c. in and acc. of that to which) : præceps in avaritiam animus, a mind strongly disposed to covetousness, Liv. 8. Dangerous, critical.—(n. as subst.) 1. A steep place, a precipice. 2. A critical situation, danger.

†præceps. adv. Headlong: famam præceps dabat, it brought his reputation into danger, Tac.

præceptio, onis. f. 1. A previous notion, a preconception. 2. A precept, an injunction. 3. †A right of receiving (money, etc.), in advance.

præceptor, oris. m.; f. -trix, tricia. An instructor, teacher, preceptor, tutor.

præceptum, i. n. 1. A precept, a maxim, a rule. 2. A command, an order.

præcarpo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To gather before the proper season, prematurely. 2. To gather beforehand, (and by so doing) to diminish (pleasure, advantage, etc.).

præcido, is, cidi, cism. [cædo.] v. a. 1. To cut off, to cut. 2. To cut to pieces. 3. To cut short, to abridge, to break off suddenly: brevi præcidam, I will cut short what I have to say (or in short), Cic.; præcide, inquit, be brief, said he, Cic.; plane sine ullâ exceptione præcidit, he cut the matter short by a point blank refusal, without any limitation, Cic.

præcingo, is, nxi, nctum. v. a. 1. To surround, to encircle. 2. (pass.) To be girded, to gird oneself: altius ac nos præcinctis unum, a journey of a single day to travellers better girt up, i. e. more active, than we, Hor.; præcincti recte pueri, servants properly girt up (tidy and active), Hor.

præcino, is, ni, centum. v. a. 1. To sing before (c. dat.). 2. To foretell: carmine cum magico præcinnisset anus, when the old woman had pronounced her magic incantation, Tib.

præcipiens, entis. part. of seq.; also as subst. A teacher, a tutor.

præcipio, is, cepi, ceptum. v. a. 1. To take beforehand, to take in advance. 2. To preoccupy. 3. To anticipate, to get a start: dum ipse longius spatium fugâ præciperet, while he got a considerable start in his retreat, Liv.; aliquam tum temporis ad fugam præciperunt, they gained a start of some little time in their retreat, Liv. 4. To anticipate in the mind: spe jam præcipit hostem, he already in his hopes anticipates a victory over his enemy, Virg. 5. To admonish, instruct, teach (c. dat. pers., acc. rei, or ut or me, and subj.).

†præcipitanter. adv. Hastily.

præcipitium, i. n. A precipice.

præcipito, as. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To throw down headlong, to precipitate. 2. Præcipito me (and. pass. præcipitor), to throw oneself down. 3. To hasten, to hurry, to make precipitate: furor iraque mentem præcipitant, rage and fury hurry on my mind to deeds of daring, Virg.; præcipitatque moras omnes, and he discards all delay (changes it into haste), Virg. 4. To hasten towards the end, towards ruin, to ruin: præcipitant currum scopulis, they dash the chariot against the rocks, Ov. 5. (n. n.) To fall headlong or rapidly, to be precipitated down, to descend with violence, to fall: excussus Aconteus . . . præcipitat longe, Aconteus is hurled from his horse and thrown to a distance, Virg. 6. To be going to ruin: cum ad Cannas præcipitasset Romana res, when Rome had met with a terrible downfall at Cannæ, Liv. 7. To be sinking, declining, coming to an end (of day, a season, etc.): jam nox humida coelo præcipitat, now moist night is drawing to a close in the heaven, Virg.; nox præcipitata, night coming to an end, Ov.; lux præcipitatur aquis, the light of the sun is sinking in the waters, Ov.; hyems jam præcipitaverat, the winter was now almost over, Cæsar.

præcipue. adv. Especially, particularly, chiefly.

præcipuus, a, um. adj. 1. Special, peculiarly belonging to oneself. 2. Particular, especial. 3. Chief, principal, remarkable, preeminent; *a. pl. subst.* (one of the terms proposed by Cicero as a translation of *πρῶτον μέγα*), things of importance, coming next to the absolute good (in the Stoic doctrine).

præciso. adv. Briefly, abruptly.

præcisus, a, um. part. pass. fr. præcido; also §as adj. Steep, precipitous.

præclare. adv. 1. Very clearly, very plainly. 2. Excellently, admirably, very well. 3. (Assenting to what has been said) Very good, certainly.

præclarus, a, um. adj. 1. Very bright, brilliant, splendid, very beautiful. 2. Remarkable, conspicuous, illustrious, distinguished, eminent (once in Tac., *c. gen.* of the qualities for which): *sceleribus præclarus*, notorious for his crimes, Sall.

præcludo, is, si, sum. r. a. 1. To shut up, to shut, to close. 2. To close (any thing) against (a person) (*c. acc. rei, dat. pers.*): *quonquam vei inimicissimis omnibus præclusisse vocem videbatur*, although he seemed to have stopped the mouths of all, even of his greatest enemies, Liv.

præco, ònia. m. 1. A crier, a herald (at public solemnities, etc.). 2.

An auctioneer: *præco tuæ virtutis*, a proclaimer of your virtue, Cic.

præcogito, as. v. a. To think of, to plan beforehand, to premeditate.

præcognosco, is, nōvi, nītum. v. a. To know beforehand, to foreknow.

præcolo, is, ui, cultum. v. a. 1. To cultivate beforehand. 2. †To honour highly.

§præcompōsitus, a, um. adj. Arranged beforehand.

præcōnium, i. n. 1. The office of a public crier. 2. A proclaiming, a making generally known. 3. Praise, panegyric.

præcōnius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a crier or auctioneer.

§præconstituo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. To consume or waste beforehand.

§præcontrecto, as. v. a. To handle beforehand, to contemplate beforehand.

præcordia, orum. n. pl. 1. The midriff. 2. The entrails, the bowels. 3. The breast, the heart (as the seat of the feelings, passions, etc.): *mutat præcordia*, he changes his mind, Prop.; *stolidæ præcordia mentis*, his foolish mind, Ov.; *dura sed in terrâ ponunt præcordia*, but they lay their hard (from being uncovered) bodies on the ground, Ov.

præcorrumpto, is, rûpi, ruptum. v. a. To corrupt or bribe beforehand.

†‡præcox, òcis, and præcòquis, e. Precocious, premature.

præcultus, a, um. part. pass. fr. præcolo, q. v. 1. Previously trained. 2. §Highly ornamented (of style).

præcurro, is, ri, rsum. v. n. and a. 1. (*v. n.*) To hasten on before, to go first: *eo fama jam præcucurrerat*, the report had previously arrived there, Cæs. 2. (*v. a.*) To precede, to be before (in point of time), (*c. dat.*). 3. To outstrip, to surpass, to excel, to exceed (*c. acc.*): *illud . . . præcogor*, that idea I am forced to combat beforehand, Lucr.; *præcurrentia*, (in logic) antecedents, Cic.

præcursio, ònia. f. 1. A previous appearance or arrival. 2. A previous movement, in order to prepare something, a preparation.

præcursor, òris. m. 1. A scout, a spy. 2. (*In. pl.*) An advanced guard, the vanguard.

præcûtio, is, cussi, cussum. v. a. To shake, brandish, or wave before, or in front.

præda, e. f. 1. Booty taken in war, plunder, spoil. 2. Gain, profit. 3. Prey, game killed in hunting, etc.

prædâbundus, a, um. adj. Plundering, pillaging.

prædamno, as. v. a. To condemn beforehand: *prædamnatâ spe æquo dimicandi campo*, having abandoned as desperate all idea of being able to encounter them on level ground, Liv.

prædâtio, ònis. f. Plundering, pillaging.

prædâtor, òris. m. A plunderer, a pillager.

§prædêlaseo, as. v. a. To weary out, to weaken beforehand.

- prædestino, as. v. a.** To predestinate, to ordain beforehand: *sibi similes prædestinantes triumphos*, anticipating similar triumphs for themselves, Liv.
- prædiator, ōris. m.** A purchaser of landed (esp. of mortgaged) estates.
- prædiatorius, a, um. adj.** Relating to the sale of landed estates.
- prædicabilia, e. adj.** Deserving of mention, praiseworthy.
- prædicatio, ōnis. f.** 1. A proclamation, a public notification, a making generally known. 2. Praise, commendation.
- prædicator, ōris. m.** One who praises, who commends, an eulogist.
- prædico, as. v. a.** 1. To cry (as a crier) in public, to proclaim, to publish. 2. To state publicly, to assert, declare, to dilate upon in public, to report generally. 3. To praise, to extol. 4. To boast: *quæ de illo viro . . . prædicaverunt*, what great things did they say in praise of that man, Cic.
- prædico, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. †To mention beforehand. 2. To predict, to foretell, to prophesy. 3. ‡To announce early, beforehand. 4. To charge, command, order (c. dat. pers. and ut or ne and subj., §c. dupl. acc.).
- prædictio, ōnis. f.** A prediction, a prophecy.
- prædictum, i. n.** 1. A prediction, a prophecy. 2. A command, an order: *ex prædicto*, by previous agreement, Liv.
- prædiolum, i. n.** A small farm, a small estate.
- prædisco, is, didici, no sup. v. a.** To learn or make oneself acquainted with beforehand.
- prædispositus, a, um. adj.** Arranged or prepared beforehand.
- præditus, a, um. adj.** Endowed with, possessed of (even of bad qualities, c. abl.).
- prædium, i. n. [præa.]** A landed estate, a farm: *quum alii . . . prædibus ac prædiis cavendum publico censerent*, when some thought [that the money should be lent from the public treasury, and] that security should be taken for the state by sureties and mortgages on the land, Liv.
- prædives, itis. adj.** Very rich, very wealthy.
- prædo, ōnis. m.** A plunderer, a pirate, a robber, §a ravisher.
- prædico, es, ui, ctum. v. a.** To inform beforehand, to instruct previously.
- prædor, āris. v. dep.** 1. To make booty, to plunder, to despoil, to pillage (sine c.). 2. To pillage, to rob (c. acc. of the person robbed). 3. To catch (game), to carry off (plunder, prey, etc.): *singula de nobis anni prædantur euntes*, the years as they pass take from us all our enjoyments one by one, Hor.; *ut ex alterius prædetur inscientiâ*, so as to derive profit from the ignorance of the other party (in a bargain), Cic.
- præficio, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** To draw or make in front (a wall, a ditch, etc.), Cæs.
- prædulcis, a. adj.** 1. Very sweet. 2. Very pleasant, very delightful.
- prædurus, a, um. adj.** 1. Very hard. 2. Very hardy, very strong.
- præemineo, es, ui (no sup.). v. a.** To surpass, to excel (c. acc., or c. dnt.).
- præeo, is, ivi, itum. v. a. and a.** 1. (v. a.) To go before, to go first. 2. (v. a.) To go before, to precede (c. dat., ‡c. acc.). 3. To repeat first (before another person, so that he might repeat it after), to dictate, to recite (c. acc. of what is recited, sometimes c. dat. pers.). 4. To command (rare).
- præfatio, ōnis. f.** 1. A form of words, a formula. 2. ‡A preface.
- præfectura, æ. f.** 1. The office of *præfectus* (q. v.), a prefectship. 2. An Italian municipal town to which a præfect was annually sent from Rome, to preside in the court of justice. 3. (‡Under the emperors) a province governed by a præfectus.
- præfectus, a, um. part. pass. fr. præficio.** Set over, presiding over (c. dat.).
- præfectus, i. m. [præficio.]** An officer or magistrate set over or appointed to superintend anything (sometimes c. dat. of that over which). 1. An overseer, a manager, a superintendent. 2. An officer commanding the legions raised from the allies (six to each legion). 3. The administrator

of justice in some of the municipal towns of Italy, called from this circumstance *præfectura*: *præfectus classis*, an admiral, Cic., Liv.; *præfectus fabrorum*, the chief engineer, Cæs.; *præfectus equitum*, and *præf.* by itself, a commander of the cavalry, Cæs.; *præfectus annonæ*, a superintendent of the market, Tac.; *præfectus urbi or urbis*, the governor of the city in the absence of the consuls or of the emperor, Tac.; *præfectus* (the especial title in that province) *Ægypti*, the viceroy of Egypt, Suet.: *præfectus prætorio, or prætorii*, the captain of the imperial guard, Tac. Nepos calls Tissaphernes *præfectus regis*, the viceroy of the king in Asia Minor.

præfero, ferre, tûli, lâtum. v. a., irr. 1. To bear before, to carry in front. 2. To set before, place before, to offer, to present. 3. To place before (i. e. to prefer). 4. To show, to display (esp. one's own qualities), to exhibit. 5. (In pass., esp. in perf. part.) To pass by, hurry by: *cohortes effuse prælatos hostes adortæ sunt*, the cohorts attacked the enemy as they passed in disorder, Liv.; *prætulit triumphi diem*, he anticipated the day of his triumph (i. e. celebrated it sooner than he otherwise would have done), Liv.

præferox, ôcis. adj. Very fierce, very violent.

præfervidus, a, um. adj. Very hot, (lit. and metaph.) very fierce, angry.

præfestino, as. v. a. To make too much, or excessive haste.

præficio, is, fêci, factum. v. a. To set (in authority) over, to appoint to the command, management, or superintendence of (c. dat. rei): *in eo exercitu fratrem præfecerat*, he had given his brother a command, made him a prefect in that army, Cic.; *materia cui divinationem præficere possimus*, a subject over which we can assign to divination a predominant influence, Cic.

præfidens, entis. adj. Over confident (c. dat. of that in which).

præfigo, is, xi, xum. v. a. 1. To set up in front, to fix before or in front of (c. dat. of that in front of which). 2. To tip, to point, to head (spears with iron, etc.). 3. §To pierce, to transfix: *primæque ferratis præfigunt ora capistris*, and they close the extremity of their mouths with iron muzzles, Virg.

præfinio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. To fix, determine, or appoint beforehand, to prescribe.

†præfinito. adv. In a prescribed manner.

præfixus, a, um. part. pass. from *præfigo*, q. v.

præflore, as. v. a. To deprive of its bloom, to diminish (glory, etc.).

præfluo, is, xi, xum. v. a. and a. To flow past, to flow by (sine c. or c. acc.).

præfoco, as. v. a. To choke, stifle, strangle.

§præfodio, is, fôdi, fossum. v. a. 1. To dig (trenches) in front of (c. acc. of that in front of which). 2. To bury previously.

præfor. v. dep. def. (for tenses, see for). 1. To say first, or beforehand, to say as a preface, to premise: *præfatus Divos*, having first invoked the Gods in prayer, Virg. 2. To foretell, to predict: *honorem præfor.*—See honor.

præfracte. adv. Resolutely, inflexibly.

præfractus, a, um. part. pass. from *præfungo*; also as *adj.* 1. Abrupt (in style). 2. Stern, harsh.

præfrigidus, a, um. adj. Very cold.

præfringo, is, frêgi, fractum. v. a. 1. To break off at the end. 2. To break.

præfulcio, is, si, tum. v. a. 1. To support, to make secure, to secure. 2. †To employ as a support.

præfulgeo, es, ei, no sup. v. a. To shine much, to be very brilliant, very conspicuous.

prægelidus, a, um. adj. Very cold.

prægestio, is, ivi. 1. To desire greatly (c. infin.). 2. To be glad (to do so and so).

prægnans, tis. adj. 1. Pregnant, big with young. 2. †Full, loaded.

- †prægracilis, e. adj.** Very slender.
- †prægrandis, e. adj.** Very large, very great, very dignified.
- prægravis, e. adj.** 1. Very heavy, weighty, ponderous. 2. Very troublesome.
- prægravo, as. v. a.** To press heavily on, to oppress with weight, to weigh down, (lit. and metaph.) by superiority.
- prægrēdior, āris -gressus sum. v. dep.** 1. To go before, to precede. 2. To pass by, to go past. 3. To surpass, to excel (c. acc.)
- †prægressio, ōnis. f.** A going before, precedence.
- prægusto, as. v. a.** 1. To taste first or before. 2. †To take beforehand (as an antidote).
- †præjaceo, ea, ui, no sup. v. a.** To lie in front of (c. acc.).
- præjudicātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. præjudico, q. v.** Præjudicata opinio, prejudice, Cic.; postulo ut ne quid huc præjudicate afferatis, I entreat you to bring no prejudice hither, Cic.; ne id ipsum quod consultatione reliquerant pro præjudicato ferret, that he might not treat the very point which they had reserved for deliberation as already decided, Liv.
- præjudicium, i. n.** 1. A preliminary investigation. 2. A legal precedent. 3. (Metaph. in a general sense) A precedent.
- præjudico, as. v. a.** 1. To judge or decide beforehand, to prejudge. 2. To give a preliminary judgment, or judgment in a preliminary point.
- †præjūvo, as, jūvi, jūtum. v. a.** To aid previously.
- prælabor, āris, lapsus sum. v. dep.** 1. To pass by, pass along, glide by (c. acc.). 2. To glide, to swim.
- prælambo, is, bi, no sup. v. a.** To taste before.
- †prælargus, a, um. adj.** Very large.
- prælatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. præfero, q. v.**
- †prælēgo, is, lexi, lectum. v. a.** 1. To read a lecture, or as a lecture. 2. To sail past, to coast along (c. acc.).
- præligo, as. v. a.** 1. To bind on in front (c. dat. of that on which). 2. To bind up, to bind around.
- prælium, i.**—See prælium.
- prælongus, a, um. adj.** Very long.
- præluceo, ea, xi, no sup. v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To shine in front of, to shine, to be brilliant, conspicuous. 2. (§v. a.) To outshine, surpass (c. dat.).
- †prælustis, e. adj.** Very eminent, very conspicuous, very exalted.
- præmando, as. v. a.** To order beforehand.
- præmātūrus, a, um. adj.** Too early, premature, untimely.
- †præmēdicātus, a, um. adj.** Previously prepared by medicine or charms.
- præmēditatio, ōnis. f.** A previous consideration, anticipation, premeditation.
- præmēditor, āris. v. dep.** 1. To meditate on beforehand, to consider previously. 2. †To prelude, to play a prelude.
- †præmētuer. adv.** In a spirit of fearing beforehand, anxiously.
- præmētuo, is, ui, no sup. v. a.** 1. To fear beforehand. 2. To fear exceedingly: ovis præmetuens doli, the sheep fearing a trick, Phædr.
- præmitto, is, misi, missum. v. a.** To send forward, to send on before, to despatch in advance.
- præmium, i. n.** 1. Profit derived from booty, booty, game killed by a sportsman, a prize. 2. A reward, a recompense: si sibi præmio foret, if he were to have a reward for it, Liv.; licebat . . . legis præmio, for he was allowed to do so by the privilege of a special law, Cic.
- præmolestia, æ. f.** Annoyance beforehand.
- præmōlior, āris. v. dep.** To prepare or make preparations for beforehand.
- præmōneo, ea, ui, itum. v. a.** 1. To forewarn, to admonish or advise beforehand, to warn. 2. §To prophesy, to predict.
- præmōnitus, ūs. m.** A forewarning, a previous warning.
- †præmonstrator, āris. m.** One who shows beforehand, a guide.
- præmonstro, as. v. a.** 1. To show beforehand, to point out previously. 2. To foreshow, to prognosticate, to predict.
- †præmordeo, ea, di, sum. v. a.** To bite off.

- præmōrior, ēris, mortuus sum. v. dep.** To die early, prematurely.
- præmortuus, a, um. part. of prec.** 1. Dead. 2. Extinct.
- præmūnio, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** 1. To fortify in front, to fortify, to secure.
2. (In a speech) To bring forward as a preliminary answer to objections, as an anticipatory defence or argument: *illud præfulci et præmuni quæro*, I beg of you take care beforehand, and secure that point, Cic.
- præmūnitio, ōnis. f.** A previous fortifying or strengthening (a position or an argument).
- †prænarro, as. v. a.** To relate beforehand.
- prænāto, as. v. a.** To swim by, to flow past.
- prænīteo, ea, ui, no sup. v. a.** 1. To shine brilliantly. 2. To outshine (c. dat.).
- prænōmen, inis. n.** The first name, that which came before the nomen.
- prænoscō, is, nōvi, nōtum. v. a.** To know beforehand, to foreknow.
- §prænūbilis, a, um. adj.** Very dark, very shady.
- prænuntio, as. v. a.** To announce beforehand, to predict, to foreshow: *suspicio de deorum adventu esse prænuntiatum*, a suspicion that information of their arrival had been given beforehand, Nep.
- prænuntius, a, um.** Giving information, announcing (c. gen.); *m. f.* often as *subst.*, a harbinger, a messenger.
- præoccupatio, ōnis. f.** Previous occupation, preoccupation.
- præoccupō, as. v. a.** To preoccupy, to take previous possession of, anticipate: *legem . . . ipsi præoccupaverunt ferre*, they hastened to propose the law themselves so as to get the start of the other party, Liv.
- præopto, as. v. a.** To choose or wish rather, to prefer.
- §præpando, is, di, passum. v. a.** To spread open before (c. dat. of that before which), to lay open, to disclose.
- præparatio, ōnis. f.** Preparation.
- præparo, as. v. a.** To provide beforehand, to prepare, to get ready previously or beforehand: *velut ex ante præparato*, as if from previous preparation, Liv.
- præpēdio, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** 1. To entangle, to hamper, to embarrass.
2. To tie by the legs, to hobble. 3. To hinder, to obstruct, to impede (c. acc.).
- præpondeo, es, di, no sup. v. a.** To hang down in front.
- præpes, ōtis. adj.** 1. Flying swiftly, swift. 2. Winged; as *subst. m.*, §a bird: *Medusæus præpes*, Pegasus.
- præpitātus, a, um. adj.** Having a blunted point (like our foils).
- præpinguis, e. adj.** 1. Very fat. 2. Very rich, very fertile.
- præpolleo, es, no perf. v. a.** 1. To be very powerful, very eminent. 2. To be more powerful, to be superior.
- præpondero, as. v. a.** To outweigh, to surpass.
- præpono, is, pōui, positum. v. a.** 1. To place before, first, or in front (sometimes c. dat. of that in front of which). 2. To place or set over, to appoint, to superintend, regulate, manage, or govern (c. dat.). 3. To prefer: *pauca præponam*, I will first say a few words, Cic.
- §præporto, as. v. a.** To carry before or in front.
- præpositio, ōnis. f.** 1. A setting before, a preferring, a preference.
2. A preposition.
- præpōsitus, a, um. part. pass. from præpono; also m. as subst.** An overseer, manager, commander; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, preferable things, like *præcipua*.—See *præcipuus*.
- †præpossum, pōtes, potui, posse. v. irr.** To be more powerful, to get the upperhand.
- præpostēra. adv.** In an irregular manner, in the reverse order.
- præpostērus, a, um. a/j.** 1. Perverse, preposterous. 2. Peevish, forward. 3. In inverted order, irregular: *omnia naturæ præpostera legibus ibunt*, everything will go on in an order exactly contrary to the laws of nature, Ov.
- præpōtens, entis. adj.** Very powerful; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, the great men.

- præp̄p̄ere** and **†præp̄p̄eranter**. *adv.* Too hastily.
præp̄p̄erus, *a, um. adj.* Too hasty, precipitate, rash.
†præp̄tium, *i. n.* The foreskin.
præp̄tor, *eria, questus sum. v. dep.* To complain first.
præp̄radio, *as. v. a.* To outshine (*c. acc.*).
præp̄tus, *a, um. part. pass.* from *præripio*, *q. v.*
†prærigesco, *is, ui, no sup. v. n.* To become very stiff.
præripio, *is, ui, reptum. v. a.* 1. To take away before the time, to snatch prematurely. 2. To carry off, to take away, to seize, to snatch. 3. To anticipate (*sine c.*).
prærodo, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To gnaw, to nibble at (a hook).
prærogativus, *a, um. adj.* That votes first: omen *prærogativum*, the choice of the century to vote first (which was looked on as an omen of the election).—*f. as subst.* 1. The century which gained the lot to vote first. 2. A previous choice or election. 3. A sure sign, omen, or prognostic: in *prærogativâ referendâ*, while he was reporting the vote of the first century to the presiding magistrate, Cic.
prærogo, *as. v. a.* To ask first, to ask (a person or century its opinion first).
prærumpo, *is, rûpi, ruptum. v. a.* To break off in front, to break off.
præruptus, *a, um. part. pass.* of *prec.*; used also as *adj. c. compar. etc.* 1. Abrupt, steep, rugged. 2. †Rash, precipitate. 3. †Stern, severe.
præsa, *dis. m.* One who becomes security for another, a bail, a surety.
præsâgio, *is, iui. v. a.* 1. To presage, forebode, to foreknow. 2. To foretell.
præsâgitio, *onis. f.* A foreboding, a presentiment.
præsâgium, *i. n.* 1. A foreboding, a prognostic, a presage. 2. A prediction.
præsâgus, *a, um. adj.* Foreboding, prophetic, presaging: *præsâga mali mens*, a mind having a presentiment of evil, Virg.
præsçio, *is, and præscisco, no perf. v. a.* To learn or know beforehand.
præsçius, *a, um. adj.* Knowing beforehand, prescient, foreknowing (*sometimes c. gen.*): *ne quo sermone præscians criminis faceret*, lest by anything that he might say he might give her an inkling of the charge, Tac.
præsçrîbo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To write in front or on the top of, to prefix in writing (*c. dat. of that to which*). 2. To appoint, ordain, prescribe, enjoin. 3. §To dictate (*she said*): *frustra Pulchram præscribi*, that it was no use to put forth the name of Pulchra as a plea, Tac.; *sibi quæ Vari præscripsit pagina nomen*, the page which has the name of Varus at its head, Virg.
præsçriptio, *onis. f.* An inscription (at the head of anything), a title (of a book, etc.). 2. A pretext, a plea. 3. A precept, an order, an injunction. 4. †Limitation: *tribunitiæ potestatis præscriptione*, under pretext of doing so by virtue of his power as tribune, Tac.
præsçriptum, *i. n.* A precept, a rule laid down, an order.
præsçco, *as, ui, sectum. v. a.* To cut off: *præsçctus unguis*, a well-pared nail, Hor.—*Ses unguis*.
præsens, *entis. adj.* 1. Present (of time or place). 2. Existing (of a state of things). 3. Ready, prompt, immediate. 4. Present to (so as to show favour to), favourable, propitious: *præsens sermo*, communication by word of mouth, Cic.; *præsens tecum egi*, I urged you in person, Cic.; in *præsens*, for the present time, for the time, Cic.; *ad præsens*, at the time, Tac.; in *rem præsentem venias oportet*, you should come to the place (to the scene of action) itself, Cic.; in *re præsentē*, on the spot, Liv.; *præsens pecunia*, ready money, Cic.; *præsens diligentia*, prompt energy, Sall.; *præsens auxilium*, instant or effectual assistance, Cic.; *quo non præsentius ullum*, than which no (medicine) is more efficacious, Virg.; *animus acer et præsens*, an active and energetic spirit, Cic.
præsentiâ, *as. f.* 1. Presence, a being present: *animi præsentia*, pre-

- sence of mind, *Cæs.* ; in *præsentia*, at present, now, for the time being, at the time, *Nep., Liv.* ; in *præsentia*, at hand, *Nep.*
- præsentio, ōnia. f.* 1. A presentiment, a foreboding. 2. A preconception.
- præsentio, is, si, sum, and †præsentiseo, is. v. a.* 1. To feel beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, to forebode. 2. *Præsentum tamen est*, it was known before the arrival of the fleet, *Liv.*
- præsepe, is. n.* 1. A stall. 2. §A beehive. 3. A victualler's tavern, a drinking shop : *acurra vagus, non qui certum præsepe teneret*, a vagabond, not a man who had a certain stall, i. e. not one who could provide himself with a dinner, *Hor.*
- præsepio, is, si, tum. v. a.* To block up, to fence in front.
- præsertim. adv.* Especially, particularly.
- præses. idia. m. f.* 1. A protector, guardian, defender, patron, president. 2. †A governor, a viceroy.
- præsidens, entia. part. of seq. ; also †as subst.* A governor.
- præsideo, es, sēdi, sessum. v. a. (c. dat. †c. acc.).* 1. To preside over, patronize. 2. To guard, protect, defend. 3. To superintend, direct, manage, regulate.
- præsidianus, a, um. adj.* Serving for a protection, for a garrison.
- præsidium, i. n.* 1. A protection, a guard, a defence. 2. A garrison, a guard (i. e. a body of soldiers, of sentinels, etc.), a body-guard, an escort. 3. The post or station of a picket, of a guard, etc., a military post or station : *in præsidiiis eratis*, you were in the camp (with the army), *Cic.* 5. Aid, assistance, protection (of any kind).
- præsignifico, as. v. a.* To indicate beforehand, to freshen.
- §*præsignia, e. adj.* Eminently distinguished, conspicuous.
- §*præsono, as, ui, itum. v. a.* To stand before.
- †§*præspargo, is, si, sum. v. a.* To sprinkle or scatter before (c. dat. of the more remote object).
- præstabilis, e. adj.* 1. Excellent, distinguished, preeminent. 2. Desirable.
- præstans, antis. part. fr. præsto ; more usu. as adj. c. compar., etc.* 1. Excellent, superior, preeminent, surpassing (often c. dat.). 2. Good, desirable.
- præstantia, æ. f.* Excellence, superiority, preeminence : *præstantia virtutis*, preeminence in virtue, *Cic.* ; *præstantia animantium reliquorum*, superiority over all other creatures, *Cic.*
- præstes, Itis. m. f.* (an epithet of deities). Protector, patron, guardian.
- præstigiæ, arum. pl. f.* Jugglers' tricks, tricks, trickery : *verborum præstigiæ*, verbal fallacies, fallacious use of words, *Cic.* ; *non per præstigiæ sed palam*, not by any secret manoeuvres but openly, *Cic.*
- †*præstinguo, is, xxi, ctum. v. a.* To extinguish, to obscure.
- præstituo, is, ui, itum. v. a.* To appoint beforehand, or previously.
- præsto, as, stiti, stitum and stātum. v. a.* 1. To stand in front, i. e. to be excellent, eminent, distinguished. 2. To excel, to surpass, to be superior to (c. acc.). 3. To be surety for, to be responsible for : [the judge decided] *emptori damnum præstari oportere*, that he was bound to be answerable to the buyer for the damage, *Cic.* ; *ut nihili in vitâ nobis præstandum præter culpam putemus*, that we need only think ourselves answerable for our own faults, *Cic.* ; *omnes socios salvos præstare poteramus*, we were able to answer for the safety of all our allies, *Cic.* ; *ego tibi a vi præstare nihil possum*, I can by no means warrant your security from violence, *Cic.* 4. To fulfil, discharge, perform, do, execute : *ne quem ejus pœniteret præstiti*, I prevented any one from having cause to repent it, *Liv.* 5. To exhibit, to display (conduct, feelings, etc.), to show, to give, to pay (honour, etc.) : *catervæ armatorum paucioribus terga præstare*, troops of armed men began to flee before smaller numbers, *Tac.* 6. *præsto me*, to behave : *se præstitit invictam*, it (my mind) has shown itself invincible. 7. *præstat* (as *v. impera.*), it is better, it is preferable.

- præsto. adv.** At hand, present, ready, either to serve or to oppose : *præsto multis fuit*, he was at the service of, he assisted many persons : *si quis mihi præsto fuerit cum armatis hominibus*, if any one opposed me with armed men, Cic.
- præstolor, âris. v. dep.** To wait for, to await, to expect (c. dat. or c. acc.).
- præstringo, is, inxi, istum. v. a.** 1. To bind closely, to bind up, to bind. 2. To blunt, to weaken, to dull.
- præstruo, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To build up in front, to block up, to stop up. 1. To make or prepare beforehand.
- præsultator, ôris. m., and præsulor, ôris. m.** A leader of the dance in religious ceremonies, a public dancer.
- præsulto, as. v. a.** To dance before, or in front of (c. dat.).
- præsum, es, fui (see sum).** 1. To be set over, to preside over, rule over, superintend, manage, to have the charge of. 2. To take the lead. 3. §To protect (c. dat.) : *severe præfuit ei potestati*, he exercised that power with severity, Nep.
- præsumo, is, mpsi, mptum. v. a.** 1. To take first, to be the first to take, to take before (sometimes c. dat. of the more remote object). 2. To take in advance, to anticipate, to imagine beforehand, to spend beforehand, to perform beforehand. 3. To foresee : *ut præsumptum habeant*, that they may take it for granted (that so and so is the case), Tac.
- præsumptio, ônia. f.** 1. The major premiss in a syllogism. 2. ‡Anticipation.
- præsumo, is, ui, ctum. v. a.** To sow up in, to cover over.
- prætēgo, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** To cover, to shelter.
- prætendo, is, di, tum. v. a.** 1. To stretch before, out, or forward, to hold out. 2. To spread before, hold before, place in front of (c. dat. of the more remote object) : *prætentaque naribus sera*, and brass was spread over their nostrils, their nostrils were tipped with brass, Ov. 3. To prefix. 4. To allege as a reason, as a plea, as a pretext, as an excuse : *nec conjugis unquam prætendi tædas*, nor have I ever held myself out to you as your husband, Virg. 5. (In pass.) To be in front of, to be opposite to (c. dat.).
- prætento, as. v. a.** To try beforehand, to examine previously, to prove (by trying) : *prætentatque manu sylvas*, and he (Polyphemus) feels his way through the woods with his hand, Ov.; *prætentat pollice chordas*, she preludes upon the strings with her finger, Ov.
- prætentus, a, um. part. pass. fr. prætendo, q. v.**
- §prætēpeo, es, ui, no sup. v. a.** To glow previously (of love), (c. in and abl of the object).
- præter. prep. c. acc.** 1. By, past, in front of (after a verb of motion), before, along. 2. Beyond (i. e. contrary to) : *præter spem*, contrary to one's hopes ; *præter naturam*, in a supernatural manner, Cic.; *præter modum*, in an extraordinary degree, Cic. 3. Beyond, more than : *Argonantas præter omnes candidum Medea mirata est ducem*, Medea admired their handsome chief more than all the rest of the Argonauts, Hor. 4. Besides, in addition to. 5. Besides, except.
- §prætērāgo, is, ēgi, actum.** To drive by (c. acc.).
- prætērea. adv.** 1. Besides, further, in addition, moreover. 2. Hereafter.
- prætēreo, is, ivi, itum. v. a. and a.** 1. (v. a.) To pass by, to pass away, to pass (as a person, an event, time, etc.). 2. (v. a.) To pass by, go by (c. acc.). 3. To escape the notice of. 4. To pass over, pass by, leave out, omit to mention, neglect, forget. 5. To surpass, to excel.
- prætēféro, fers, tūli, lātum. v. a.** To carry by ; in pass., to pass by (esp. riding or driving, c. acc.).
- prætērfluo, is, xi, xum. v. a.** To glide by, to glide away, disappear.
- prætēgrēdior, ôris, gressus sum. v. dep.** 1. To walk by, march by (c. acc.). 2. ‡To march beyond, to cross (borders). 3. To surpass.
- prætērītus, a, um. part. pass. fr. prætereo (which, however, can have no passive voice) ; used as adj.** Past (of events, time, etc.) : *fas est præterito*

- semper amare viros*, one may always regard the dead with affection, Prop.; *a. pl.* as *subst.*, the past, past times, past events.
- præterlābor*, *ēris*, *lapsus sum. v. dep.* 1. To glide by, to sail past, to flow past (*c. acc.*). 2. To slip away, to pass away.
- præterlatus*, *a, um. part. pass. fr. præterfero.*
- ‡*prætermeo*, *as. v. n. (in tmesi).* To pass by, to go by.
- prætermissio*, *onis. f.* 1. An omitting, an omission. 2. A passing over, a neglecting.
- prætermitto*, *is, mīsi, missum. v. a.* 1. To let go by, to let pass (time, etc.). 2. To omit, to neglect. 3. To pass over, omit to mention, to leave out. 4. †To overlook (an error), to permit, to allow.
- præterquam. adv.* (sometimes in *tmesi*). Besides that, except that, besides, except.
- ‡§*præterrādo*, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To grate or scrape along.
- prætervectio*, *ōnis. f.* A passing by, esp. riding, driving, or sailing.
- prætervehor*, *eris, vectus sum. v. pass.* 1. To pass by, driving, riding, or sailing (metaph. of an orator passing by a topic, *c. acc.*). 2. ‡To pass by on foot.
- prætervōlo*, *as. v. a.* 1. To fly by (metaph. to slip by), to escape the notice of. 2. To pass over (a topic) in a cursory manner.
- prætexo*, *is, xi, xtum. v. a.* 1. To fringe, to adorn as or with a fringe (*lit. and metaph.*): *littora curvæ prætexunt puppes*, the curved ships cover the edge of the shore like a fringe, Virg.; *utræque nationes Rheno prætexuntur*, both nations have the Rhine on their front (are bounded by the Rhine), Tac. 2. To provide, to furnish with (esp. in an ornamental manner): *prætexat fastigia chartæ . . . litera*, let a letter ornament the top of the paper, Tib. 3. To allege as a pretext, plea, excuse. 4. §To cloak over, to excuse.
- prætexta*, *se. f.*; also *toga prætexta*. 1. The outer garment bordered with purple worn by the superior magistrates, and by freeborn children till they were of age to assume the *toga virilis*. 2. A tragedy derived from Roman history, and representing Roman characters.
- prætextātus*, *a, um. adj.* 1. Wearing the *prætexta*. 2. Youthful, young, below the age for assuming the *toga virilis*: *prætextatâ cultus amicitia*, having been regarded by me with friendship from my early youth, Mart.; *prætextati mores, profligate habita*, Juv.
- ‡*prætextum*, *i. n.* A pretext, a pretence, a plea.
- prætextus*, *a, um. part. pass. of prætexo*; also §*as adj.* Wearing the *prætexta*.
- ‡*prætextus*, *ūs. m.* 1. A pretext a plea. 2. Outward appearance, show.
- prætimeo*, *es, ui, no sup. v. n.* To fear: *b. beforehand*, to fear.
- §*prætingo*, *is, nxi, netum. v. a.* To steep or dip beforehand.
- prætor*, *oris. m.* 1. A chief, a chief magistrate, a president, a commander (of foreign armies; not used of Roman generals). 2. A prætor, the Roman magistrate charged esp. with the administration of justice, first chosen A. U. C. 388. There were two: *prætor urbanus*, to decide cases between Roman citizens; *prætor peregrinus*, between strangers. 3. (Less correctly) A *proprætor*, i. e. one who, after having been a prætor, was sent to a province as governor.
- ‡*prætoriānus*, *a, um. adj.* Belonging to the prætorian guard.
- prætoricus*, *a, um. adj.* Given by the prætor.
- §*prætorium*, *i. n.* 1. The general's tent, §the cell of the queen bee, or king bee, as Virg. thought it. 2. A council of war (as being held in the general's tent). 3. The official residence of the governor of a province. 4. ‡A palace, a splendid house, a fine country seat. 5. ‡The body-guard of the emperor's, the prætorian guard.
- prætorius*, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the prætor, prætorian: *prætoria comitia*, the comitia for the election of the prætor, Liv.; *jus prætorium*, the law as laid down by the prætor; what is received as law by

the collection of cases decided by the prætor, Cic. 2. Of or belonging to a prætor. 3. Of or belonging to a commander-in-chief by either land or sea: prætoria cohors, the general's bodyguard, Cic.; prætoria navis, the flagship, Liv.; prætorium imperium, the chief command, Cic.; prætoria porta, the gate in a Roman camp in front of the general's tent, and leading directly towards the enemy, Cic.; *m.* as *subst.*, a man of prætorian rank, one who has been prætor.

†prætrēpidans, antia. *adj.* Quivering with impatience.

prætrēpidus, a, um. *adj.* Disquieted, harassed, anxious.

prætūra, æ. *f.* The office of prætor, the prætorship.

‡præumbrans, antia. *adj.* Overshadow (sine c.).

præuro, is, ussi, ustum. *v. a.* To burn at the tip (in order to harden).

†præut. *adv.* In comparison with.

prævaleo, es, ui, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To be very strong, very powerful. 2.

To be stronger, to prevail (as opinions, etc.), to have the greater influence.

3. To prevail over (c. abl., only once in Phædr.).

prævalidus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Very strong, powerful, vigorous, too strong.

2. ‡Prevalent (habita, etc.).

prævaricatio, onis. *f.* Collusion, or the treacherous abandonment of his client's cause by an advocate.

prævaricator, oris. *m.* A man guilty of prævaricatio.

prævaricor, āria. *v. dep.* To be guilty of prævaricatio: prævaricari accusationi videbatur, he appeared to be collusively favouring the prosecution (opp. to defendere), Cic.

prævehor, eris, vectus sum. *v. pass.* To pass by, to pass in front of (even of arrows or of rivers).

prævenio, is, vēni, ventum (sometimes in tmesi). *v. a.* To come before, get before, get the start of, anticipate; sometimes to anticipate so as to prevent, to hinder: ut, nisi præveniretur Agrippina pereundum Neroni esset, so that Nero must have perished if Agrippina had not died first, Tac.; tempus reminiscetur quod non præventum morte fuisse dolet, he recollects the time which he grieves was not anticipated, i. e. prevented from existing to him, Ov.

‡præverro, is, ri, no sup. *v. a.* To brush, to sweep.

præverto, is, ti sum. *v. a.* 1. To prefer. 2. To anticipate so as to prevent, to hinder, to render useless. 3. To anticipate by attacking first. 4. ‡To preoccupy. 5. To do first, i. e. before something else, to do in preference: nec posse bello prævertisse quidquam, nor was it possible for them to attend to anything before war, Liv. 6. ‡To outstrip. 7. (In *pass.* like 5 and 6): illuc prævertamur, let us turn to this topic, Hor.; præverti ad Armenios instantior cura fuit, the necessity of first directing his attention to the Armenians was more pressing, Tac.; and as *pass. impers.*: huic rei prævertendum [sc. sibi] existimavit, he thought that he must attend to this matter first, Cæs.

prævideo, es, vīdi, visum. *v. a.* To foresee.

‡prævītio, as. *v. a.* To corrupt beforehand.

‡prævius, a, um. *adj.* Leading the way for, acting as harbinger to (c. dat.).

prævolo, as. *v. n.* To fly before, to fly in advance.

pragmāticus, a, um. [πράγμα.] Skilled in or occupied with political affairs: pragmatici homines, politicians, Cic.; si quid pragmaticum habes, scribe, if you have any political views, write to me, Cic.; *m.* as *subst.*, an attorney, a lawyer who prepares a brief for an advocate.

prandeo, es, di, sum. *v. n.* To eat breakfast or luncheon, to breakfast, to lunch (sometimes c. acc. of the food).—See pransus.

prandium, i. *n.* 1. Breakfast, luncheon. 2. ‡Any meal.

pransus, a, um. *part. pass.* of prandeo in act. sense. 1. Having breakfasted: ut viri pransi essent, that the men might have their breakfast, Liv.

2. Having made a large breakfast, overfed.

‡prāsinus, a, um. *adj.* [πράσινος.] 1. Of the colour of a leek, light green.

2. Belonging to the party of charioteers dressed in that colour at the chariot races.

prātenais, a. adj. Of, from or grown in meadows.

prātum, i. n.; dim. prātulum, i. n. 1. A meadow. 2 (§Metaph.)

Any field (even of the sea). 3. §Meadow-grass, grass.

prave. adv. In a bad manner, ill, wrongly, amiss, crookedly, awry.

prāvitas, ātis. f. 1. Irregularity, crookedness, distortion, malformation.

2. Perversity, perverseness, wrongness of feeling or conduct, impropriety, depravity.

prāvus, a, um. adj. 1. Crooked, misshapen, ill-formed, distorted. 2.

Perverse, improper, wrong, depraved, vicious.

prēcario. adv. 1. By or with entreaty. 2. In a submissive manner:

humilis precario, humbling himself by condescending to entreaty, Tac.

prēcarius, a, um. adj. 1. Obtained or to be obtained by entreaty, moved (as life) by entreaty. 2. §Precarious, uncertain.

prēcatio, ōnis. f. Prayer, entreaty.

†prēcātor, ōris. m. One who entreats, an intercessor for another.

preces.—See *prex*.

prēcise, arum. A species of wine.

prēcōr, āris. v. dep. 1. To pray to, to supplicate, to address with prayer (c. acc. *pera*, or (rare) c. ad and acc.; sometimes also c. acc. of the prayer uttered, or of the wish expressed). 2. To entreat earnestly, to beseech, to beg. 3. To pray for, i. e. to desire earnestly.

prehendo and §prēndo, is, di, sum. v. a. 1. To take hold of, to grasp, to seize. 2. To lay hold of, to detain. 3. To catch, overtake, to detect (c. gen. of the act in which). 4. To take in with the eye or mind, to survey, to comprehend.

prehensio, ōnis. f. A machine for taking hold of and raising, a kind of crane or windlass.

prehenso and §prēmso, as. v. a. 1. To take hold of, grasp, seize. 2. To lay hold of, to detain. 3. To take by the hand in soliciting a favour, To canvass.

prēlum, i. n. A wine press, an oil press.

prēmo, is, pressi, pressum. a. a. 1. To press, to press heavily on, to press down, weigh down, to crush (in any way, by setting or lying on, by biting, by holding fast, etc.): *ubera plena premam*, may I press, i. e. milk full udders, Ov.; *quod die mulsero . . . nocte premunt*, the milk they have taken by day they press into cheese in the evening, Virg.; *pressi copia lactia*, plenty of cheese, Virg.; *vina Torquato consule pressa*, wine made (in the wine press) in the consulship of Torquatus, Hor. 2. To load heavily, to freight heavily, to burden. 3. To cover by pressing down, to hide, to conceal, to bury (lit. and metaph.). 4. To press closely on, to pursue closely. 5. To press upon, to urge, to attack vigorously, to embarrass, to distress. 6. To press close together, to close: *laqueo collum pressisse paternum*, (if any one should say) that I had strangled my father, Hor.; *oscula per longas jungere pressa moras*, to give me kisses pressed on my lips for a long time, Ov. 7. To press heavily down so as to force into something else: *dentes in vite premens*, biting the vine, Virg.; *quæcumque premeas virgulta per agros*, whatever young trees you plant in the field, Virg.; *cubito remanete presso*, remain with your (quiet) elbows leaning on the couch, Hor.; *sulcumque sibi premat ipsa carina*, let the ship herself make herself a furrow (by tearing up the ground as she runs ashore), Virg. 8. To depress to sink, to lower. 9. To disparage, depreciate, undervalue. 10. To suppress, repress: *sub imo corde premit gemitum*, he stifles a groan in the depths of his heart, Virg. 11. To draw in, to confine, to tighten (*reina*, etc.): *premant Calenā falce . . . vitem*, let them confine the vine with a pruning knife of Cales, i. e. prune the vines of Cales, Hor.; *falce premeas umbras*, you will curtail the shady branches with a knife, Virg. 12. To put into close form, to compress (an argument, etc.). 13. §To press upon (as a master), to rule, to govern, to be lord of. 14.

§To be superior to, to surpass: *pressi multo membra mero*, overcome (forced to lie down) by much wine, Prop.; *æternâ res ea pressa notâ*, the circumstance was stamped with an everlasting brand, Ov.; *Hispanos presso gradu incedere jubet*, he orders the Spanish troops to advance slowly, Liv.; *pressoque legit vestigia gressu*, he follows her track with a step closely pursuing her, Ov.; *sic effatus vestigia pressit*, having spoken thus, he stopped, Virg.—See *pressum*.

prêndo, prênso.—See *prehendo, prehensio*.

prénsatio, ônis. f. Taking hold by the hand, canvassing.

prênsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. prehendô, q. v.

pressa. adv. 1. Closely, accurately (of argument, etc.). 2. (Of style) Concisely, briefly. 3. (Of pronunciation) Distinctly.

§*presso, a. v. a.* To press.

pressus, ã. m. 1. Pressure, pressing. 2. Compression.

pressus, a, um. part. pass. of premo, q. v.; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.).

1. (Of style, etc.) Compressed, concise. 2. (Of pronunciation, etc.) Indistinct (Cic. post Red. in Sen. 6.), distinct, clear (de N. D. II. 59.).

†§*prester, ôris. m. [πρηστέρηρ.]* A fiery whirlwind.

prêtiôse. adv. In a costly manner, expensively.

prêtiôsus, a, um. adj. 1. Valuable, precious. 2. Costly, expensive.

3. §Giving a great price, extravagant.

prêtium, i. n. 1. Worth, value, price: *pretium res habet ista*, that thing is of value, Ov.; *sive aliquod morum seu vitæ tabe carentis est pretium*, or if there be any value in pure manners and a stainless life, Ov.; *parvo pretio*, (to buy or sell) cheaply, Ov. 2. A reward, a prize, a recompense, pay, hire, wages: *peccare nefas, aut pretium emori*, thinking it impious to be unchaste, and death the fit punishment for such error, Hor.; *pretio judicem corrumpere*, to corrupt a judge by bribery, Cic.; *fixit leges pretio atque refixit*, he made and unmade laws for bribes, Virg. 3. §Money, riches: *converso in pretium Deo*, [a way open] to the God when changed into a shower of gold, Hor.; *in pretio pretium nunc est*, now riches (alone) are valued; *est operæ pretium*, it is worth while, Hor.; *facturusne operæ pretium sim*, whether what I am about to do will be worth doing, Liv.; *Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen*, Germanicus thought it worth while to change his order of march, Tac.; *si operæ pretium faciat*, if he thought it worth while, Liv.; *quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit perinde operæ eorum pretium faceret*, (he would beg him) to judge of the value of their services by his experience of their behaviour this day, Liv. But sometimes *operæ pretium* is used in the natural sense of the words; *operæ pretium habent libertatem*, they have their freedom as the reward of their exertions, Liv.

prex, prœcia. f. (nom. and gen. sing. not used). Prayer, entreaty. 2. Imprecation, curse (rare). 3. §Intercession.

Prîâmêtus, a, um. Of Priam king of Troy (esp. as son or daughter of Priam).—*Prîâmîdes, æ. m.*, son of Priam (esp. Paris, etc.).—*Prîâmêla, ïdis. f.*, daughter of Priam (esp. Cassandra).

prîdem. adv. Some time ago, long ago (most usu. with a negative): *non ita pridem*, not very long ago, Cic., etc.

prîdie. adv. The day before (sometimes c. gen. or c. acc.).

§*primævus, a, um. adj.* In the first bloom of youth, youthful.

‡*primânus, a, um. adj.* Belonging to the first legion.

primârius, a, um. adj. Chief, principal, most excellent.

†§*primîgênus, a, um. adj.* First: *dies primigenus maris*, the birthday of the sea, the day on which it was first made, Lucr.

primipîlus, i. m. The chief centurion of the *triarii*, the chief centurion in a legion, called also *primipili centurio*.

prîmitiæ, ârum. pl. f. First fruits, the first produce, the beginning of anything: *primitiæ juvenis miseræ*, the melancholy first attempt of the youth, Virg.

prîmitus. adv. First, first of all.

primo. adv. At first, first.

primordium, i. n. [primus, ordior.] The beginning, commencement.

primoris, ia. adj. 1. The first. 2. The foremost, the front, that which is at the extremity: quæ isti ne primoribus quidem labris attingissent, which those men would not have touched with even the skin of their lips (i. e. in the most slight degree), Cic. 3. Chief, principal, most important, esp. most nobly born; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, nobles, great men.

†primulum. adv. At first, first.

primum. adv. In the first place, first, at first, first of all, at the beginning.

primus, a, um. adj. prop. superl. fr. prior, q. v. 1. First, the first: primi sub lumine solis, at the light of the earliest dawn, Virg. 2. The foremost, that which is at the end or extremity of anything, outermost. 3. Principal, chief, best, most excellent: actioni primas (partes, sc.) dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, Demosthenes is said to have attributed the first place to action, Cic.; oppidum inprimis Siciliæ clarum, the most splendid of Sicilian cities, Cic.; homo inprimis improbissimus, the most infamous of men, Cic.; prima virorum, the noblest of men, Lucr.; primi urbis, the chief men of the city, Hor.

princeps, ipis. adj. m. f. 1. First (in order, etc.), foremost. 2. Chief, most important, principal. 3. Most eminent, most distinguished, most noble: princeps senatus, the first man called over by the censor on the roll of the senate; principes sententiarum consulares, the men of consular rank who were asked their opinions first, Lucr.—*m.* as *subst.* 1. A chief, a leader, the founder of a family or of a sect. 2. A ruler, a prince, a sovereign, an emperor. 3. (In *pl.*) The second line of soldiers, between the hastati and the triarii: signum primi principia, the standard of the first company of the principes, Liv.; princeps tertie legionis, the centurion of the principes of the third legion, Liv.; a Marco Acilio mihi primus princeps prioris centuriæ est assignatus, the first centurionship of the principes was assigned to me by M. Acilius, Liv.

principālis, e. adj. 1. First, original. 2. Chief, principal. 3. †Of or belonging to the prince, to the emperor.

principatus, ūs. m. 1. The first place, the chief rank or importance, the preeminence. 2. The post of commander-in-chief. 3. †Dominion, sovereignty.

†§principiālis, e. adj. From the beginning, original.

principium, i. n. 1. A beginning, commencement, origin. 2. A principle, a first principle. 3. (In *pl.*) The foremost or front rank of an army. 4. (In *pl.*) A large open space in a camp where the standards and tents of the chief officers were, and where speeches were made: Græcia principium moris fuit, Greece was the inventor of the custom, Ov.

prior, oris. compar. adj., no *pos.* 1. Former, previous, prior (in point of time). 2. In front, before (in point of place). 3. Better, superior; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, men of old, the ancients, former generations.—See *primus*.

prisco. adv. In an old fashioned manner, with old fashioned rigour.

prisus, a, um. adj. 1. Ancient, antique, belonging to, or existing in the olden time. 2. §Former: prisca Venus, our former love, Hor. 3. §Old fashioned, esp. strict, rigorous.

pristinus, a, um. adj. Former, early, pristine: diei pristini perfidia, the treachery of yesterday, Cæs.

pristis.—See *pistia*.

prius. adv. 1. Before, sooner. 2. §Formerly. 3. Rather.

priusquam (often in tmesi). adv. 1. Before that, until. 2. Rather than.

privans, antis. part. fr. privo; a. pl. as subst., privatives.

privatim. adv. 1. Privately, as an individual. 2. In private, in privacy: nec privatim se tenuit, nor did he stay at home, Liv.

privatio, onis. f. A taking away, removal, deprivation.

privatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. privo; used as adj. Private, (as property, i. e.) belonging to a private individual: privati homines, private persons, Cic.; —privatus, as *subst.*, also privatus vir. 1. A private individual (i. e. a

person invested with no office). 2. ‡Not belonging to the imperial family: *tabernæ quas vendidit in privatum*, shops which he sold for the use of individuals, Liv.; *ex privato*, out of one's private property, Liv.; *in privato*, privately, Liv.

privignus, *i. m.*, *privigna*, *æ. f.* A stepson, a stepdaughter.

privilegium, *i. n.* 1. A law enacted against a single individual. 2.

‡A law passed in favour of an individual or of a state, a privilege.

privo, *as. v. a.* 1. To deprive (*c. abl.*). 2. To release, to deliver.

‡§*privus*, *a. um.* Single.

pro. prep. (c. abl.). 1. Before, in front of, in the presence of. 2. On the front of, on, in: *stabat pro littore diversa acies*, a very different array stood on the edge of the shore, Tac.; *simultates pro magistratu exercere*, to give vent to his enmities while in office, Liv. 3. For, in defence of, for the sake of, for the benefit of, on account of. 4. For, in the place of, instead of, in the light of: *omnia pro veris credam*, I will look on it all as true, Ov.; *ut vix pro sano nuntius audiretur*, so that the messenger was listened to as if he were scarcely in his senses, Liv. 5. In proportion to, according to: *quicquid agas agere pro viribus (decet)*, whatever you do you should do in proportion to (*i. e.* with all) your strength, Cic.; *pro virili parte*, to the best of one's ability, Cic.; *prælium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit*, the battle was severe out of all proportion to the number of combatants, Liv.; *ut consilium pro tempore et pro re caperet*, that he might decide as occasions and events should require, Cæsar.; *pro eo ut*, or *pro eo quantum* and ‡§*pro quam*, in proportion as; *pro eo quod*, because; *pro eo ac si*, just as if.

pro or *proh. interj.* Oh! alas!

prætorus, *i. m.* [*πρωτοψπος*.] The title of the chief magistrate in some of the towns of Sicily.

§*proavitus*, *a. um.* *adj.* Belonging to one's great-grandfather, ancestral.

proavus, *i. m.* 1. A great-grandfather. 2. An ancestor, a forefather.

probabilis, *a. adj.* 1. That may be proved, or believed, probable. 2.

That may be approved, agreeable, commendable, good.

probabilitas, *atis. f.* Probability, credibility.

probabiliter. adv. With probability, in a probable or plausible manner.

probatio, *onis. f.* 1. A trial, an inspection. 2. Approval. 3. ‡Proof.

probator, *oris. m.* One who approves of, a commender.

probatus, *a. um.* *part. pass.* fr. *probo*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.*, *c. compar.* etc.

1. Tried, tested, of approved goodness. 2. Agreeable, acceptable.

probe. adv. 1. Rightly, well, properly. 2. Thoroughly.

probitas, *atis. f.* Honesty, probity, uprightness.

probo, *as. v. a.* 1. To try, to test, to prove, to judge of. 2. To approve of, to praise. 3. To recommend, to render acceptable. 4. To prove

(*i. e.* demonstrate, show, make credible: *et patrio pater esse metu probor*, and I am proved to be your father by my fatherly anxiety, Ov.; *quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam*, whom I could not convince of my speedy return, Cic.

probrus, *a. um.* *adj.* 1. Shameful, disgraceful, ignominious. 2. ‡Satirical, abusive (of writings, etc.).

probrum, *i. n.* 1. A disgraceful act. 2. Licentiousness, unchastity. 3. Disgrace, reproach, ignominy, dishonour, infamy. 4. Reproachful, insulting language, a reproach, abuse: *vita rustica quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere*, a country life which you think ought to be considered as reproach to and a crime in a man, Cic.

probus, *a. um.* *adj.* 1. Well disposed, honest, upright, virtuous. 2.

Good in any way, skilful, sound, in good condition (even of a boat).

procacitas, *atis. f.* Impudence, forwardness (in making a request etc.).

procaciter. adv. Impudently, audaciously, (*esp.* of making requests) pertly.

procax, *acis. adj.* 1. Forward, impudent (in making requests). 2.

Shameless, wanton. 3. Abusive. 4. §Wanton, stormy (of the wind).

procedo, *is, cessi, sum. v. a.* 1. To go forward, to go on before, to pro-

- ceed, to advance, to move onwards, to go. 2. To go on, to pass, to elapse (of time). 3. To advance, i. e. make progress (in an undertaking). 4. To rise, to be promoted, to become greater: si ætate processerit, if he should grow older, Cic. 5. To turn out, to result. 6. To turn out well, to succeed (of a business, not of a person). 7. To be of service to (c. dat., rare): illi procedit rerum mensura tuarum, the greatness of your exploits passes over to her (i. e. the credit of them is hers), Ov.; nunc volo subducto gravior procedere vultu, from henceforth I wish to go on in a more dignified manner, with a grave countenance, Prop.
- procella**, *m. f.* A storm, a tempest (lit. and metaph.): procellæ civiles, civil commotions, Nep.; procella temporis, stormy times, Cic.; equestrum procellam excitemus oportet, we must charge them with a whirlwind of cavalry (lit. we must stir up a storm of cavalry), Liv.
- procellosus**, *a, um. adj.* Stormy, tempestuous.
- proceres**, *um. pl. m.* (sing. procer, only in Juv.). Chiefs, nobles.
- procere**, *adv.* To a great length, long.
- proceritas**, *atis. f.* 1. Tall stature, height, tallness. 2. Length (of the limbs of any animal).
- procerus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Tall. 2. Long (of the limbs of any animal, also of a metrical foot): proceris palmis, with outstretched hands, Cat.
- processio**, *onis. f.* A moving onward, an advance.
- processus**, *us. m.* 1. A going forward, advance, progress (in any sense). 2. Progress (i. e. improvement). 3. Success.
- proſſido**, *is, cidi, no sup. v. n.* [cado.] To fall down, to fall.
- procinctus**, *us. m.* A being girt up, a being ready for action: neque in procinctu et castris habiti, not being retained in the camp ready for service, Tac.; in procinctu testamentum facere, to make a will in the field of battle, Cic.; in procinctu, ready at hand, Quint.
- proclāmātor**, *oris. m.* A bawler, a mere loud speaker.
- proclāmo**, *as. v. a.* To speak or say loudly, to bawl out, to holler out.
- proclino**, *as. v. a.* To bend forward, incline, direct forward: proclinatā jam re, now that matters were in a tottering condition, Cæsar.
- proclive**, *adv.* 1. Downward. 2. Easily, rapidly.
- proclivis**, *e, and †spröclivus, a, um. adj.* 1. Sloping, downhill, steep (of a hill, path, etc.). 2. Descending, downwards (of a course, etc.). 3. Inclined, disposed (usu. to a downward, i. e. a bad course, but not always) (c. ad and acc. &c. dat.). 4. Easy—a. as subst., a descent, a downward path: pelli per proclive, to be forced downhill, Liv.; alia omnia in proclivi erunt, every thing else will be easy, Sall.
- proclivitas**, *atis. f.* 1. A descent, a steep path. 2. Tendency, propensity, inclination (especially to a downward or bad course).
- proconsul**, *ulis. m.* A Proconsul (i. e. one who at the end of his consulship goes to a foreign province as governor); (sometimes, instead of a declinable noun, we find the form Pro Consule: Pro Consule in Ciliciam proficiscens, going as Proconsul into Cilicia, Cic.
- proconsulāris**, *e. adj.* 1. Proconsular, of or belonging to a Proconsul: quid nam illi consules facturi essent, qui proconsularem imaginem tam ævā ac trucem fecerint? what would they have done if they had been consuls, when they had made this copy of the consulship (i. e. their office of military tribune) so severe and cruel? Liv.
- †proconsulātus**, *us. m.* A Proconsulship, the office of Proconsul.
- procrastinatio**, *onis. f.* Procrastination.
- procrastino**, *as. v. a.* To put off till to-morrow, to put off, to procrastinate.
- procreatio**, *onis. f.* Procreation, begetting.
- procreātor**, *oris. m.* 1. A father, a parent. 2. A creator.
- procreātrix**, *icis. f.* A mother (lit. and metaph.).
- procreo**, *as. v. a.* To beget, to generate, to be the father or parent of: tribunatus cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, the tribuneship, the first commencement of which we see was originated at a time of civil discord, Cic.

- †*procreasco*, *is*, *crēvi*. *v. n.* 1. To spring up, to arise. 2. To increase.
- §*prōcūbo*, *as*, *ui*, *itum*. *v. n.* To lie extended, to be stretched or spread out.
- prōcūdo*, *is*, *di*, *sum*. *a. a.* 1. †To drive forward. 2. To forge, to make on an anvil. 3. To sharpen, to point (lit. and metaph.). 4. §To produce, to contrive.
- prōcul*. *adv.* At a distance, a great way off, far off, afar, far away (sometimes *c. abl.*): *procul negotiis*, not harassed by business, *Hor.*; *procul errant*, they are widely mistaken, *Sall.*
- prōculco*, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To trample down, to tread down. 2. †To trample on, i. e. to despise, to treat with disdain.
- prōcumbo*, *is*, *cūbui*, *itum*. *v. n.* 1. To fall forward, to fall (as a wounded or slain soldier). 3. To prostrate oneself (as a suppliant). 3. To lean forward, to lean: [he said] *sibi tres legiones procubuisse*, that three legions had fallen before (been defeated by) him, *Tac.*; *olli certamine summo procumbunt*, they bend on their oars with great zeal, *Virg.*
- prōcūrātio*, *ōnis*. *f.* 1. The having charge of, superintendence, management, administration. 2. An expiation, a sacrifice to avert, a bad omen: *maximeque existimationis meae procuracionem susceptam velim habeas*, and most especially I wish you would undertake the care of my reputation, *Cic.*
- prōcūrātor*, *ōris*. *m.* 1. A manager, overseer, superintendant. 2. A steward, a bailiff. 3. †A collector of revenue: *procurator regni*, a regent or viceroy, *Cæs.*
- prōcūrātrix*, *īcis*. *f.* A protectress.
- prōcūro*, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To take care of, attend to, manage, superintend. 2. To avert (bad omens) by expiatory sacrifice: *procuratum est*, an expiatory sacrifice was offered, *Liv.*
- prōcurro*, *is*, *ri*, *rsum*. *v. n.* 1. To run forward, to rush forward. 2. To advance. 3. To project, to fit out.
- prōcursātio*, *ōnis*. *f.* Skirmishing, a skirmishing charge.
- procurator*, *ōris*. *m.* (in *pl.*). Skirmishers.
- prōcurso*, *as*. *v. a.* To make a skirmishing sally (in *pass. imper.*).
- prōcursor*, *ūs*. *m.* A sally, a charge.
- §*prōcurvus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Crooked, curved, winding.
- prōcus*, *i*. *m.* A wooer, a suitor.
- Prōsyon*, *ōnis*. *m.* [πρὸς κύνων.] A star that rises before the Dogstar.
- †*prodeambulo*, *as*. *v. n.* To walk about.
- prōdeo*, *is*, *ivi*, *itum*. *v. n.* 1. To go or come forth. 2. To project. 3. To come forward, i. e. to show oneself, to appear in public, to be seen. 4. To advance, to make progress: *ne ad extremum prodeatur*, not to proceed to extremities, *Cic.*
- prodessē*.—See *prosum*.
- prōdico*, *is*, *xi*, *ctum*. *v. a.* 1. To say beforehand, to foretell, to predict. 2. To appoint beforehand: *ut diem ipsi prodicerent*, so that of their own accord they postponed the day of trial, *Liv.*
- prōdictator*, *ōris*. *m.* A vice-dictator.
- prōdige*. *adv.* With prodigality, lavishly, extravagantly.
- †*prōdigētia*, *se*. *f.* Extravagance, prodigality.
- prōdigiālīter*. *adv.* In a strange or prodigious manner.
- prōdigiōsus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Unnatural, marvellous, full of prodigies.
- prōdigium*, *i*. *n.* 1. A prodigy, a portent, a prophetic sign. 2. A monster.
- prōdigo*, *is*, *ēgi*, *actum*. *v. a.* To squander, to lavish.
- prōdigus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Lavish, prodigal. 2. Producing liberally, abundantly (as the earth does crops): *arcanique fides prodiga*, and confidence despising secrets, *Hor.*
- prōditio*, *ōnis*. *f.* Betrayal, treachery, treason.
- prōditōr*, *ōris*. *m.* A betrayer, a traitor.
- prodo*, *is*, *dīdi*, *dītum*. *v. a.* 1. To give forth, put forth, bring forth, pro-

duce : prodendi exempli causâ, for the sake of publishing a warning, Liv.
 2. To hand down (an account), to relate, to record : quos natos in insulâ ipsâ memoriâ proditum dicunt, whom they say, according to tradition, were born in the island itself (lit., as to whom they say it has been handed down by tradition that they were born, etc.), Cæsa. 3. To announce publicly the appointment of, i. e. to appoint, to elect (a magistrate, etc.).
 4. To betray, i. e. reveal, make known. 5. To betray treacherously, to be a traitor to. 6. To surrender. 7. To hand down, transmit (to posterity, etc.). 8. §To propagate.

prōdōceo, es, ui, ctum. v. a. To teach, to inculcate.

prōdrōmus, i. m. [πρόδρομος.] 1. A forerunner. 2. A north-east wind, usually coming a few days before the rising of the Dogstar.

prōdūco, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To lead or bring forth, out, onward, or forward, to lead, to bring. 2. To produce, to exhibit (as an actor does on the stage, or for sale). 3. To place in front of (c. dat. of the more remote object). 4. To bring forward, i. e. to advance, to promote, to cause to grow. 5. To draw on, lead on, to amuse (with hopes, etc.). 6. To induce. 7. To protract, to prolong, to lengthen, to pronounce (a syllable long). 8. §To pass (time). 9. To postpone, to adjourn. 10. To beget, to be the parent of. 11. ‡To educate, to instruct : nec te tua funera mater produxi, nor did I, who was your mother, attend you to your grave, Virg.; Diva producas sobolem, O Goddess may you give them abundant offspring (or may you deliver them prosperously), Hor.

producte. adv. In a lengthened manner (to pronounce, etc.).

prōductio, ōnis. f. 1. A prolonging. 2. A lengthening in pronunciation.

productus, a, um. part. pass. fr. produco; also as adj. (c. compar. etc.).
 1. Prolonged. 2. Long; n. pl. as subst., preferable things.—See principia.

prōeliator, ōris. m. A warrior.

prōelior, āris. v. dep. To join in battle, to engage, to fight.

prōelium, i. n. A battle, an engagement, a contest (lit. and metaph.).

prōfāno, as. v. a. To desecrate, to profane, to pollute.

prōfānus, a, um. adj. [pro fanum.] 1. Not sacred, common, profane. 2. Wicked, impious. 3. §Ill-omened (of the owl) : procul este profani, stand aloof ye uninitiated, Virg.

prōfectio, ōnis. f. A going away, a setting out, a departure : profectio ipsius pecuniæ requiratur, let it be enquired where that money came from, Cic.

prōfecto. adv. In truth, truly, really, indeed.

prōfectus, a, um. part. fr. proficiscor, q. v.; prōfectus, fr. proficio, q. v.

prōfectus, ūs. m. [proficio.] 1. Advance, progress. 2. Effect.

prōfēro, fers, tūli, lātum. v. a. irr. To bring out, to bring forward, to produce, to put forth. 2. To carry forward, to extend, to enlarge. 3. To put off, to adjourn, to defer. 4. To bring forward (assertions, proofs, etc.), to reveal, to declare, to make known. 5. To adduce, mention, name, cite, quote. 6. To prolong, to protract. 7. To impel (rare).

prōfessio, onis. f. 1. A profession, a promise, a declaration (esp. a public one). 2. A return (of property, income, etc.). 3. A business, a profession.

‡prōfessōrius, a, um. adj. Professional, of a professor or public teacher.

professus, a, um. part. fr. profiteor (used both in act. and pass. sense). 1. Professing. 2. Confessed; f. pl. as subst., prostitutes : sumunt Gentiles arma professa manus, the hands of a single family take up arms with which they promise to defend their country, Ov.

prōfestus, a, um. adj. Not festival (of days, opp. to festus) : profestis lucibus et sacris, on days of festival, and on days that are not festival, i. e. every day, Hor.

prōficiō, is, feci, fectum. v. n. 1. To go on, to advance, to make progress, to improve. 2. To be useful, serviceable.

- prœfiscor, ōris, prœfectus sum. v. dep.** 1. To go, to set out, to travel, to march, to depart. 2. To proceed, to spring (from a cause, c. *ex* or *ab* and *abl.*, or c. *adv.* of place, *hinc*, *inde*, etc.): *qui a Zenone profecti sunt*, those who have come from Zeno's school, Zeno's disciples, Cic.
- prœfiteor, ōris, fessus sum. v. dep.** 1. To declare or announce publicly, to profess, to avow, to own. 2. To offer, to promise: *indiciū profitetur*, he offers to give evidence, Sall. 3. To profess (an art, a business, etc.): *si grammaticum se professus quisquam*, if any one who professed himself a grammarian, Cic.; *professus amicum*, professing yourself to be a friend, Hor. 4. To make a return of, a public or legal statement of (property, etc.): *profiteri nomen*, to give in one's name (as a candidate, etc.): *quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit*, because he was unable to give in his name within the time appointed by law, Sall.—See *professus*.
- prœfligator, ōris. m.** A prodigal, a spendthrift.
- prœfligātus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.).** 1. Dejected, miserable. 2. Profligate, abandoned: *prœfligatum bellum*, a war terminated by the defeat of the enemy, Liv.
- prœfligo, as. v. a.** 1. To defeat, to rout, to overthrow. 2. To ruin, to destroy.
- prœfluo, as. v. a.** To breathe forth: *toto prœflabat pectore somnum*, he was snoring with all his might, Virg.
- prœfluens, entia. part. pres. fr. prœfluo; also as adj.** Fluent; as *subst.*, running water.
- prœfluenter. adv.** Fluently.
- prœfluentia, æ. f.** Fluency.
- prœfluo, is, xi, xum. v. a.** To flow forth, to flow, to flow from (c. *abl.*, or c. *ab*, or *ex* and *abl.*): *Messalina ad incognitas libidines prœfluebat*, Messalina proceeded to unheard of licentiousness, Tac.; *ab his fontibus prœfluxi ad hominum famam*, from these beginnings I have gone on till I got a reputation among men, Cic.
- †prœfluvium, i. n.** A flow, a flowing forth.
- prœfugio, is, fugi, fūgitum. v. a.** 1. To flee from, to forsake (c. *acc.*). 2. To flee, to run away, to escape. 3. (c. *ad* and *acc.*) To flee for refuge to.
- prœfugus, a, um. adj.** 1. Fleeing, having fled, fugitive (c. *abl.*, or c. *ex* and *abl.*, ꝑ. c. gen. of that from which), (regni, sc.). 2. Exiled, banished. 3. §Wandering, roving (of the Scythians); *m.* as *subst.*, an exile.
- prœfundo, is, fūdi, fūsum. v. a.** 1 To pour out or forth, to shed copiously. 2. To pour forth, i. e. to utter. To throw away, to waste, to lavish, to squander (once in a good sense): *vitam prœfundere pro patriā*, to sacrifice one's life for one's country, Cic. 4. To put forth, i. e. exert. 5. To explain (rare). 6. *Prœfundo me*, to pour forth, i. e. to burst forth, to rush forth: *si totum se ille in me prœfudisset*, if he had expended all his liberality on me, Cic.; *cum somnus membra prœfudit*, when sleep has stretched out one's limbs, Lucr.
- prœfundus, a, um. adj.** 1. Deep, profound. 2. §High, (lit. and metaph.) sublime. 3. §Dense. 4. Boundless, immoderate (desires, etc.): *Styx, manesque prœfundi*, the Styx and the spirits in the depths of hell, Virg.; *n.* as *subst.*, a depth, a deep place, an abyss. 2. §The deep, i. e. the sea.
- prœfuso. adv.** 1. Lavishly. 2. In disorder, without order.
- prœfusus, a, um. part. pass. fr. prœfundo, q. v.; also as adj. c. compar., etc.** 1. Lavish, immoderate, extravagant (sometimes c. gen.). 2. Costly, sumptuous.
- prœgēner, ōris. m.** A granddaughter's husband.
- prœgēnēro, as. v. a.** To beget, to bring forth, to be the parent of.
- prœgēnies, ei. f.** 1. Race, family, descent. 2. Offspring, progeny.
- prœgēnitor, oris. m.** A progenitor, an ancestor.
- prœgigno, is, gēnni, gēnitum. v. a.** To beget, to be the parent of, to produce.

prognātus, a, um. adj. 1. Born of, descended from (c. abl., or c. ab and abl.). 2. §Grown (of trees), (c. abl. of the place where).

Progena, ea. f. 1. The daughter of Pandion and sister of Philomela, who was changed into a swallow. 2. §A swallow.

prōgrēdiōr, ēria, gressus sum. v. dep. To go or come forward, to proceed, to advance (lit. and metaph.).

prōgressio, ōnia. f. 1. Progress, growth. 2. Climax (in a speech).

progressus, ūs. m. A going forward, advance, course, progress, improvement: primo progressu, at the very beginning, Cic.: C. Cæsar docuit ab excellenti eximiâque virtute progressum ætatis expectari non oportere, Caius Cæsar in early youth taught us that no improvement of his excellent and extraordinary qualities could be expected from his advance in years, Cic.

proh.—See **pro.**

prohibeo, ea, ui, itum. v. a. 1. To hold off, to keep off, to ward off (c. ab and abl., or §c. dat. of that from which). 2. To restrain, to prevent, to hinder (c. ab and abl. or c. abl., or more usu. c. ne or quominus and subj.): itinere exercitum prohibere conantur, they endeavour to hinder our army from advancing, Cæsa. 3. To forbid, to prohibit. 4. To protect.

prohibitio, ōnia. f. A forbidding, a prohibition.

proin, and proinde. adv. 1. (c. ad, atque, or quasi, or ac si) Equally, just as if. 2. Now then, then: proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, let them then either depart or keep quiet, Cic.

projectio, ōnia. f. A throwing forward, a stretching forth.

†§projectus, ūs. m. A jutting out, a projection.

projectus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; also as adj. c. compar. etc. 1. Projecting, prominent. 2. Conspicuous. 3. (c. ad or in and acc.) Inclined (to anything, to any course of action, etc.). 4. Contemptible, abject, mean. 5. †Dejected, downcast.

projicio, ia, jeci, jectum. v. a. 1. To throw before, to throw down before, to thrust forth, to put forth, to stretch out, to hold out. 2. To throw down, to throw away, to discard, to renounce, to abandon (even of abandoning a person to danger). 3. To cast forth, to drive out, to expel, to banish. 4. To cause to project. 5. To defer, to put off. 6. Projicio me (usu. c. in and acc.), to throw oneself into, rush into, betake oneself to. 7. To put oneself forward (so as to attract notice): monent ne me projiciam, they warn me not to throw myself away, i. e. expose myself to unnecessary danger, Cic.

prōlābor, ēria, lapsus sum. v. dep. 1. To glide or slide forward, to slip down, to fall forward or down. 2. To go gently forward, to proceed, to advance. 3. To err, to fail, to do wrong. 4. To fall to decay, to go to ruin, to sink, to decline (of fortune, etc.): ab aliquâ cupiditate prolapsus verbum, a word suffered to escape by any evil passion, Cic.; in misericordiam . . . prolapsus est animus victoria, the mind of the conqueror yielded to (lit. slid into) pity, Liv.; quod rem temeritate ejus prolapsam restituit, because he reestablished affairs which had been almost ruined by the other's rashness, Liv.

prolapsio, ōnis. f. A slipping, a fall.

prōlātio, ōnia. f. 1. A bringing forward, mentioning. 2. A pronouncing, pronunciation. 3. An enlarging, extension. 4. A putting off, a postponement.

prōlāto, as. v. a. 1. ††To enlarge, to extend, to prolong. 2. To put off, to postpone, to defer, to delay; in pass. impers., nihil prolātandum ratus, thinking that the matter admitted of no delay, Liv.

prolatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. profero, q. v.

prolecto, as. v. a. To draw on, to allure, to entice.

proles, ia. f. 1. Offspring, progeny. 2. §A race, a nation: maris immensi proles, the race that inhabit the boundless sea, i. e. fish, Virg.;

- sternitur** Arcadiæ proles, the offspring of Arcadia (i. e. the troops of Evander, a settler from Arcadia) are slain.
- prōlētāria**, *m. pl.* [proles.] Citizens of the lowest class, who had less than 1500 sesterces, and served the state only with their children.
- prōlūcio**, *īa*, *laxi*, *lectum*. *v. a.* 1. To allure, to entice. 2. To draw on gently, to prolong (pleasure).
- prōlixē**. *adv.* Abundantly, copiously.
- prōlixus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Long, tall, stretched out or reaching to a distance. 2. Favourable (of events, etc.). 3. Liberal, bountiful.
- †prōlōgus**, *i m.* [πρόλογος.] A prologue.
- prōlōquor**, *ēris*, *lōcūtus sum*. *v. dep.* 1. To speak freely, to utter in public, to declare, to say. 2. §To prophecy.
- †prōlūbium**, *i. n.* Pleasure, whim.
- prōlūdo**, *is*, *si*, *sum*. *v. n.* To practise beforehand, to prelude.
- prōluo**, *is*, *ui*, *lūtum*. *v. a.* 1. To wash forth, to wash up, cast up (as the sea casts things on the shore, etc.). 2. To wash off, to wash away. 3. To wash : pleno se proluit auro, he bathed himself in the deep golden goblet (i. e. drank deeply of the wine in it), Virg.; multā prolutus vappā, soaked in (i. e. drunk with) much bad wine, Hor.
- prōlūsis**, *ōnis*. *f.* A preliminary exercise, a prelude.
- prōlūvies**, *ēi*. *f.* 1. An overflow. 2. That which is cast out, excrement.
- prōmēreo**, *es*, *ui*, *lūtum*. *v. a.*, and **prōmēreor**, *ēris*, *mēritus sum*. *v. dep.* To deserve, to merit, to earn.
- prōmēritum**, *i. n.* 1. Desert (good or bad, usu. good). 2. A kindness, a service.
- Prōmēthēus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of or belonging to Prometheus, son of Iapetus and father of Deucalion; he stole the fire from heaven, and was chained to M. Caucasus, where a vulture fed on his liver : Prometheus jugum, M. Caucasus, Prop.
- prōminens**, *entis*. *part. pres. fr.* promineo; also as *adj.* Prominent, projecting : in prominenti litoris, on a projecting neck of land, Tac.
- prōmineo**, *es* (no perf.). *v. n.* 1. To jut out, to project, to stick out, to be prominent. 2. To reach (as fame reaches to posterity), (c. in and acc.).
- prōmiscue**. *adv.* Promiscuously, in common.
- prōmiscuus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Mixed, promiscuous, indiscriminate, in common : promiscua connubia, marriages between the nobles and the common people, Liv.; privātæ et promiscuæ copiæ, private and public property, Tac. 2. †Common, usual, ordinary : in promiscuo licentiam esse voluit, he wished license to be universal, Liv.; nec arma in promiscuo sed clausa sub custode, nor are arms left in the hands of every one, but they are kept in the custody of an officer, Tac.; muta ista et inanima intercedere ac reparari promiscua sunt, those lifeless things (buildings) can be by turns destroyed and repaired.
- prōmissio**, *ōnis*. *f.*, and **prōmissum**. *i. n.* A promise : promissi dea facta potens, the goddess having performed her promise, Virg.
- prōmissor**, *oris*. *m.* One who makes a promise, a promiser.
- prōmitto**, *is*, *mihi*, *missum*. *v. a.* 1. To let grow, to allow to grow long or down : promissa barba, a long beard, Virg. 2. To foretell, to announce beforehand (esp. so as) to promise : quod ad fratrem promiserat, because he had promised to visit (or to dance with) his brother, Cic.
- prōmo**, *is*, *mpsi*, *mptum*. *v. a.* 1. To take or bring out or forth, to produce. 2. To bring to light, to reveal, to relate. 3. §promote me, to come forth (c. abl. of that out of which) : obscura promens, bringing to light, i. e. raising to splendour what is obscure, Hor.; nunc illas promite vires, now display that strength, Virg.
- prōmontōrium**, *i. n.* 1. A promontory, a cape, a headland. 2. The highest part of a mountain ridge.
- prōmōtus**, *a*, *um*. *part. pass. of seq.*; *n. pl.* as *subst.* Preferable things.—See **præcipuus**.

prōmōveo, es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a. 1. To move forward, to cause to advance, to advance, to push or carry onward. 2. To extend, to enlarge, to increase. 3. To remove. 4. †To effect, to accomplish, to make progress in. 5. To defer, to postpone: simul Deus... arcana promoverat locō, as soon as the God had moved secrets from their place, i. e. had made me disclose them, Hor.

†**prompte. adv.** 1. Promptly, with alacrity. 2. Readily, easily.

promptus, a, um. part. fr. promo; but used as *adj. c. compar.*, etc. 1. Visible, apparent, evident. 2. Prepared, ready. 3. Prompt, energetic, vigorous. 4. (c. *ad* and *acc.* more rarely *c. dat.*) Inclined (to a course of action, to a feeling, etc.). 5. Easy.

promptus, ūs. m. (only in the phr. in *promptu esse, ponere*, etc., in *promptu*). 1. Visible, manifest, evident, conspicuous. 2. At hand, ready. 3. Easy: cōpere quisque... magis ingenium in promptu habere, every one began to display more clearly his natural disposition, Sall.

prōmulgatio, ōnis. f. A making publicly known, a publication, a promulgation.

prōmulgo, as. v. a. To make known, to publish, to promulgate (esp. a proposed bill or law).

prōmulsis, Idis. f. A whet for the appetite, an antipast.

†**prōmus, i. m.** A steward, a butler.

prōmūtus, a, um. adj. Advanced as a loan.

prōnepos, ōtis. m. A great grandson.

prōncea, as. f. [πρόνοια.] Providence.

prōnuba, as. 1. A brideswoman. 2. A deity presiding over a marriage (esp. Juno).

prōnunciatio, ōnis. f. 1. A public declaration, a proclamation. 2. Utterance, delivery (of a speech). 3. A proposition.

prōnuntiator, ōris. m. A relator, a narrator.

pronuntiatum, i. n. A proposition, an axiom.

prōnuncio, as. v. a. 1. To make publicly known, to declare publicly, to give public notice of, to proclaim, to publish. 2. To appoint (an officer). 3. To utter or deliver in public, to recite, to repeat, to declaim. 4. To relate, to report, to tell.

prōnūrus, ūs. f. A grandson's wife.

prōnus, a, um. adj. 1. Leaning forwards. 2. Hanging down, bent down, stooping down, with the head down, looking down: pronus pendens in verbera, leaning forward to lash his horses, Virg. 3. §(As leaning forward while in motion) Swift. 4. §Headlong, thrown headlong. 5. Descending, steep, downhill (of a path), down stream (of a river, etc.): pars cetera pronā fertur aquā, the rest is borne down the stream, Virg.; pronā petit maria, he seeks the sea with the current in his favour, Virg. 6. Descending (of that which is going along a downward road), sinking (of the setting stars): celerem (lunam sc.) pronos volvere menses, (the moon) swift to roll on the months towards their close, Hor.; urbs pronā in paludes, a city close to (or looking as if ready to sink in) the marshes, Liv. 7. (c. *in* or *ad* and *acc.*) Prone to, inclined to. 8. (c. *in* and *acc.* or *c. dat.*) Favourable to, inclined to favour. 9. Easy: id ad fidem pronius est, that is easier to believe, Liv.

prooemium, i. n. [προοίμιον.] A preface, a prelude.

prōpāgatio, ōnis. f. 1. Propagation. 2. Extension.

prōpāgator, ōris. m. One who extends, who enlarges.

prōpāgo, ōnis. f. 1. A layer. 2. A branch, a shoot. 3. A race, a stock.

prōpāgo, as. v. a. To propagate. 2. To continue, to extend. 3. To prolong.

prōpālam. adv. Openly, publicly, notoriously.

prōpātulus, a, um. adj. Open in front, open: in propatulo, in the open air, Cic.; in propatulo sedium, in the open courtyard of the house, Liv.; pudicitiam in propatulo habere, to put up modesty to public sale, Sall.

- prope**, *adv.*, and *prop.* *c. acc.* 1. (*adv. c. comp. propius, superl. proxime*). Near, nigh (of place or time); (sometimes *c. ab* and *abl.*): *prope a Sicilia*, near Sicily. 2. Nearly, almost. 3. (*prop.*) Near, hard by: *eo majore gaudio quo prope metum res fuerat*, with a joy the greater because of the fear to which they had been so close, Liv.——(*Compar. of the adv. propius*). More nearly, more closely (*c. dat. or c. acc., or c. ab* and *abl.*).——(*Superl. proxime*). 1. Most nearly, nearest, next (*c. acc. or c. ab* and *abl.*). 2. Most recently. 3. Next in order to. 4. Very closely resembling: *proxime atque ille*, very nearly the same as he, Cic.
- propediem**, *adv.*
- propello**, *is, pūli, pulsum. v. a.* 1. To drive forward, onward, to propel, to push or urge on. 2. To impel. 3. To repel, to drive back: *propulsa fragorem sylva dat*, the wood (of rushes and osiers) crackles as it is bowed down (by the charge of the boar), Ov.
- propemodo** and **propemodum**, *adv.* Almost, nearly.
- propendeo**, *ea, di, sum. v. a.* 1. To hang down. 2. To be the heavier, to preponderate. 3. To be inclined or disposed (esp. to be favourably disposed towards), (*c. in* and *acc.*).
- propense**, *adv.* With eager inclination, willingly.
- propensio**, *ōnis. f.* Inclination, propensity (*c. ad* and *acc.*).
- propensus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. propendeo*; used as *adj. c. compar. etc.* 1. Inclining towards. 2. Incline^d or disposed towards (esp. favourably inclined), prone (*c. ad*, more rarely *c. in* and *acc.*). 3. Well-inclined, willing. 4. Weighty, important.
- propèrantèr**, *adv.* In haste, with hurried pace, hastily.
- propèrantia**, *m. f.*, and **propèratio**, *ōnis. f.* Hastening, haste, speed.
- propèrātō**, *adv.* With haste, with speed.
- propèrātus**, *a, um. pass. part. fr. propero*. Hastened, accelerated, done in a hurry, taken in a hurry (as kisses, etc.), written in a hurry: *properata gloria rerum*, glory following immediately on his achievements, Ov.; *erat nihil cur properato opus esset*, there was no reason for there being need of haste, Cic.
- propèrè**, *adv.* In haste, hastily, speedily, precipitately.
- propèro**, *as. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To hasten, to quicken, to accelerate, to do (in any way, any kind of action) in haste: *teneri properentur amores*, let tender love-songs be hastily sung, Ov.; *fulmina cum properant*, when they prepare the thunderbolts in haste, Virg. 2. (*v. n.*) To hasten, to make haste, to hurry, to be in a hurry.
- propèrus**, *a, um. adj.* Hastening, quick, speedy: *Agrippina oblatæ occasionis propera*, Agrippina quickly seizing the opportunity that presented itself, Tac.
- propexus**, *a, um. adj.* Combed down in front, hanging down in front
- propino**, *as. v. a.* To drink to the health of (*c. dat. pers.*). 2. †To give, to furnish.
- propinquitās**, *ātis. f.* 1. Nearness, proximity, propinquity (of place, of relationship, etc.). 2. Relationship: *ex propinquitate pugnare*, to fight at close quarters, Cæs.; *sylvarum petunt propinquitates*, they seek the shelter of the neighbouring woods, Cæs.
- propinquo**, *as. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To bring near, to hasten, to accelerate. 2. To draw near to, to approach (*c. dat. or c. acc.*). 3. (*v. n.*) To draw near, to approach.
- propinquus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Near, neighbouring. 2. Nearly related to. 3. Akin to, similar to; *m.* and *f.* as *subst.*, a relation; *n.* as *subst.*, neighbourhood, nearness: *consulis castra in propinquo sunt*, the consul's camp is in the neighbourhood (or is close at hand), Liv.; *ex propinquo cognoscit . . .*, from his vicinity to him he becomes aware . . ., Liv.
- propior**, *ōris. compar. adj.* (*superl. proximus*). 1. Nearer (*c. dat., c. acc., or †c. gen.*). 2. Nearer one's own time, i. e. more recent. 3. More nearly related to, more akin to. 4. More nearly resembling, more like: *sua sibi propiora pericula esse quam mea loquebantur*, they said that

their own dangers concerned them more nearly than mine, Cic. ; *societas est . . . propior eorum qui ejusdem civitatis sunt*, a union is more intimate between those who belong to the same state, Cic. See *prope*.—(*Superl.*) *proximus*. 1. Nearest, next (c. dat. or c. acc., often c. ab and abl.), the next in order of succession, either before or after. 2. The next preceding, i. e. the previous (day, etc.), the latest, the last. 3. The next ensuing, i. e. the following (day, etc.). 4. The most nearly related to, the nearest akin to. 5. The nearest in resemblance, the nearest akin to, the most like ; *m. pl. as subst.*, one's nearest relations, one's most intimate friends.—See *prope*.

†*propitio*, aa. v. a. To propitiate, to render propitious.

propitius, a, um. *adj.* Propitious, favourable, gracious.

propōla, m. m. [*πρὸ πωλέω.*] A retail dealer.

†*propolluo*, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. To pollute greatly, to defile.

propōno, is, pōsui, pōsitum. v. a. 1. To put forth, to set forth, to expose to view, to display. 2. To set before, to propose, to hold out (to people, as something to be done by them, a reward or object to be aimed at, hoped for, etc.) : *propone tibi duos reges*, set before your eyes (imagine to yourself) two kings, Cic. ; *omnibus telis fortunæ proposita est vita nostra*, our life is exposed to all the darts of fortune, Cic. ; *cui cum mors proponeretur*, when he was threatened with death (lit. when death was set before him), Cic. 3. To set before, (an audience, i. e.) to declare, to say, to announce, to report, to relate, to propound (a question). 4. To propose, i. e. to intend, to design, to determine (to do so and so), (in this sense, esp. in *perf. pass.*) : *propositum est mihi hoc facere*, I am determined to do this, Cic. ; *mulier proposita omnibus*, a woman at the service of every one, Cic.

†§*proporro*. *adv.* 1. Furthermore. 2. Utterly.

propōrtio, ōnia. *f.* Proportion, analogy.

propōsitio, ōnia. *f.* 1. An intention, design, purpose. 2. The first proposition, the major premise of a syllogism. 3. A subject, a theme.

propōsitum, i. n. 1. An intention, a design, a purpose. 2. The main point, the principal subject (of a speech or discussion) : *propositum est vite genus*, the general course and tenor of one's life, Phaed.

prop̄r̄ator, ōris. m. A *prop̄r̄ator*, a magistrate who, after having been *pr̄ator* at Rome, was sent the next year to a province where there was no army : *qūestor pro pr̄atore*, a *qūestor* administering the *pr̄atorship* of a province in the absence of the *pr̄ator*, Sall.

prop̄ria. *adv.* 1. Specially, peculiarly, for oneself, individually. 2. Properly, strictly (opp. to figuratively).

prop̄rietas, ōtia. *f.* 1. A property, a peculiarity, peculiar quality or nature : *habet multas frugum proprietates*, it (a region) has many peculiar kinds of crops, Liv. 2. †Proper meaning (of words, etc.).

†§*prop̄ritim*, or *prop̄riatim*. Properly, peculiarly.

prop̄rius, a, um. *adj.* 1. That which is one's own, special, peculiar : *offensus urbi prop̄riā quoque irā*, having also a personal quarrel with the city, Tac. ; *prop̄riamque dicabo*, and I will give her to you for your own, Virg. ; *hunc mihi da prop̄rium . . . laborem*, do this service for me for my own individual gratification, Virg. 2. Lasting, permanent. 3. Fit, suitable.

4. Proper, used in a proper sense (of words, etc.) ; *munitiones enim prop̄riam et expeditam Cæsar's victoriam interpellaverunt*, for the fortifications prevented a victory which Cæsar looked upon as his own (i. e. certain) and easy to be secured, Cæs. — *n. as subst.* 1. A property, a possession.

2. A property, i. e. a peculiar quality, a characteristic.

propt̄ar. *adv.* and *prep.* (c. acc.). 1. (*adv.*) Near at hand : *voluptates propt̄ar intuentia*, beholding pleasure close. 2. (*prep.*, rare) Near, close to. 2. (The usu. sense) On account of, for the sake of, because of, by reason of, for : *propt̄ar quos vivit*, by whose means it is (to whom it is owing) that he is alive, Cic.

propt̄erea. *adv.* On that account, therefore, for that cause : *propt̄erea quod*, because that, Cic. ; *id propt̄erea*, on that account, Ter.

- prōpūdium**, *i. n.* 1. †A shameful action. 2. A shameful person, a rascal, a vile wretch.
- prōpugnācūlum**, *i. n.* 1. A bulwark, a battlement, a rampart. 2. (Metaph.) A bulwark (i. e. a defence, a protection): *alta navium propugnacula*, the lofty towers erected on the decks of the ships, Hor.; *Aristo purgare sese et firmissimo propugnaculo uti quod . . .*, Aristo began to exculpate himself, and adduced as the strongest argument in his defence that . . ., Liv.
- prōpugnātiō**, *ōnia. f.* A defence, a support, a vindication.
- prōpugnator**, *ōris. m.* 1. A defender, a soldier of a garrison, (on board ship) a marine. 2. (Metaph.) A champion, an advocate, an upholder.
- prōpugno**, *as. v. a.* 1. To rush out to fight, to sally out, to make a sortie. 2. To fight. 3. (c. pro and abl.) To fight for, to defend, to uphold.
- prōpulsātiō**, *ōnia. f.* A repelling, a warding off.
- prōpulsio**, *as. v. a.* To drive back, to repel, to ward off, to avert.
- prōpulsus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. propello, q. v.*
- prōpylæum**, or *on*, *i. n.* [*πρωύλειον*.] A gateway or entrance, esp. that of the temple of Minerva in the citadel at Athens.
- proquæstor**, *oris. m.* A magistrate who, after having been quæstor at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the government of a province; sometimes written *pro quæstore*: *cum Alexandriæ pro quæstore essem*, when I was at Alexandria as proquæstor, Cic.
- proquam**, *adv.* According as.
- prōra**, *as. f.* [*πρόρα*.] The fore part of a ship, the head, the prow, the bow. 2. §A ship: *proræ tutela Melanthus*, Melanthus stationed as a look-out on the bow, Virg.; *mihi prora et puppis ut Græcorum proverbium est, fuit . . .*, the beginning and end of my design, according to the Greek proverb was . . . Cic.
- prōrēpo**, *is, pai, ptum. v. a.* To creep out, crawl forth.
- prōrēus**, *i. m.*; and †*præreta*, *as. m.* The look-out man at the bow of a ship.
- prōripio**, *is, ui, reptum. v. a.* 1. To drag forth, to hurry away (once as *intrans.*): *quo deinde ruis, quo proripis?* whither are you rushing, whither are you hurrying? Virg.; *nudos proripuisse pedes*, to spring forth with bare feet, Ov. 2. *Proripio me*, to rush forth, to hasten forth, to hurry out.
- prōrōgātiō**, *ōnia. f.* 1. A prolongation, or extension of the term of office, or period of command. 2. A postponement, an adjournment.
- prōrōgo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To prolong, to extend (a period of office or command). 2. §To continue, to preserve. 3. To defer, postpone, adjourn.
- †**prorsum**, more usu. **prorsus**, *adv.* 1. †Straight on, straight forward, in a direct course. 2. Utterly, entirely, totally, absolutely: *prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat*, his vicious disposition showed itself in every feature of his face, Sall.
- prōrumpo**, *is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a. and n.* 1. (v. a.) To thrust forth, send forth, emit: *prorumpitur in mare venti vis*, the violence of the wind bursts over the sea, Lucr. 2. (v. a.) To rush forth, to burst forth, to break forth, to break out (lit. and metaph): *ad minas erumpens*, breaking out in threats, Tac.
- prōrūo**, *is, ui, ūtum. v. a. and n.* 1. (v. a.) To tear down in front, to tear down, throw down, overthrow, overturn, demolish. 2. (v. a.) To rush forth, to burst out. 3. To fall: *fores omnes prorunt se*, they all rush out of doors, Jer.
- proruptus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. prorumpo.* †Broken down: *prorupta audacia*, headlong audacity, Cic.; *toto proruptus corpore sudor*, sweat breaking out over his whole body, Virg.
- prosa oratio**. Prose. Quint.
- prōsēpia**, *as. f.* (no *pl.*, not found in *nom. sing.*). A stock, race, family.
- proscēnium**, *i. n.* The place in front of the scene in a theatre, the stage.

- proscindo, is, scōdi, scissum. v. a.** 1. To tear open, to tear up, to plough (lit. and metaph. as a ship ploughs the sea). 2. †To cut down. 3. To cut up (with words, i. e.) to revile, to defame, to satirize.
- proscribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a.** 1. To publish in writing. 2. To announce publicly. 3. To post up, to advertise for sale, to offer for sale or hire. 4. To publish (the name of) a person as having his property confiscated, to confiscate the property of by public notice (c. acc. pers.) 5. To proscribe, to outlaw.
- proscriptio, onis. f.** 1. A public notice of sale, an advertisement. 2. Proscription, outlawry.
- proscriptūrio, is. v. a.** To be longing to proscribe.
- prōscōo, as, ivi, sectum. v. a.** To cut off (esp. the parts of a victim that are to be sacrificed).—§prosecta, orum. n. pl., the entrails of a victim.
- prōscōmīno, as. v. a.** To sow, to scatter about, to propagate.
- prōscōquor, eris, scōquus sum. v. dep.** 1. To follow (as a friend or an enemy), to pursue, to accompany, to attend (esp. at a funeral). 2. To copy, to imitate. 3. To regard, to treat: laudibus prosequentes virum, praising the man, Liv.; prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, they honoured (or they dismissed) the ambassador with presents, Liv. 4. To pursue (a subject), to go on (speaking), to relate, to describe, to speak of: quem ut . . . honorificis verbis prosecutus esset, and when he had addressed him in complimentary language, Cic.; Catos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, the Hercynian forest goes as far as the territory of the Catti extends, and there ceases, Tac.
- †§prōsenucha, se. f. [προσευχή.]** A Jewish synagogue.
- prōsallio, is, ul, sultum. v. n.** 1. To leap forth, spring forth, spring up, spring forward. 2. To burst out (as tears, blood from a wound, etc.).
- prōsōcer, ōri. m.** A wife's grandfather.
- prospecto, as. v. a.** 1. To look forth, to look out upon, to survey, to view. 2. To look towards, to have such and such an aspect. 3. To look forward to, to expect, anticipate, to await (as one awaits a fate, or as a fate awaits a person); †pass. impers.: qua longissime prospectari poterat, where the most extensive view could be obtained, Tac.
- prospectus, ūs. m.** 1. A prospect, a view, a sight. 2. Sight, vision.
- prospēctōlor, āria. v. dep.** 1. To explore, to reconnoitre. 2. To look out, to look out for, to watch for.
- prospēra. adv.** Agreeably to one's hopes or wishes, favourably, prosperously, successfully.
- †prospergo, is, si, sum. v. a.** To besprinkle.
- prospērītas, atis. f.** Prosperity, good fortune, success: prosperitas valetudinis, admirably good health, Nep.
- prospēro, as. v. a.** To prosper, to make prosperous or successful.
- prospērūs, a, um. adj. [pro spe.]** 1. Agreeable to one's hopes, favourable, of good omen. 2. Prosperous, successful, fortunate (of events, not of persons): prospera frugum, (of the morn) giving prosperity to the crops, Hor.; res prosperae and †prospera (n. pl. as subst.), prosperity, success.
- prospiciētia, se. f.** Foresight, forethought, precaution.
- prospicio, is, spexi, spectrum. v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To look forward, to look out, to see. 2. (c. dat.) To look out for, to provide for the interests of, to take care of. 3. (v. a.) To look out upon, to descry, to see, to view, to survey, to look towards, to have a view of (as a house has of a prospect). 4. To gaze upon. 5. To foresee. 6. To provide, to provide beforehand: quem si excideris multum prospexeris, and if you cut it (a tree) down you will have an extensive view, Cic.
- prosterno, is, strāvi, strātum. v. a.** 1. To throw down, to prostrate (esp. p. me, to prostrate oneself). 2. To overthrow, to defeat. 3. To throw to the ground, to overthrow, destroy, ruin: sic te ipse abjicies, et prosternes? will you so lower and degrade yourself? Cic.
- †prostibūla, se. f., and †prostibulum, i. n.** A harlot.
- prostituo, is, ni, ūtum. v. a.** To prostitute.

- presto, as, stitī. v. n.** 1. †To project. 2. †To stand in a public place. 3. To be exposed for sale or hire. 4. To prostitute oneself, to be prostituted.
- prōbīgo, is, ēgi, actum. v. a.** To dig up, to turn up.
- prōsum, prōdes, prōfui, prōdesse. fut. infia. profōre, part. profuturus (see sum). v. n.** To be useful, to be serviceable, to profit, to do good to (c. dat.).
- prōtego, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To cover, to shelter. 2. †To conceal, to hide. 3. To defend, to protect: qui aedes protexisset, who had furnished his house with a projecting roof, Cic.
- †prōtēlo, as. v. a.** To drive away.
- †prōtēlum, ī. n.** A line, a succession.
- prōtendo, is, di, tum. v. a.** To stretch forth or out, to extend.
- prōtero, is, trivi, tritum. v. a.** 1. To drive or push forward, to drive away. 2. To tread down, to trample under foot, to crush. 3. To overthrow, defeat, subdue.
- prōtarreo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** To frighten away, to drive away by terror, to terrify.
- prōterve. adv.** 1. Saucily, impudently. 2. Wantonly.
- prōtervitas, atia. f.** Sauciness, boldness, pertness, wantonness.
- prōtervus, a, um. adj.** 1. Wanton, playful (often of the wind), (of wind, etc.). 2. Forward, bold, saucy, pert, impudent. 3. Stella proterva Canis, the fierce or scorching Dogstar, Ov.
- prōtina. adv.** 1. (Rare) Forward, onward, in front of oneself. 2. Continually, uninterruptedly, without stopping. 3. Immediately, instantly, forthwith.
- †prōtōtōmus, a, um. adj. [πρῶτος τέμνω.]** That is cut first, the first ripe.
- prōtraho, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To draw or drag forth, to bring forward. 2. To bring to light, to expose, to disclose, to discover. 3. †To protract.
- prōtrādo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To push or thrust forward. 2. To defer, to postpone.
- prōturbo, as. v. a.** 1. To drive away, to repel, to repulse. 2. To push down, to beat down.
- prōut. adv.** As, according as.
- prōvehō, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To carry or conduct on, onward or forward, to conduct, to convey. 2. To raise, to exalt, to promote, to advance. 3. (In pass.) To advance, to proceed onward (esp. on horseback or in a ship): serius a terrā provectae naves, the ships quitting the land too late, Cæs.; ætate provectus, advanced in years, Cic.; provectâ ætate mortua est, she died at an advanced age, Cic.
- prōvenio, is, vēni, ventum. v. n.** 1. To come forward, to come forth, to appear. 2. To be produced, to grow. 3. †To turn out, to issue. 4. To proceed prosperously, to succeed (of deeds, etc.): quique mox provenere, and those who were born soon after, Tac.
- prōventus, ūs. m.** 1. Growth, increase, produce, yield, a crop (esp. large produce, a good crop). 2. A result (esp. a fortunate result, good fortune, success).
- prōverbium, ī. n.** A proverb, an adage: in proverbium venit, in proverbii consuetudinem venit, proverbii locum obtinet, it has become a proverb, Cic., Liv.
- prōvidens, entis. pres. part. of provideo; used also as adj. c. compar. etc.** Provident, prudent, gifted with foresight.
- prōvidenter. adv.** Providently, prudently.
- prōvidentia, æ. f.** Foresight, forethought, prudence, caution.
- prōvideo, es, vidi, visum. v. a.** 1. To use foresight, to be prudent, to provide for (often c. dat.), to take care. 2. †To see before another sees, to be the first to see. 3. To perceive beforehand, to foresee. 4. To provide or arrange beforehand, to prepare: (pass. impers.) ubi quid petatur procul provideri nequeat, where what is aimed cannot be seen

at a distance, Liv.; provisum atque præcautum est, care and precaution were taken beforehand, Liv.; verbaque proviam rem non invita sequentur, and words will without reluctance (i. e. without difficulty) attend upon a subject well considered beforehand, Hor.

prōvidus, a, um. adj. 1. Foreseeing (c. gen.). 2. Provident, prudent, cautious. 3. Careful to provide for (c. gen.).

prōvincia, æ. f. 1. A province, a territory out of Italy. 2. A charge, an employment.

prōvinciālis, e. adj. Of a province, provincial, in any way connected with, arising in or from a province; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, the inhabitants of a province.

prōvisio, ōnis. f. 1. Foresight, foreknowledge. 2. A providing against, a taking precautions against or for: *horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio*, there is one way of being on one's guard against and of providing against these evils, Cic.

‡prōvisō. adv. Providently, prudently.

†prōvisō, is, si. sum. v. a. To go or come forth to see.

prōvisor, ōris. m. 1. One who provides, who provides for. 2. ‡One who foresees.

‡prōvisus, ūs. m. 1. A looking before or forward. 2. A foreseeing. 3. Providing for, prudent preparation, management or care.

prōvisus, a, um. part. pass. fr. provideo, q. v.

‡prōvivo, is, xi. v. n. To live on.

prōvocatio, ōnis. f. 1. ‡A challenge. 2. An appeal.

prōvocātor, ōris. m. 1. A challenger. 2. A kind of gladiator.

prōvoco, as. v. a. 1. To call forth, to summon forth. 2. To challenge, to invite. 3. To appeal (often c. *ad* and *acc.* of the party to whom). 4. To excite, to stimulate, to rouse, to provoke. 5. ‡To call forth, i. e. to occasion.

prōvolo, as. v. n. To fly forth, to rush out, to sally out, to rush forward, to hasten.

prōvolvo, is, vi, vōlūtum. v. a. 1. To roll forward on or along. 2. Provolvo me, or provolvor, to fall down, to prostrate oneself (c. *ad* and *acc.* or c. *dat.* of him before whom: *multi fortunis provolvebantur*, many were ruined in their fortunes, Tac.; *ad libita Pallantis provoluta*, who had submitted to the wishes of Pallas, Tac.

†§prōvomo, is, ui, itum. v. a. To vomit forth.

‡proxēnēta, æ. n. [πρόξενος.] An agent, a go-between, a broker.

proxime, and proximus.—See prope and propior.

proximitas, atis. f. 1. Nearness, proximity. 2. Near relationship. 3. Resemblance.

prudens, entis. adj. 1. Prudent, provident, cautious, sagacious, wise. 2. Skilful, well-acquainted with (often c. gen.). 3. Intending (of a person doing a thing intentionally), with one's eyes open, knowing the result: *quos prudens prætereo*, whom I pass over on purpose, Hor.

prūdenter. adv. 1. Prudently, courteously, wisely. 2. Skilfully.

prudentia, æ. f. 1. Foresight, providence, prudence, caution, wisdom, sagacity. 2. Knowledge of, acquaintance with, skill in.

pruina, æ. f. 1. Hoarfrost, rime. 2. §Snow. 3. §(In *pl.*) Winter.

pruinōsus, a, um. adj. Frosty, bringing frost.

prūna, æ. f. A live coal, a burning coal.

prūnum, i. n. A plum.

‡prūrgo, inis. f. 1. Itching. 2. Lasciviousness.

§prūrio, is, no perf. v. n. To itch, to itch for, long for.

prytānēum, i. n. The town-hall in Grecian cities, where those who had done service to the state were maintained at the public expense.

prytānia. m. [πρύτανις.] A chief magistrate in Grecian cities.

psallo, is, li, no sup. v. n. To play upon the harp, to sing to the harp.

psaltērium, i. n. A psaltery.

saltria, æ. f. A female harp-player.

- pæcas, ædia. f.** A lady's maid who dressed her mistress's hair.
- psēphisma, ætia. n.** [ψήφισμα.] An ordinance of the people among the Greeks.
- pseudōmēnus, i. m.** [ψευδόμενος.] A logical fallacy.
- pseudōthŷrum, i. n.** [ψευδὴς θύρα.] A back door: per pseudothyrum, secretly, Cic.
- †pellōthrum, i. n.** [ψιλλός.] A depilatory.
- psittācus, i. m.** A parrot.
- psychōmantōum, i. n.** [ψυχομαντεῖον.] A place where the souls of the dead could be consulted, a necromancer's office.
- pythia, æ. f.** A kind of vine.
- †ptisāna, æ. f.** 1. Pearl barley. 2. Barley water.
- ptisānārium, i. n.** A decoction like barley water.
- pūbens, entis. adj.** Arrived at full growth, in full vigour, flourishing.
- pūbertas, atia. f.** 1. Puberty. 2. The sign of puberty, the beard. 3. †Manly power, virility.
- pūbes and spuber, æris. adj. m. f.** 1. Grown up, full grown, arrived at the age of puberty: ad puberem ætatem, till the age of puberty, Liv. 2. (Metaph. of plants) Flourishing or downy, soft; (*m. pl. as subst.*) men of ripe age, grown up men.
- pūbes, is. f.** 1. The down or soft hair which appears on young men when they come to years of puberty. 2. The groin. 3. The youth, the body of young men: Dardana pūbes, the Trojan nation or people, Virg.
- pūbesco, is, no perf. a. n.** 1. To arrive at the age of puberty, to begin to have a beard. 2. (Metaph. of plants) To grow up, to flourish, to come to maturity, to be vigorous: prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, and the meadows are ripe with flowers of varied hues, Ov.
- publicanus, a, um. adj.** Belonging to the public revenues; *m. as subst.*, a farmer of the revenue.
- publicatio, ōnia. f.** A confiscation.
- publice and †publicitus. adv.** 1. On the part of, at the cost of, in the name of, on account of the state. 2. In a public or national point of view. 3. Publicly: exsulatum publice ire, to go as a whole nation into banishment (from Rome to Veii), Liv.
- publico, as. v. a.** 1. To make public property, to confiscate. 2. †To make public, to give to the common people, to devote to the use of the public.
- publicus, a, um. adj.** [populus.] 1. Belonging to the state, done in the name of, at the expense of, on behalf of the state, public. 2. General, common, usual, ordinary. 3. Ordinary, i. e. not good, poor: quod antea causam publicam nullam dixerim, because I have conducted no criminal case before (as we say the Crown Court, opp. to civil actions), Cic.; *m. as subst.*, a public officer.—*n. as subst.* 1. The public territory. 2. The public revenue: in publico esse, to appear in public, Cic.; prodire in publicum, to appear in public, Cic.; carere publico, not to appear in public, to live in privacy, Cic.; in publico, publicly, Liv.
- pūdendus, a, um. part. gerundive, fr. pudet; as adj.** To be ashamed of, shameful, disgraceful.
- pūdēns, entis. part. fr. pudet; as adj.** Bashful, modest.
- pūdentē. adv.** Modestly, bashfully.
- pūdet, uit and pūditum est. v. impers.** (as *v. pers.* Plant., Lucan., but very rare). It shames (*c. acc. pers.*, gen. of the cause, or *c. infin.*): pūderet me, I should be ashamed, Cic.
- pūdbundus, a, um. adj.** Shamefaced, modest, bashful.
- pūdice. adv.** Modestly, chastely, virtuously.
- pūdicitia, æ. f.** Modesty, chastity.
- pūdisus, a, um. adj.** Modest, chaste, bashful.
- pūdor, æris. n.** 1. Shame, bashfulness, modesty, shamefacedness: famæ pudor, a respect for one's character, Cic. 2. A thing to be ashamed of,

- shame, disgrace: ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori, be not ashamed of thy love for a waiting maid, Hor.; proh! pudor, for shame, Ov.
- puella**, *m.*, dim. †**puellula**, *f.* 1. A girl, a damsel, a young woman (whether unmarried or married). 2. §A daughter.
- puellaria**, *e.* *adj.* Belonging to a girl, girlish.
- puer**, *ŏri*, and dim. †**puellus**, *i. m.* 1. A boy, a male child under seventeen years of age (though used of Octavianus and of Scipio after they were of that age): a puero and a pueria, from one's childhood, Cic. 2. §A son. 3. A servant, a page. 4. (In *pl.*) Children (boys and girls; and in the old poets, puer in the sing. is used even of a girl): semper fac puer esse velis, do thou choose always to remain unmarried, chaste, Ov.
- puerascō**, *is*, no perf. *v. a.* To attain the age of boyhood.
- puerilis**, *e.* *adj.* 1. Of a boy, boyish, of childhood, childish. 2. Childish, puerile, *i. e.* silly: puerile agmen, a troop of boys, Virg.
- pueriliter**, *adv.* 1. Like a child. 2. Childishly, foolishly.
- pueritia**, and *sync.* **puertia**, *m. f.* Childhood.
- puerpera**, *m. f.* A lying-in woman: verba puerpera dixit, she uttered words to assist her delivery, Ov.
- †**puerperium**, *i. n.* 1. Childbirth, delivery. 2. A child (rare).
- puerulus**, *i. m.* A little boy.
- pugil**, *ilis. m.* A boxer.
- pugilatio**, *onis. f.* and †**pugillatus**, *ŭs. m.* Boxing, pugilism.
- pugillaris**, *e.* 1. †That can be held in the hand; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, writing tablets.
- pugio**, *ŏnis. m.* dim. **pugiunculus**, *i. m.* A dagger, a poniard.
- pugna**, *m. f.* 1. A fight, a battle; (lit. and metaph.) of a debate. 2. A line of battle.
- pugnaciter**, *adv.* Contentiously, pugnaciously, obstinately.
- pugnator**, *ŏris. m.* A fighter.
- pugnax**, *aciis. adj.* 1. Fond of fighting, warlike, pugnacious, martial; (metaph.) contentious, disputatious. 2. Obstinate, stubborn: canque sit ignis aquæ pugnax, and as fire is opposed to water, Ov.
- pugno**, *as. v. a.* 1. To fight, to combat, to engage in battle. 2. To be at variance with, to disagree, to differ from (of rival arguers, etc.): ut tecum ipse pugnares, so that you contradicted yourself, Cic.; frigida pugnant calidis, cold was at variance with hot, Ov. 3. §To fight against, to resist (*c. dat.*). 4. To strive vigorously, to struggle, to exert oneself (*c. ut* or *ne* and subj.; often in sense 1. as *pass. impers.*): cominus gladiis pugnatum est, they fought hand to hand with swords, Cæs.; pugnantia te loqui non vides? do you not see that you are saying things inconsistent with one another? Cic.
- pugnus**, *i. m.* A fist: superare pugnis nobilis, illustrious for his victories as a boxer, Hor.
- pulcher**, *ŏra, ŏrum*, and dim. **pulchellus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Fair, beautiful, beauteous, handsome. 2. Glorious, admirable, noble: pulcher dies, a day of good omen, Hor.
- pulchre**, *adv.* 1. Very properly, excellently, cleverly, finely. 2. Favourably (of omens, etc.): queis cœnantibus unâ pulchre fuerit tibi, [I wish to know] in whose company you enjoyed yourself, Hor.
- pulchritudo**, *inis. f.* 1. Beauty. 2. Excellence.
- puleium** or **pulégium**, *i. n.* Pennyroyal.
- †**pulex**, *icis. m.* A flea.
- pullarius**, *i. m.* The man who kept the chickens from which omens were taken.
- †**pullatus**, *a, um. adj.* Wearing black garments (in mourning).
- pullulo**, *as. v. n.* To sprout, to grow vigorously: tot pullulat atra colubris, with so many snakes (for hair) does she illomened shoot up (*i. e.* so many snakes shoot up in her hair), Virg.
- pullus**, *i. m.* 1. The young of any animal, of a horse, even of a frog (*esp.* of fowls), a chicken. 2. (As a term of endearment) Darling, chuck: pullus milvinus, a young kite (*i. e.* a rapacious wretch).

- pallus, a, um. adj.** 1. Dark-coloured, black (of hair and of mourning robes), dark green (of the myrtle). 2. Sad, mournful; §*n.* as *subst.*, a dark or mourning robe.
- palimentarium, i, and pulmentum, i. n.** Anything eaten with bread as a relish, a sauce, a condiment: *pulmentaria quæro sudando*, seek a relish for your food (an appetite) by hard exercise, Hor.
- pulmo, ðnis. m.** A lung.
- pulpa, æ. f.** 1. The juicy part of meat. 2. §The flesh of man (i. e. man), Pers.
- pulpamentum, i. n.** Delicate food (esp. game), anything eaten as a relish.
- pulpitum, i. n.** A scaffolding, a platform, a stage.
- puls, tis. f.** Pottage, porridge.
- pulsatio, ðnis. f.** A beating, a striking.
- pulso, as. v. a.** 1. To beat, to strike, to batter: *ter pede pulsat humum*, thrice he beats the ground, stamps on the ground with his foot (in dancing), Ov.; *cum pulsant arva ligones*, when the spades had dented the fields, Ov. 2. To strike against, to touch, to reach. 3. To strike, to make an impression on (the mind), to agitate, to affect, to disturb.
- pulsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. pello. q. v.**
- pulsus, ðs. m.** A pushing, a striking, a blow, a knock, a stroke: *pulsus pedum*, the stamping of feet, Virg.; *pulsus lyrae*, the striking or playing on the lyre.
- pulsus, as. v. a.** To strike, beat, knock.
- pulvereus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of dust, dusty, covered with dust. 2. Like dust, fine (of flour, etc.).
- pulverulentus, a, um. adj.** 1. Dusty, covered with dust. 2. Causing dust (as heat, etc.): *præmia militiæ pulverulenta sequi*, to aim at the laborious prizes (i. e. won only by labour and being covered with dust) of military service, Ov.
- pulvillus, i. m.** A little cushion or pillow.
- pulvinar, aris. n., and pulvinarium, i. n.** A couch covered with cushions, placed before the statues and altars of the gods to receive offerings.
- pulvinus, i. m.** A cushion, a pillow.
- pulvis, ðris. m.** 1. Dust. 2. Powder. 3. The dust of the arena: *eruditus ille pulvis*, that learned sand, i. e. that in which the mathematicians drew figures at their lectures, etc., Cic.; *pulvis Etrusca*, the soil of Etruria, Prop.; *novendiales dissipare pulveres*, to scatter the ashes of the dead taken from the tomb nine days after their interment, Hor.; *hyberno lætissima pulvere farra*, corn is most abundant after a dusty, i. e. a dry winter, Virg.; *inque suo noster pulvere currat equus*, and let my horse run in his own arena, in the field best suited to him, Ov.; *doctrinam . . . in selem atque in pulverem produxit*, he has brought learning . . . into broad daylight and into the field of battle (i. e. into the arena of discussion), Cic.; *sine pulvere palma*, a prize won without dust, i. e. without exertion, Hor.
- pumex, leis. m. §f.** 1. Pumicestone. 2. §Rock, (prob.) soft rock.
- pumiceus, a, um. adj.** Of pumicestone, of stone.
- pūmilio, onis. m. f.** A dwarf, a very little person.
- punctum. adv.** With the point, thrusting with the point (of a sword).
- punctum, i. n.** 1. A small hole pricked. 2. A point, a mathematical point, etc. 3. A dot pricked in a tablet as the sign of a vote, a vote. 4. A small weight. 5. *Punctum temporis*, p. horæ, a moment, Cic., Hor.; *puncto tempore*, in a moment, Lucr. 6. A very brief sentence.
- punge, is, pūpūgi, punctum. v. a.** 1. To prick, to puncture. 2. To pierce. 3. To sting (metaph.). 4. To vex, to annoy, to mortify, to disturb.
- pūloceus, a, um. adj.** Red.
- Pūloceus, a, um. adj.** 1. Carthaginian. 2. §Red. *Punicum malum*, a pomegranate, Plin.
- pūlo, is, lvi, itum. v. a., and punior, iris. v. dep.** 1. To punish, to chastise. 2. To avenge.

- pūnitor, ōnis. m.** 1. A punisher. 2. An avenger.
- ipūpa, ae. f.** 1. A girl. 2. A doll.
- pūpilla, ae. f.** 1. An orphan girl under age, a female ward. 2. The pupil of the eye.
- pūpillāria, e. adj.** Of or belonging to wards or minors.
- pupillus, i. m.** An orphan boy under age, a ward.
- puppis, e. f.** 1. The stern or poop of a ship. 2. §A ship: surgens a puppi ventus, a wind rising from behind the ship (i. e. fair), Virg.
- pūpūla, ae. f.** The pupil of the eye.
- §†pūpūlus, i. m.** A little boy.
- pūre. adv.** 1. Purely, virtuously, properly, duly. 2. In correct style (to speak, etc.). 3. Brightly, clearly: quid pure tranquillet, what gives pure tranquillity, Hor.
- purgāmen, īnis. n.** 1. Sweepings, offscourings. 2. Means of purgation or purification, expiation, expiatory or averting sacrifice.
- purgāmentum, i. n.** 1. Sweepings, offscourings, refuse, dirt.
- purgātio, ōnis. f.** 1. A cleansing, a purging. 2. An apology, an excuse, a justification. 3. ‡A religious purification from guilt.
- purgatus, a, um. part. of seq.; also as adj., c. compar. etc.** 1. Purified, pure, clean. 2. Exculpated.
- purgo, as. v. a.** 1. To make clean or pure, to cleanse, to purify, to purge (sometimes c. gen. of the evil from which). 2. To exculpate, excuse, justify: purgandis criminibus, in disproving charges, Cic. 3. To purify by religious rites, to purge from crime, to make atonement for (a people, etc.).
- §†pūrīter. adv.** Purely, cleanly.
- purpūra, ae. [πορφύρα.]** 1. Purple, the colour of purple. 2. A purple robe: purpuram sumere, to assume the sovereignty (because kings wore a purple robe), Eutr.; non gemmis neque purpurā venale, not to be sold for jewels or purple (i. e. not to be bought at the price of the most valuable things), Hor.
- purpūrasco, is, no perf. v. n.** To grow purple, to grow dark.
- purpūrātus, a, um.** Wearing a purple robe: ex purpuratis et propinquis regia, one of the chief officers and relations of the king, Liv.
- purpūreus, a, um. adj.** 1. Purple, of a purple colour, rosy (of the morning), red (of blood), dark (of hair and of the sea when ruffled by the wind). 2. Clothed in purple: purpureus pennis et pactae conjugis ostra, all purple with the feathers in his helm and the purple robe wrought by his espoused wife, Virg. 3. Brilliant, dazzling, beautiful (Albinovanus has even purpurea nix).
- †purpūrissum, i. n.** A purple or red dye for cloths, and for the face.
- †purūlētus, a, um. adj.** Full of corrupt matter, purulent.
- purus, a, um. adj.** 1. Clean, pure, unadulterated, unalloyed, uncorrupt, undefiled, unstained. 2. Simple, plain, unadorned, undisguised, pure (of style). 3. §Purifying. 4. Spotless, virtuous, stainless, faultless: dimicaturus puro et patente campo, about to fight in an open plain free from all obstacles, Liv.; pura hasta, a headless spear, Prop.
- pus, pūris. n.** 1. Corrupt matter. 2. Venom, i. e. malice.
- pūillus, a, um. adj.** 1. Very little, very small, petty, insignificant, weak (of a voice). 2. Paltry mean: animus pusillus, a timid spirit, Hor.
- pūisio, ōnis. m.** A little boy.
- pustūla, ae. f.** A blister on the skin, a pustule.
- †pūstūla, ae. f.** A blister, a pustule.
- pūtāmen, īnis. n.** That which is pruned away, waste, refuse (of the peel of fruit, shells of nuts, etc.).
- pūltatio, ōnis. f.** Pruning, the lopping of trees.
- pūteal, ālis. n.** The cover of a well: Puteal Libonis (often called simply Puteal) was an enclosure like the top of a well in the forum at Rome, in memory of the cutting through of the whetstone with a razor by Attus Navius (see Liv. i. 36.), restored by Scribonius Libo.

pūtālis, e. adj. Of or from a well.

pūtea, es, ui, no sup. v. n. To be putrid, to stink.

pūtesco or pūtresco, is, ui, no sup. v. n. To rot, to putrefy.

pūtens, i. m. 1. A well. 2. A cistern. 3. §A pit. 4. †A dungeon.

pūtide. adv. Affectedly, pedantically.

pūtidiuocūlus, a, um. adj. Somewhat more affected and tedious.

pūtīdus, a, um. adj. 1. Putrefied, putrid, rotten, stinking. 2. §(Metaph.) Worn out, withered (of persons). 3. (Of style or speakers, etc.) Affected, pedantic, (and, as such) wearisome, tiresome, tedious.

pūto, as. v. a. 1. †(rare) To clean. 2. To prune, to trim, to lop. 3. (rare) To clear up, to settle (accounts, etc.). 4. To value, to estimate (c. abl. of the value, or c. gen. magni, pluris, etc.). 5. To meditate on, to reflect on, to ponder. 6. To think, to be of opinion, to suppose, to believe (that such is the fact, etc.): Quinte puta aut Publi, O Quintus, for instance, or Publius, Hor.

†pūtor, and †pūtror, ōris. m. Rottenness, putridity.

pūtrēfacio, is, fēci, factum, pass. putrefio, fis, etc. v. a. 1. To make rotten, to cause to putrefy. 2. To soften (rocks with vinegar).

putresco.—See **putesco.**

pūtrīdus, a, um. adj. Decayed, rotten, putrid.

pūtris, e. adj. 1. Putrid, rotten, stinking. 2. Decayed, mouldering from age, withered, old. 3. Soft, crumbling, flabby: omnes in Damalin putres deponent oculos, all will turn their languishing eyes on Damalis, Hor.

pūrus, a, um. adj. (very rare). 1. Pure. 2. Brilliant, splendid.

†pyetes, es. [πύκτης.] A boxer, a pugilist.

pyga, es. f. [πύγη.] The rump.

†pygargus, i. m. A kind of antelope with a white rump.

Pygmæus, a, um. adj. Pigmy, of the Pigmies, a race of dwarfs believed to exist in Africa.

Pylādēus, a, um. adj. Of Pylades, like Pylades, the son of Strophius king of Phocis, celebrated for his friendship for Orestes.

Pylus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Pylos, a city in Messenia, where Nestor was king. 2. Messenian: æquārint Pylios cum tua fata dies, when your life shall have equalled the age of Nestor, i. e. when you are very old.

pyra, es. f. [πύρα.] A funeral pile.

pyramidātus, a, um. adj. In the form of a pyramid, pyramidal.

pyramis, idis. f. [πυραμῖς.] A pyramid.

pyrōpus, i. m. 1. Bronze. 2. (According to some interpretations also) §A carbuncle.

Pythius, a, um. adj. 1. Of Pytho or Delphi, where Apollo had a temple and an oracle. 2. Of Apollo; *f.* as *subst.*, the priestess who delivered the oracle; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, the Pythian games.

†pytisma, atis. n. That which is spit out on tasting wine.

†pytisco, as. v. n. To spit out wine on tasting it.

†pyxagathus, i. m. [πύξ ἀγαθός.] A good boxer.

pyxis, idis. f. A small box (esp. for medicines, unguents, etc.).

Q.

Quā. adv. 1. Where, in which place, by which road. 2. As far as, so far as. 3. †In what manner, how: qua . . . qua, both . . . and also; partly . . . and partly; as well . . . as.

quacumque. adv. 1. Wherever. 2. Whithersoever.

quādamtēnus (in tmeis). adv. 1. Up to a certain point. 2. Somewhat.

- quādra**, *m. f.* 1. A square. 2. A square table: *patulis nec parceret quadris*, and not to spare their broad squares of bread (which they were using as tables, i. e. on which they put their meat), *Virg.*
- quādrāgēni**, *m. a. adj. pl.* 1. Forty apiece, forty each. 2. Forty.
- quādrāgēsīmus**, *a, um. adj.* Fortieth.
- quadrāgies**, *adv.* Forty times.
- quādrāginta**, *indecl.* Forty.
- quadrans**, *tis. m.* 1. A fourth part, a quarter. 2. The fourth part of an *as*, a farthing. 3. †A quarter of a pound, a quarter of a pint.
- quadrantarius**, *a, um. adj.* That can be bought for a farthing.
- quadrātus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. quadro*; used also as *adj.* Square: *saxum quadratum*, hewn stone; *ut agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet*, that he might approach the city in order of battle.—(*m. as subst.*). 1. A square. 2. Quartile (an astronomical expression).
- quadriennium**, *i. n.* A period of four years.
- quadrifariam**, *adv.* In or into four parts.
- quadrifidus**, *a, um. adj.* Split into four parts or four divisions.
- quadrigæ**, *arum. pl. f.*; *dim. quadrigulæ, arum. f.* 1. A team of four horses. 2. A chariot with four horses, *ſcā chariot* (of *Aurora*, of *night*, etc.): *corrigam tarditatem quadrigis poetica*, I will amend my laziness by driving my poetical car, i. e. writing poetry, *Cic.*; *navibus atque quadrigis petimus bene vivere*, we seek happiness by land and sea, i. e. by every possible contrivance, *Hon.*
- quadrigarius**, *a, um. adj.* Of a four-horse chariot; *m. as subst.*, one who has or drives a four-horse chariot (esp. for the chariot races).
- quadrigātus**, *a, um. adj.* Stamped with the figure of a quadriga (a coin).
- quadrifuges**, *um. pl. m.* Harnessed in a team of four.
- quadrifugus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Harnessed in a team of four. 2. Having four horses (of a chariot); *m. pl. as subst.*, chariot horses.
- quadrīmus**, *a, um. adj.* Four years old.
- quadrīngēnārius**, *a, um. adj.* Of four hundred, consisting of four hundred men.
- quadrīngēni**, *m. a. adj. pl.* Of four hundred each, four hundred.
- quadrīngētēsīmus**, *a, um. adj.* The four hundredth.
- quadrīngētī**, *m. a. pl. adj.* Four hundred.
- quadrīngenties**, *adv.* Four hundred times.
- quadrīpartitus**, *a, um. adj.* Divided into four parts: *quadrīpartite*, four-fold.
- quadriremis**, *is. f.* A vessel with four banks of oars.
- quadrivium**, *i. n.* A place where four roads meet.
- quādro**, *as. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To square, to make square. 2. (*n. n.*) To be square, to agree, to suit: *nisi omnia in istam quadrē viderentur*, if every circumstance did not appear to agree with her character, *Cic.*; *quoniam tibi ita quadrat*, since it seems good to you, *Cic.*
- quadrūm**, *i. n.* A being squared, a proper shape, proper order.
- quadrūpēdāns**, *antis. adj.* Galloping; *m. as subst.*, a horse.
- quadrūpes**, *edis. m. f.* 1. A quadruped. 2. A horse; as *adj.*, going or standing on four feet, or on all fours; *quadrupedem constringito*, bind him hand and foot, *Ter.*
- quadrūplātor**, *ōris. m.* 1. A public informer (who received a fourth part of the fine). 2. A trickster, a rogue.
- quadrūplex**, *lois*, and **quadrūplus**, *a, um. adj.* Fourfold.
- †querito**, *as. v. a.* 1. To seek. 2. To ask, to enquire. 3. To earn.
- quæro**, *is, quæsi, itum. v. a.* 1. To seek, to seek for, to search for. 2. To look for without finding, to miss. 3. To earn, to get, to obtain, to acquire, to find. 4. To seek (for means, etc.), to wish or attempt (to do; *c. acc. or c. infn.*), to meditate, to plan, to contrive. 5. To demand, to require. 6. To ask, to inquire (*c. ab, de, or ex and abl. pers.*). 7. To make an inquiry into, to investigate (*c. de and abl. of*

the deed or accusation): de servo quæri noluerunt, they would not have a slave put to the question, i. e. examined by torture, Cic.; si quæris, si quærimus, noli quærere, if you would know the plain truth, to speak the plain truth, in short: all in Cic.

quæsitio, onis *f.* An investigation, an examination, esp. by torture.

quæstor, oris *m.* An investigator, a judge.

quæsitus, a, um. *part. pass. fr.* quæro; also as *adj.* (c. compar.). 1.

Sought for on purpose (i. e. special), extraordinary. 2. Far-fetched, affected, assumed; §m. as *subst.*, a question.

quæso, only in 1st sing. and pl. quæsumus. 1. To beg, to entreat, to beseech. 2. To ask.

quæsticulus, i. *m.* [quæstus.] A slight gain, or profit.

quæstia, onis *f.* 1. †A seeking. 2. An inquiry, an investigation (esp. by torture). 3. A matter for inquiry, a subject of investigation or for discussion, a question for debate.

quæstinacula, æ *f.* A trifling question or subject for inquiry.

quæstor, oris *m.* A Roman magistrate, of more than one kind; some having the charge of conducting criminal trials, and of seeing to the execution of judicial sentences; others had care of the revenue: the quæstor urbanus had charge of the treasury; the quæstors who accompanied the consuls provided for the payment and provisioning of the troops; but their numbers and duties were altered from time to time.—See Smith's *Ant.*; voc. quæstor.

quæstorius, a, um. *adj.* Of or belonging to a quæstor: quæstoria porta, a gate in the camp near the quæstor's tent; m. as *subst.*, one who had been quæstor; n. as *subst.*, the quæstor's tent, or (in a province) the residence of the quæstor.

quæstuosus, a, um. *adj.* Graceful, profitable.

quæstura, æ *f.* 1. The office of quæstor, the quæstorship. It was the first or lowest of the high officers of state, which gave the right to a seat in the senate; and the age at which a person became eligible to it was 25. 2. The quæstor's chest, the public chest, the public money.

quæstus, ſis, and †i. *m.* 1. Gain, profit. 2. †A profitable employment: omnia quæstui sunt, everything is looked on as a matter of profit, Sall.; habere quæstui rempublicam, to make a market of one's political power, Cic.; pecuniam in quæstu relinquere, to lend money on usury, Cic.

quælibet. *adv.* 1. †Anywhere, everywhere. 2. Anyhow, by any means.

qualis, e. *adj.* 1. (Interrog. direct and indirect) Of what kind? 2. (Relat.) Such as, of such a kind as. 3. (When answering talis, such) As. 4. §As (adverbially): qualis . . . Philomela amissos queritur fetus, as the nightingale bewails her lost brood, Virg. 5. (In logic) Having some quality or other.

qualiscunque, qualæcunque, etc. *adj.* 1. (Relat.) Of whatever kind, of what character soever. 2. (Indef.) Any whatever.

quælitas, atis *f.* A quality, property, natural condition.

quæliter. *adv.* 1. §As, in such a manner as. 2. ‡In what way, how.

quælus, i. *m.* A basket, a hamper, for fruit, wool, etc.

quam. *adv.* 1. How, in what manner, in what a degree, how much. 2. (With a superl.) As much as possible: quam maximus, the greatest possible; quam mollissime, in the most delicate possible manner, Cic.; tyrannus quam qui unquam ævissimus, the most cruel tyrant that ever existed, Liv. 3. (After a compar.) Than. 4. (After tam) As: tam magis illa fremens . . . quam magis effuso crudeſcunt sanguine pugnes, she raging the more, the more the battle (lit. so much the more in proportion as the battle) gets fierce with bloodshed, Virg. Sometimes quam joins two comparatives: libentius quam verius, with more eagerness than truth, Cic. 5. (After contra, alius, aliter, etc.) Than: aliter quam ego velim, in a different manner from what I could wish, or otherwise than I could wish, Cic.; dimidium quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, the half of what they had been used to pay to their kings, Liv. 6. (After nu-

- merals or adverbs of time) After : die vigesima quam creatus erat, the twentieth day after he had been appointed, Liv.; postridie quam fuissamus, the day after we had been . . . Cic. 7. (To qualify an adj., verb, or adv.) Very : quam pauci, very few, Cic.
- quamdiu. adv.** 1. (*Relat.*) As long as. 2. (*Interrog.*) How long?
- §quamlibet. adv.** 1. As one pleases, at pleasure. 2. How much soever, ever so much.
- quamobrem. adv.** 1. (*Relat.*) On which account, wherefore, why. 2. (*Interrog.*) Why? on what account? for what reason?
- quamp̄t̄res, pl̄ra. compar. pl.; quamp̄t̄rimus, a, um. superl.** Very many, very great (of number): quamp̄t̄rimo, at the highest possible price, at a great price.
- quamprimum. adv.** At the first possible moment, as soon as possible.
- quamvis. adv.** 1. As much as you will, in as great a degree as you will, ever so. 2. Very, very much (with another *adv.* or *adj.*). 3. However much. 4. Though, although.
- quānam. adv.** Where.
- quando. adv. and interrog.** 1. When, at what time. 2. (*relat.*) When, at the time when. 3. si quando, if ever, if at any time.
- quandocunque (sometimes in tmesis), and quādoque. adv.** 1. Whenever, as often as, as soon as. 2. §Some time or other, hereafter.
- quādoquidē. adv.** Since, inasmuch as.
- quanquam. adv.** Though, although, albeit.
- †quantillus, a, um. adj.** How little, how small.
- †quantitas, ātis. f.** Quantity.
- quanto. adv.** 1. (*Relat.*) By how much, by as much as, according as, in proportion as. 2. (*Interrog.*) How much? by how much? 3. (Answering tanto with a comparative) The more . . . the more: quanto asperior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores literæ mittebantur, the fiercer the siege was, the more frequent were the letters which were sent, Cæs.
- quantopere. adv. relat.** How greatly, how much.
- quantulum. adv.** How little.
- quantulus, a, um. adj., relat and interrog.** How little, how small.
- quantuluscunque, quantūlācunque, etc. adj.** How little soever, however small or trifling.
- quantum. adv.** 1. (*Relat.*) As much as: quantum potest, as much as possible, Cic.; quantum in te est, as far as it depends on you, Cic.; as far as you are concerned, Cic. 2. With a compar., very rare, equiv. to quanto. 3. The more: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immae quantum discrepat, how vastly incompatible is the Median dagger with feasting, Hor.
- quantumvis. adv.** 1. As much as you will, how much soever, ever so much. 2. §A though.
- quantus, a, um. adj.** 1. (*Relat. and interrog.*) How great. 2. As great as, as much as, such as (in point of size, extent, or power): quantum est frumenti hornotoni exaraverunt, all this year's corn they dug up, Cic. 3. (With a superl. equiv. to quam) As great as possible: quanta maxima esse potest distantia, the greatest possible difference, Cic. 4. (Answering tantus) As: tanta dimicatio quanta nunquam fuit, such a struggle as never was seen, Cic.—(*Gen.*) quanti, with verbs of valuing, buying, etc.; (*relat. and interrog.*) at what price, how greatly: cum scias quanti Tulliam faciam, since you know how dearly I love Tullia, Cic.; sed quanti quanti bene emitur quod necesse est, but whatever the price may be, what is indispensable is well bought, Cic.; in quantum, as far as, as much as.
- quantuscumque, quantācunque, etc. adj.** How great soever, however great.
- quantualibet, quantālībet, etc. adj.** How great soever, ever so great.
- quantusvis, quantāvis, etc. adj.** However great, ever so great.
- quāpropter. adv.** 1. (*Interrog.*) For what reason? why? 2. (*Relat.*) For which reason, wherefore, on which account.
- †§quāquam. adv.** Anywhere.

- quārē. adv.** 1. Whereby, by which means. 2. (*Interrog.* direct and indirect.) Why? on what account? for what reason? 3. (*Relat.*) For which reason, wherefore.
- †quartādecimānus, i. m.** A soldier of the Fourteenth Legion.
- quartāna, se. f.** A quartan ague.
- †quartānus, i. m.** One who belongs to the Fourth Legion.
- quartārius, i. m.** A quarter-part of any measure (esp. of liquid), a gill.
- quarto. adv.** A fourth time.
- quartus, a, um. adj.** Fourth: quartus pater, a great-great-grandfather.
- Virg.**
- quartus dēcimus, a, um. adj.** Fourteenth.
- quāsi. adv.** 1. As if, as it were. 2. Almost, nearly.
- quāsilum, i. n.** A basket to hold wool.
- quassatio, ōnis. f.** A shaking.
- quasso, as. v. a.** 1. To shake, to toss about violently (a stronger word than quatio), to brandish fiercely, to wave. 2. To shatter (as a storm shatters a ship, and metaph. the state). 3. (*v. n.*) To wave, to rattle while waving.
- quassus, a, um. part. pass. fr. quatio.** 1. Shaken. 2. Shattered, leaky (of ships battered in a storm): quassae faces, pieces of pinewood split to make torches, Ov.
- †quassus, ūs. m.** A shaking.
- quātēfacio, īa, fēcī, factum. v. a.** To cause to shake.
- quātēnus. adv.** 1. How far, up to what point, to what extent. 2. As far as. 3. (*Interrog.*) How far? how long? 4. §Since, seeing that.
- quāter. adv.** Four times.
- quāterni, se, a. adj. pl.** By fours, four apiece, four together, four.
- quātio, īa, quassi, quassum. v. a.** 1. To shake, to toss about, to wave, to brandish. 2. To batter (walls, etc.). 3. To agitate, to disquiet. 4. To harass (esp. with war); prae se quatit arctum, he drives on the bear before him, Cic. (quoting an old poet).
- quātrīdium, i. n.** A space of four days.
- quātnor. indecl.** Four.
- quatnordēcim. indecl.** Fourteen.
- que. conj.** (never the first word in a clause, usu. the second). And, also, both.
- quēis for quibus.—See qui.**
- quemadmodum. adv.** 1. (*Interrog.* and *relat.*) In what manner, how. 2. Just as, as.
- queo, īa, īvi. and †quītus sum. v. n.** To be able, I can.
- quercetum, i. n.** A grove of oaks.
- quercens, a, um. adj.** Of oak, of oak leaves.
- quercus, ūs. f.** 1. An oak. 2. Anything made of oak, or of oak leaves: civilis quercus, a garland of oak leaves (usu. given for saving the life of a citizen), Virg.
- quērōla, se. f.** 1. A complaint. 2. A lamentation. 3. A plaintive voice or sound.
- quērībundus, a, um. adj.** Complaining, querulous.
- quērīmonia, se. f.** A complaint.
- †quērītor, āris. v. dep.** To complain.
- quernus, a, um, and †querneus, a, um. adj.** Of oak, oaken, of oak leaves.
- quēror, ēris, questus sum. v. dep.** 1. To complain. 2. To bewail, to lament. 3. To sing with plaintive note, to utter a plaintive note.
- See seq.
- quērūlus, a, um. adj.** 1. Complaining, querulous. 2. Plaintive, uttering a plaintive or low-toned note. 3. §Musical, sounding (used of flutes, lyres, and even of a trumpet).
- questus, a, um. part. fr. quēror.**
- questus, ūs. m.** 1. A complaint. 2. §A plaintive song (of the nightingale).

qui, quā, quod, quā, etc. (See Lat. Gr.). *pron.* 1. (*Interrog.*) Who? What? 2. (*Relat.*) Who (of inanimate things), which; in relative sentences *qui* may be often translated, and I, and he, etc.: *ratio docet esse Deos, quo concesso...* reason shows us that there are Gods, and when this has been granted... *Cic.* 3. (*Qui* often states a reason and may be translated) Since. *Malimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigamus,* we preferred making the journey by land, since we had had a very bad voyage (see *quippe*). 4. (After *dignus, tam, etc.*, it may be translated) To, as to. *Dignus qui imperet,* worthy to command, *Cic.*; *quis potest esse tam mente captus qui neget?* who can be so deficient in sense as to deny? *Cic.* 5. (Sometimes *qui* expresses an idea of accordance with) *Pater tuus si viveret, quā severitate fuit, tu profecto non viveres,* if your father were alive, such was his severity, you would certainly not be so, *Cic.* 6. (After *si* or *num*) Any: *si qui deciderat,* if any one had fallen, *Caes.* 7. (*Novt.*) As much as: *quod ad me attinet,* as far as it depends on me, as far as I am concerned, *Cic.*; *quod eris ex iis redactum est,* all the brass that was got from them, *Liv.*; (*n. abl. adv.*: see *quo*) *quadriduo quo haec gesta sunt,* four days after these things were done, *Cic.*

quī, adv. 1. (*Relat. and interrog.*) How, in what manner. 2. †Wherefore, why. 3. Wherewith, by which means: *quī efferreretur vix reliquit,* he scarcely left any means by which he could be buried (i. e. money to pay for his funeral), *Nep.* 4. †Whence, from what quarter, from what cause. 5. Oh that! oh I wish that!

quia, adv. Because: *§quānam, why? wherefore?*

quisquam, quicquid, etc.—See *quisquam, quicquid, etc.*

quicumque, quocumque, etc. Whoever, whosoever, (of inanimate things) whatever: *quocumque potui ratione placavi,* I pacified them by every means in my power, *Cic.*

quid, adv. interrog. Why? wherefore? for what reason?

quidam, quaedam, quoddam; and when used substantively, **quiddam, etc.** *pron.* A certain, some; often as *subst.*, someone somebody, something.

quidem, adv. 1. Indeed. 2. At least, in truth, sooth: *ne.... quidem* (with the word to which they refer between them), not even: *afflictis succurrit, qui quidem Serviliam coluerit,* he assisted people in distress; for instance, he paid great respect to Servilia, *Nep.*

quies, ōtia, f. 1. Rest, quiet, tranquillity. 2. A quiet life, neutrality between political parties. 3. Repose, sleep: *uti... somno et quietibus ceteris,* to indulge in sleep and other relaxations, *Cic.* 4. §The sleep of death. 5. Peace. 6. †§The resting place, lair, or den of a wild beast.

quiesco, ia, ōvi, ōtum. v. n. 1. To rest, to repose, to keep quiet. 2. To remain neutral (between opposite parties). 3. To be at peace. 4. To sleep, to be at rest, to be quiet, inactive, undisturbed, etc. (of arms, of fire ceasing to burn, of the sea after a storm: *inductusque pilis...* *quiescit,* and he who does not know how to play at ball keeps quiet and does not play, *Hor.*; *quiescat rem adduci ad interregnum,* let him remain quiet and allow matters to come to an interregnum, *Cic.* 5. †To cease, to desist (c. *infin.*).

quiesce, adv. Quietly, peacefully, tranquilly, in quiet.

quietus, a, um. adj. 1. Quiet, tranquil (of persons and circumstances). 2. Peaceful, neutral (between opposite parties). 3. Calm, proceeding gently, undisturbed, not agitated (of air, a stream, etc.). 4. †Asleep.

quilibet, quolibet, etc. Any one (person or thing) one likes, any: *egregius quibuslibet temporibus senatus,* who would at any (or every) period a splendid senate, *Liv.*; *non quilibet, sed certus [motus],* not the first that comes into one's head, but a certain appointed one *quodlibet illi,* I call her by any name I fancy at the

non.] 1. (After negatives or verbs of preventing, fearing, doubting, etc.) That not, so as not, but that, but: *facere*

non possum quin ad te mittam, I cannot but send (I cannot help sending) to you ; cum nemo esset quin hoc se audisse liquide diceret, when there was not a single person who did not say he had heard it distinctly, Cic. 2. (After verbs of doubting, suspecting, etc., with a negative) That: non dubitabat quin . . . non posset, he did not doubt that he was not able, Cic. 3. Because not: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, it was not because a brief answer could not have been given, Liv. 4. But indeed, but really, nay indeed. 5. Moreover. 6. (*Interrog.*) Why not? quin potius pacem aeternam . . . exerceamus? why should we not rather establish a perpetual peace? Virg.

quānam, quānam, etc. *pros. interrog.* Who? (of inanimate things) what?

quincunx, cis. *m.* 1. Five-twelfths of an as, i. e. five ounces of a pound, of a pint. 2. †Four per cent. interest. 3. Trees planted as a five is marked on dice, i. e. in alternate rows.

quincuplex, is. *adj.* Fivefold: quincuplex cera, a writing tablet of five waxed leaves.

quindécies. *adv.* Fifteen times.

quindécim. *indecl.* Fifteen.

quindécimvīrālis, e. *adj.* Belonging to the quindécimviri.

quindécimvīri, orum. *pl. m.* A board or commission of fifteen magistrates, or commissioners appointed for different purposes.

quingēni, se, a. *adj. pl.* Five hundred apiece.

quingentésimus, a, um. *adj.* Fivehundredth.

quingenti, se, a. *adj.* Five hundred.

quingenties. *adv.* Five hundred times.

quini, se. *a. adj. pl.* 1. Five apiece, five each. 2. Five.

quindēni, or quindenī, se, a. *adj. pl.* 1. Fifteen apiece. 2. †Fifteen.

quinvicēni, se, a. *adj. pl.* Twenty-five each.

quingūgēni, se, a. *adj. pl.* 1. Fifty each. 2. Fifty.

quingūgēsīmus, a, um. *adj.* Fiftieth.

quingūginta. *indecl.* Fifty.

quingūātrus, ium. *pl. f.* Two festivals of Minerva, Majores and Minores: the Majores fell the fifth day after the Ides of March (from which circumstance the name was derived), i. e. March 19; the Minores on the Ides of June, i. e. June 13.

quina. *indecl.* Five.

quinguennalis, e. *adj.* Occurring every five years, or every fifth year, lasting five years.

quinguennis, e. *adj.* 1. Five years old. 2. Occurring every fifth year.

quinguennium, i. *n.* A period of five years.

quingūpartītus, a, um. *adj.* Divided into five parts, fivefold.

quingūrēmīs, is. *f.* A ship with five banks of oars.

quingūvīrātus, ūs. *m.* The dignity of a quinquevir.—See seq.

quinquevir, ōrum. *pl. m.* A board of five magistrates or commissioners, appointed for various purposes.

quinquies. *adv.* Five times.

quingūplīus, as. *v. a.* To multiply fivefold.

quintānus, a, um. *adj.* The fifth in order. — *f. as subst. (sc. via quintana).*

1. A street intersecting the camp of two legions so as to separate the fifth manipule and squadron from the sixth. 2. The market in a camp; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, the soldiers of the fifth legion.

Quintīlia, is. *m.* July, (as *adj.*) of July.

quinto, and quintum. *adv.* For the fifth time.

quintus, a, um. *adj.* Fifth.

quintusdecīmus quintadecima, etc. *adj.* Fifteenth.

quippe. *adv.* 1. Surely, certainly, truly, forsooth. 2. (With et or etiam) Moreover. 3. (With enim, etenim, quia, etc.) For indeed, inasmuch as, since in fact. 4. quippe qui, as one in fact who, since I, you, or he,

indeed [*convivia cum patre non inibat*] quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem nisi perraro veneret, in fact he did not even come into the town but very seldom, Cic.; nihil attinet eam ex lege considerare, quippe quæ in lege scripta non sit, it is of no use to consider it in reference to the law, inasmuch as it is not mentioned in the law, Cic.

†*quipponi*, or *quipponi*. *adv.* Why not?

Quirinalis, *a. adj.* Of or belonging to Quirinus or Romulus, such as was borne by Romulus, (*m. as subst.*) the Quirinal Hill, (*a. pl. as subst.*) the quirinal festival on 17th February, in honour of Romulus.

Quirinus, *i. m.* 1. The name under which Romulus was worshipped: *gemini Quirini*, Romulus and Remus, Juv. 2. A name of Janus: *Janum Quirini clausit*, it has closed the temple of Janna, Hor.: *victoriaque arma Quirini*, and the arms of the divine conqueror Augustus, Virg.

§*Quirinus*, *a. um. adj.* Belonging to Quirinus.

Quiris, *Itis. m.*; more usu. in *pl. Quirites*, *ium.* 1. (Once in Virg.) An inhabitant of Curea, where Numa was born. 2. (After the union of the Sabine and Roman nation it came to mean) A citizen of Rome in his civil capacity, not as a soldier: *divus Julius seditionem exercitus verbo uno compescuit*, *Quirites vocando qui sacramentum ejus detrectabant*, the late chief, Julius, put down a mutiny in his army by a single word, calling those men Quirites who were renouncing their oath to him, Tac.; *quis te redonavit Quiritem Diis patriis?* who has restored you to your household Gods as a peaceful citizen (having quitted the military service)? Hor. *Populus Romanus Quiritium* was the technical expression for the whole body of Roman citizens; *Jus Quiritium*, full Roman citizenship. Of bees, Virgil says, *Ipse regem parvoque Quirites* sufficient, by themselves they supply a king and the little citizens of their commonwealth.

quiritatio, *ōnis. f.* A plaintive cry, a cry for help.

quiritō, *as. v. a.* 1. To raise a plaintive cry, to wail. 2. To cry out loudly.

quis, *quæ* (*nom. sing. fem.*, and *nom. and acc. pl. neut.*, more usu. *quā*), *quid. interrog. pron.*; usu. as *subst.* but in the masc. sometimes joined with another *subst.* as an *adj.* 1. Who? Which? (of inanimate things). What? Used also in indirect questions: *rogitat quis vir esset*, he asks who he is, Liv. 2. (After *num*, *ne*, *si*, or *quāto*, *quantum*) Any, some: *nisi quid existimas in eā re violari existimationem tuam*, unless you think that your reputation is in any degree injured in that affair, Cic.; (and sometimes without any of these words preceding it) *injuriam cui facere*, to do harm to any one, Cic.

quisnam, *quænam*, etc. *pron. interrog.*; a more emphatic form of *quis*. Who? Which? (of inanimate things) What?

quispiam, *quæpiam*, etc., *quodpiam*; when used *subst.* *quidpiam. pron. indef.* Any, some, any one, some one; of inanimate things, anything, something.

quisquam, *quid-* or *quicquam*, no *pl. pron. indef. subst.* (also as *adj.* by Plaut.). Any one, some one; (of inanimate things) anything, something.

quisque, *quæque*, *quodque*; and when used as *subst.* *n. quidque. pron.* 1. Every, each, everyone, everything. 2. Each (of two) (often *c. gen.*): *tuorum quisque necessariorum*, every one of your intimate friends, Cic.; *doctissimus quisque*, all the learned, Cic.; *tertio quoque verbo excitabatur*, he was stirred up at every third word, Cic.; *primo quoque tempore*, at the first possible moment, Cic. 3. (Very rare; for *quicumque*) Whoever: *cujusque populi cives vicissent*, of whichever nation the citizens were victorious, Liv.

quisquillæ, *arum. pl. f.* Waste, refuse, sweepings, offscourings, dregs.

quisquis, *quid*, or *quoloquid*, no *fem.* (*quisquis* used as *fem.* by Plaut.), no *pl. pron. indef.* Whoever, whosoever, whichever; (of inanimate things) whatever: *quoquo modo se res habeat*, however the matter may be, Cic. (often

c. gen.); Deorum quicquid in cœlo regit terras, whatever God in heaven governs the earth, Hor.

quævis, quævis, quodvis, etc. Any whatever, any: *quævis* amplificationes, all sorts of amplifications, Cic.; *quævis* (i. e. *quavis* ratione) aspergere cunctos, to ridicule every one in every way, Hor.

†*quæviscunque, quæviscunque, etc.* Any whatever.

quæ adv. 1. To what place, whither (often *c. gen.*): *quo amentis progressi sitis*, (you do not seem to know) to what a pitch of folly you have advanced, Liv. 2. (After *si*) Anywhere, any whither. 3. To what end, to what purpose: *quo mihi fortunam si non conceditur uti?* what is the good to me of having fortune if I may not use it? Hor. 4. Where (often *c. gen.*): *nescire quo loci esset*, not to know where (in what place) he was, Cic. 5. On which account, for which reason. 6. (After a negative) Because, that: *non quo libenter mali audiam*, not that I like to be spoken ill of. 7. That (after verbs of providing, etc.): *cautum erat quod ne plus auri et argenti facti . . . domi haberemus*, it was provided that we should have no more wrought gold or silver plate at home, Liv. 8. (When answered by *eo* or *hoo*) In proportion as: *quo difficilior hoc præclarior*, the more difficult it is, the more glorious is it (i. e. in proportion as it is more difficult it is more glorious), Cic.

quædã adv. 1. As long as, whilst. 2. Till, until. 3. How far. 4. As far as, in as great a degree as.

quæcirca adv. For which reason, wherefore.

quocunque (sometimes in *trans.*) *adv.* Whithersoever, wherever.

quod conj. 1. Because, that, in that. 2. (After the mention of a reason) Why: *nihil est quod, . . . there is no reason why, . . .* Cic. 3. §Although, though. 4. (When followed by *si* or *nisi*) But. 5. (After *diu*) Since.

quodammodo adv. Somehow or other, in some way, in some degree.

quolibet adv. To any place whatever.

quominus adv. (after verbs of hindering, deterring, forbidding, refusing, objecting, etc.). That not, from: *ne quis impediretur quominus frueretur . . .*, that no one might be hindered enjoying (i. e. from enjoying . . .), Nep.; *stetisse per Trebonium quominus oppido potirentur videbatur*, it appeared to have been owing to Trebonius that they did not become masters of the town, Cæsar.

quomodo adv., relat. and interrog. How? in what manner?

quomodocumque adv. In what manner soever, however.

quomodonam adv. interrog. How? in what manner?

quonam adv. interrog. Whither? to what purpose?

quondam adv. 1. Once, formerly. 2. Sometimes, at times. 3. §Ever, at any time (of the future).

quoniam adv. Since, whereas, seeing that.

quopiam adv. To any place.

quoquam adv. 1. To any place, whithersoever. 2. §†In any point.

quoque conj. Also, likewise, too.

quoquo adv. To whatever place, whithersoever.

quoquomodo adv. 1. In whatever manner, however. 2. In every possible way.

quoquoversus, or um. adv. In every direction.

quorsus, or -um. adv. 1. To what place, whither. 2. To what purpose, with what object: *quorsum est opus?* for what do you want it? Hor.; *verebat quorsum id casurum esset*, I was afraid how it would turn out, Cic.

quot. adj. indecl. 1. How many. 2. As many as.

quotannis adv. Every year.

quotecunque. indecl. How many soever, as many as.

quoteni, æ. a, adj. pl. How many apiece, how many.

- quōtidianus, a, um. adj.** 1. Every day, daily, happening, etc., every day. 2. Usual, ordinary, common, in every day use.
- quōtidie. adv.** Daily, every day.
- quōtīa. adv.** 1. How often. 2. As often as.
- quōtīescumque. adv.** How often soever, as often as.
- quotquot. indecl.** As many as, however many: quotquot sunt dies, as many (oxen) as there are days in a year; or (according to others) every day, Hor.
- quōtus, a, um. adj.** 1. How many, of what number. 2. How much, what quantity: in Atridā pars quota laudis erat? how much of the glory belonged to Agamemnon? Ov.; hora quota est? what is the hour? what o'clock is it? Hor.; in quotus esse velis rescribere, do you write word with how many companions you mean to come, Hor. 2. quotus quisque, how many, i. e. how few; formā quota quaque superbit, how few are really beautiful, Ov.
- quōtuscumque, quōtācumque, etc. adj.** Whatever the number or size may be, however great or small, how great, i. e. how small.
- quōvis. adv.** Whithersoever you please, to any place whatever.
- quousque. adv.** Till what time, how long?
- quum, also written cum. conj.** When (c. indic. or subj.; see *Eton Lat. Gr.* § 130.): multi anni sunt quum ille in aere meo est, it is many years since or that (i. e. during which) he has been in my debt, Cic. 2. Since, as, seeing that (c. subj.). 3. In that (c. indic.): praeclare facis quum Luculli memoriam tenes, you do very well in preserving (or to preserve, in that you preserve) a recollection of Lucullus, Cic. 4. Quam . . . tam, not only . . . but also, both . . . and.
- quummaxime. adv.** Very especially, in the greatest possible degree.

R.

- Rābīde. adv.** Furiously, madly, frantically.
- rābīdus, a, um. adj.** Raving, mad, furious, frantic, savage.
- rābies, ēi. f.** Rage, madness, fury, savage fierceness, violence (of storms, heat, etc.): rabiem tollere civicam, to put an end to the fury of civil dissensions, Hor.; quos improba ventris exegit rabies, whom cruel ravenous hunger has driven on, Virg.; indomita rabies, the fierceness of love, Hor.
- rābiōse. adv.** Furiously, madly, frantically.
- rābiōsus, a, um. adj.** Raving, mad, furious, fierce, frantic.
- †rābo, is, no perf. v. a.** To rage, to be furious, to be frantic.
- rābūla, m. m.** A furious bawler, a wrangling noisy speaker.
- grācēmīfer, era, erum. adj.** 1. Bearing clusters of grapes. 2. Crowned with grapes (of Bacchus).
- grācēmus, i. m.** 1. The stalk of a cluster of grapes. 2. A cluster of grapes: mistus nullis racemis, not mixed with grapes i. e. with wine (of water), Ov.
- rādicātus. adv.** With the roots, by the roots (of eradicating), utterly, completely.
- rādicūla, m. f.** A little root.
- rādīo, as. v. a.** To emit beams, to shine, to glitter, to glow (also pass.).
- rādior, aris. part. -ātus.** (In the same sense.)
- rādīus, i. m.** 1. A staff, a rod, a stake. 2. A spoke of a wheel. 3. The radius of a circle. 4. A shuttle (in weaving). 5. (The most usu. meaning) A beam, a ray, a brilliant light, a flash. 6. A kind of olive.
- rādix, icis. f.** 1. A root. 2. A radish. 3. The foot, bottom, or foundation (of anything, a hill, a rock, a feather, a tongue, etc.): Pompeius eo robore vir, his radicibus, Pompey a man of such power, so firmly

rooted in the state, Cic. ; [Marius] ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natus, of the same origin (or country) as myself, Cic.

rado, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To scrape, to scratch. 2. To shave. 3. To polish. 4. To touch gently, to pass by or through gently or lightly:

saxa Pachyni radimus, we shave (i. e. pass close to) the rocks of Pachynum, Virg. ; radit iter liquidum, she (a bird) skims her way through the liquid air, Virg. ; teneras mordaci radere vero Auriculas, to grate upon (i. e. to offend) tender ears by biting truths, Pers.

rāmillo, is. n. (usu. in pl.). A dead branch, (in pl.) sticks, brushwood.

†**rāmentum, i. n. (usu. in pl.).** Shavings, scrapings, chips, bits knocked off (from anything), refuse, what is thrown up.

rāmēus, a, um. adj. Of a branch, of a bough.

Ramēa, ium, and Rāmēenses, ium. pl. m. 1. One of the three original Roman tribes (the others were Tities and Luceres). 2. One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus: Celsi Rāmēa, the Proud Knights, Hor.

rāmōsus, a, um. adj. Branching (lit. and metaph.), having branches {the Hydra}: rāmōsa natis e caede colubria, branching out, with serpents springing from the head cut off, Ov. ; rāmōsa compita, paths branching off in various directions, Pers.

rāmus, i. m., and dim. rāmūlus, i. m. 1. A branch of a tree, a bough. 2. Anything like a branch, a branching antler. 3. A club: stemmate quod Tusco ramum millesimo ducis, that you trace your origin in the thousandth descent from a Tuscan stock, Pers. ; quæ Samios deduxit litera rāmōa, the letter which has the branch used by Pythagoras (as a symbol of the diverging paths of life, leading to virtue and vice, the Greek T), Pers.

rāna, æ. f. 1. A frog. 2. The frogfish.

†**rānōsus, entis; rānōsus, a, um, and dim. rānōculus, a, um. adj.** 1. Rank, rancid, putrid, stinking. 2. Loathsome, disgusting.

rānunculus, i. m. A little frog, a tadpole.

rāpāctas, ātis. f. Greediness, rapacity.

rāpax, acis. adj. Grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious, covetous, seizing, carrying off or sweeping away all things (of floods, winds, etc.).

rāphānus, i. m. A radish.

rāpide. adv. Rapidly, swiftly, hurriedly.

rāpidus, a, um. adj. 1. §(Rare) Rapacious, fierce, devouring (of wild beasts, of the sea, of heat, etc.). 2. (More usu.) Quick, rapid, swift, speedy, moving rapidly. 3. Hasty, precipitate.

rāpina, æ. f. 1. Rapine, plundering, pillage. 2. Booty, plunder.

rāpio, is, rapui, raptum. v. a. 1. To seize, to seize and carry off, to carry off, to snatch, to drag, draw, tear, bear, carry or hurry away, to put in rapid motion: rapuitque in fomite flammam, and he quickly stirred up a flame in the fuel, Virg. ; nigrum rapuere colorem, they speedily assumed a black colour, Ov. ; feroces mille rapit populos, he leads on with speed a thousand fierce tribes, Virg. ; rapiuntque ruuntque, they snatch up things in a hurry and rush about, Virg. ; pars densa ferarum tecta rapit sylvas, part range swiftly through the woods, the thick retreat of wild beasts. 2. To carry off by force, to seize as plunder, to steal, to abduct, to ravish. 3. To plunder, to pillage. 4. To conquer rapidly. 5. To seize, to transport, to ravish, attract, to hurry away (as a feeling or temptation attracts or hurries a person away, etc.): ut limis rapias quid prima secundo cæra velit versu, that you may with a glance seize the information what the first page contains in the second line (which would contain the name of the heir), Hor.

raptim. adv. Hastily, hurriedly, swiftly, speedily.

†**raptio, ōnis. f.** A carrying off, a ravishing.

rāpto, æ. v. a. 1. To seize, to carry off, to hurry away, to drag along. 2. †To waste, to lay waste, to ravage, to pillage, to plunder. 3. †To hurry away (as a feeling does), to agitate: quid raptim in crimina Divos? why should I be in haste to involve Deities in accusations? Prop.

raptor, ōris. m. One who seizes, one who carries off, a plunderer, robber, ravisher : *lupi raptorea*, rapacious wolves, *Virg.*

raptum, i. n. Plunder, pillage, booty.

raptus, ūs. m. 1. A carrying off, a seizing, a tearing or dragging away.

2. Abduction, ravishing, rape.

raptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. rapio, q. v.

+rāpum, i. n., and rāpūlum, i. n. A turnip.

+rārēfacio, is, fēci, factum. v. a. To rarefy, to make thin or light.

rāresco, is, no perf. v. a. To grow thin or light, to become rarefied: *angusti rarecent claustra Pelori*, the barriers of the narrow Pelorus will grow wider, will open, *Virg.*; *sonitus rarescit arenæ*, the noise of the sand gets more faint, *Prop.*

rārītas, ātis. f. 1. Looseness of texture, 2. Smallness of number, rarity, fewness.

rāro. adv. 1. Rarely, seldom. 2. Thinly, in small numbers.

rārus, a, um. adj. 1. Of loose texture, having wide interstices: *retia rara*, nets with holes, i. e. meshes, *Virg.*; *rariores sylvae*, the thinner parts of the forest, *Tac.* 2. Far apart, thin, scattered. 3. Scanty, in small numbers, few: *quā Samnites raris ordinibus constitant*, where the Samnites had stationed themselves with their ranks widely spread, *Liv.*; *ex sylvis rari propugnabant*, they sallied out of the woods and fought in skirmishing order, *Cæs.*; *vicio parentum rara juvenus*, the youth thinned by the vices of their parents, *Hor.* 4. Rare, uncommon, unusual, of rare excellence.

rāsilis, e. adj. Scraped, smoothed, polished, smooth.

rastrum, i. n. pl.; usu. rāstri. m. A rake, a harrow.

rātio, ōnis. f. 1. A reckoning, an account, a calculation, a computation: *abs te rationem reposcent*, they will call you to account, *Cæs.* 2. A list, a roll, a register. 3. A sum, an amount (rare). 4. A transaction, a matter of business, an affair, business: *me ad ejus rationes adjungo*, I unite myself to (I embrace) his interest, *Cic.*; *ad omnem rationem humanitatis*, on every consideration of humanity, *Cic.* 5. Relation, reference, respect: *ad nostrorum annalium rationem*, with respect to our annals, *Cic.* 6. A regard for, concern, consideration, care (esp. in the phrases *habeo* or *duco rationem*, c. gen.). 7. Course, conduct, procedure, method, plan, system. 8. Condition, nature, character, kind, sort. 9. The reasoning faculty, reason, judgment. 10. A reason, a ground for action, a course, motive, object. 11. A reason alleged, an argument. 12. Reasoning. ratiocination, argumentation. 13. Reasonableness, a reasonable course, regularity. 14. A theory, a doctrine, a view, an opinion.

rātiōcinātio, ōnis. f. 1. Ratiocination, argumentation. 2. A syllogism.

rātiōcinātīvus, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to reasoning, argumentative, syllogistic.

rātiōcinātor, oris. m. A reckoner, a calculator, an accountant.

rātiōcinor, aris. v. dep. 1. To reckon, compute, calculate, sum up. 2. To reason, to argue. 3. To infer, to conclude.

rātiōnālis, e. adj. 1. Of or belonging to reason, rational. 2. Of a syllogism, syllogistic.

rātis, is. f. A raft, a float. 2. A ship, a boat.

rātiuncūla, æ. f. 1. +A small reckoning, a little account. 2. A slight reason. 1. A petty syllogism.

rātūa, a, um. part. fr. reor, q. v.; also in pass. sense, as adj. (c. superl., etc.). 1. Fixed by calculation, fixed, established, unalterable, ratified, valid, certain, sure: *pro ratā parte* and *pro ratā*, according to a fixed share, i. e. in proportion, proportionally; *ratum facio*, *ratum habeo*, *ratum duco*, to ratify; *idque ratum Stygii per flumina fratris annuit*, and he nodded the ratification of his words, pledging himself by the waters of his Stygian brother, i. e. by the Styx, *Virg.*

grauciōnus, a, um. adj. Hoarse (of a trumpet).

- macus, a, um. adj.** Hoarse, rough-sounding; *a. sing.* and *pl. as adv.* hoarsely.
- maduculum, i. n.** A small sum of money.
- rius, a, um. adj.** Tawny.
- reapse. adv.** In reality, really, actually.
- reatus, ūa. m.** A being accused, a being a defendant.
- rebellatio, ōnis. f.** Revolt, rebellion.
- rebellatrix, icia. f.** Rebelling, rebellious, revolted (of a province).
- rebellio, ōnis. f.,** and **rebellum, i. n.** A renewal of war, rebellion, revolt.
- rebellia, is. adj.** Renewing war, rebellious, renewing resistance.
- rebello, as. v. n.** To renew war (after being conquered), to rebel, to revolt.
- rebo, as. v. n.** To resound, to re-echo, to sound loudly.
- recalcitro, as. v. n.** To kick out behind, to lash out.
- recaleo, es,** and **recalesco, is, lui. v. n.** To grow warm again, to warm again, to be warm, to warm.
- recalfacio, Is, feci, factum. v. a.** To make warm again, to warm again.
- recandescio, is, dui, no sup. v. n.** 1. To grow white again. 2. To grow warm again, to glow again, to glow.
- recanto, as. v. a.** 1. To recant, to recall. 2. ‡To re-echo: *curae recantatae*, cares charmed away, Ov.
- recedo, is, oessi, oessum. v. n.** 1. To go back, fall back, recede, retire, retreat. 2. §To go to bed. 3. To stand back, to be placed back in a recess. 4. (c. ab and abl.) To go away from, to depart from; (lit. and metaph.) to be separated from. 5. To disappear: *in ventos vita recessit*, his life vanished into air, Virg.; *a vitâ recessit*, he died, killed himself, Cic.; *ab armis recessimus*, and we laid aside our arms, Cic.; *nomen [hostes] a peregrino recessit*, the word *hostes* has lost the signification of foreigner, Cic.
- recello, is, no perf. v. n.** To spring back, to fly back.
- recens, entis. adj.** 1. Fresh, recent, new: *recentes flores*, freshly-blown flowers, Hor.; *serta recentia*, newly-gathered garlands, Virg.; *recens a vulnere Dido*, Dido lately wounded, with her wound still fresh, Virg.; *Homerus qui recens ab illorum ætate fuit*, Homer who lived immediately after their time, Cic. 2. Fresh, i. e. not fatigued, not brought into action before (of troops, etc.); (*compar. pl. as subst.*): *recentiores*, the moderns, Cic.
- recens. adv.** Recently, newly, lately.
- recenseo, es, ui, sum. v. a.** 1. To reckon up, to count, to enumerate. 2. To survey, to examine, to review: *signa recensuerat bis sol sua*, twice had the sun gone through the appointed signs of the zodiac, Ov.
- recensio, ōnis. f.** 1. The register of the Censor. 2. ‡An enumeration, a reckoning up.
- Recentorius ager.** A district in Sicily, the public property of the Roman people.
- receptaculum, i. n.** 1. A receptacle, magazine, reservoir, store, preserve. 2. A place of retreat, of refuge, a shelter, a retreat, a hiding place.
- receptor, ōris. m.** A receiver, harbourer, concealer.
- recepto, as. v. a.** 1. To receive, to receive back again, to recover. 2. To admit, to receive as a visitor. 3. §To draw back, pull back, take back. *Frigide Saturni sese quo stella receptet*, [observe] whither the cold star of Saturn retires, withdraws itself, Virg.
- receptor, oris, m., f. -trix, tricis.** A receiver, a harbourer, a concealer.
- receptum, i. n.** An engagement, promise, undertaking.
- receptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. recipio, q. v.**
- receptus, ūa.** 1. ‡A recovery. 2. A withdrawing, retiring, a retreat: *Cæsar receptus cani iussit*, Cæsar ordered a retreat to be sounded, Cæs. 3. A return. 4. A place to retreat to: *unde receptum ad poenitendum non haberent*, from which there would be no room for them to turn and repent, Liv.
- recessus, ūa. m.** 1. A going back, a receding, retiring, retreating: re-

cessum primis ultimi non dabant, those behind prevented the first ranks from retreating, Cæs. 2. A secret place to which to retire, a retreat, a recess: nos recessus ipse defendit, our remote situation has been our defence, Tac.; umbra aliqua ac recessus, a degree of shade and background, Cic.

reçidivus, a, um. adj. Flourishing again, restored.

reçido, is, cidi, cissum. v. a. [cado.] 1. To fall back, to fall again, to relapse, to subside, to be subdued, beaten down. 2. To recoil. 3. To fall, to sink, to settle down, to be reduced: ad nihilum recedere, to fall away and come to nothing, Cic. 4. To fall in with, to light upon: hucine omnia ceciderunt, it has all come to this, Cic.; quoniam recidat responsum tuum non magnopere laboro, I am not very anxious as to what may be the tenor of your reply, Cic.

reçido, is, cidi, cissum. v. a. [cædo.] 1. To cut away, to cut off. 2. To cut short, to prune, to retrench, to cut down: priscum ad morem recidere, to prune (extravagance) down to the limits of old-fashioned times, Tac.

reçingo, is, nxi, notum. v. a. To ungird, to loosen: recinger, I strip myself, Ov.; sump unique recingitur anguem, and she divests herself of the snake with which she was girded, Ov.

reçino, is, no perf. v. a. 1. To sing again, repeat. 2. To re-echo.

reçipio, is, cëpi, ceptum. v. a. 1. To take back, get back, take again, retake, regain, recover. 2. To draw off, withdraw, cause to retreat (one's own troops, etc.). 3. To reserve, to retain. 4. To admit, to accept, to receive. 5. To take, to capture, to recapture. 6. To receive (as income), to get. 7. To be liable to, capable of. 8. To undertake, to engage (to do so and so), to promise: fidem recipere sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, (he said) that both the man himself and Appius had made him a solemn promise with respect to me, Cic. 9. Recipio me (e. ad and acc.), to betake oneself to, to withdraw to, go to (and even without me): si quo erat celerius recipiendum, if there was any point to which they ought to hasten with speed, Cæs.; neque prætor recipere voluit (the phrase at full length would be, nomen recipere), nor would the prætor entertain the charge, Cic.; spatium recipiendi a tanto pavore animum, time to recover their courage after such an alarm, Liv.; ut me recepi, when I recovered myself, Cic.; in semet ipsum religionem recipit, he takes the guilt of impiety on himself, Liv.; re jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, the matter no longer admitting of delay, Liv.

reçiproco, as. e. a. 1. To move to and fro, forwards and backwards: reciprocare animam, to recover one's breath, Liv.; in motu reciprocando, in the alternate ebb and flow of the tide (in the Euripus), Cic.; fretum reciprocatur, the sea rises and falls, Liv.; quinqueregum reciprocari non posse, that the quinquereme would not be able to tack, Liv. 2. To convert (a proposition).

reçiproçus, a, um. adj. Going to and fro, forwards and backwards, ebbing and flowing.

reçitatio, ònis. f. A reading aloud, a reciting (of documents in a public court, or of books, etc.).

reçitator, òris. m. One who reads aloud (documents or literary works).

reçito, as. v. a. 1. To read out, to read aloud, to recite. 2. To call over (a roll, a list, etc.). 3. ‡To recite, i. e. repeat by heart.

reçlāmatio, ònis. f. A cry of disapprobation or opposition.

reçlāmo, as, and reçlāmāto, as (rare). v. a. 1. To cry out against, to cry out at, so as to express disapprobation. 2. To reverberate, to resound; (pass. impera.): cum erat reclamatum, when an outcry had been raised at this, Cic.

reçclinis, e. adj. Leaning back, reclining.

reçclino, as. v. a. 1. To bend back, to cause to lean back. 2. To lay aside: nullum a labore me reclinat otium, no moment of rest gives

- me a respite from labour, Hor. 3. reclino me, and *pass.* recliner, esp. in *part. reclinatus*, to lie down, to recline.
- reclūdo**, *ia*, *si*, *sum*. *v. a.* 1. To open, to throw or lay open (in any way), to dig or break up (ground), to unsheathe (a sword), to pierce (a breast with a sword). 2. To discover, to reveal, to display. 3. To open the doors to, to let loose (passions, etc.): non lenis precibus fata recludera, not inclined mercifully to open again (i. e. to annul) the decrees of Fate for human prayers, Hor.
- recoctus**, *a*, *um*. *part. pass. fr. recoquo*, *q. v.*
- recoḡito**, *as*. *v. a.* To think over again, to consider deeply.
- recognitio**, *ōnia*. *f.* 1. A recollection. 2. A review, a re-examination.
- recognosco**, *is*, *nōvi*, *nītum*. *v. a.* 1. To know again, to recognise, to recollect. 2. To review, to pass in review, to survey, to examine.
- recolligo**, *is*, *lexi*, *lectum*. *v. a.* 1. To gather again. 2. To regain, to recover: quod scribis etiamsi cujus animus in te esset offensior a me recolligi oportere, as to your saying in your letter that even if some one was rather offended at you, he ought to be reconciled to you by me . . . Cic.; teque ipse recolligis, and do you recover yourself (your courage), Ov.
- recolo**, *is*, *ui*, *cultum*. *v. a.* 1. To till again, to cultivate again. 2. To inhabit again. 3. To resume, to renew (an occupation, etc.). 4. To re-establish, to set up again. 5. To recollect, to think over again, to contemplate.
- recompōno**, *is*, *pōui*, *ītum*. *v. a.* To re-arrange.
- reconciliatio**, *ōnia*. *f.* A reconciliation (often c. gen. of the friendship, goodwill, etc.).
- reconcilio**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. To reunite, to reconcile. 2. To conciliate, to make friendly: curā reconciliandi eos in gratiam moratum esse, [he said] that he had been delayed by his anxiety to reconcile them to one another, Liv. 3. To re-establish (friendship, good will, etc.): ad reconciliandam pacem, for the re-establishment of peace, Liv.; reconciliare existimationem judiciorum amissam, to restore the lost credit of the judicial tribunals, Cic.
- reconcinno**, *as*. *v. a.* To repair, to restore.
- reconditus**, *a*, *um*. *part. pass. of seq.*; also as *adj.* 1. Lying deep, hidden, concealed. 2. Abstruse, profound, recondite. 3. Reserved (of a disposition), (in *pl.* as *subst.*) secret places.
- recondo**, *is*, *didi*, *dītum*. *v. a.* 1. To put up again (a sword in its sheath), to put back again. 2. To store away, to lay up, to hide, to conceal.
- reconflō**, *as*. *v. a.* To rekindle.
- recoquo**, *is*, *xi*, *etum*. *v. a.* 1. To boil up again. 2. To forge anew in the fire, to forge. 3. To recast, to remould: Fuffitius senex recoctus, the old Fuffitius boiled young again, Cat.; recoctus scribe, a well-practised scribe, Hor.; aurum recoctum, refined gold, Virg.
- recordatio**, *ōnia*. *f.* A calling to mind, recollection, remembrance.
- recordor**, *āris*. *v. dep.* 1. To think over again, to remember to recollect. 2. §To ponder, to consider, to contemplate.
- recreo**, *as*. *v. a.* 1. †§To recreate, to make again or anew. 2. To refresh, to recruit, to revive, to restore to vigour: animus cum se collegit atque recreavit, when the mind has recollected and recovered itself, Cic.
- reclerōpo**, *as*, *ui*, *ītum*. *v. a.* 1. To re-echo. 2. To resound, to sound.
- recresco**, *is*, *evi*, *etum*. *v. a.* To grow again.
- rerūdeseo**, *is*, *dui*, *no sup.* *v. a.* To break out again, to break open again (of troubles, wounds, etc.).
- rectā. adv.** Straight forward, straight on, directly.
- recte. adv.** 1. Uprightly, perpendicularly, in a straight line. 2. Rightly, correctly, properly, suitably, well. 3. (Of arguing) Consistently, logically. 4. (In answers) Very well, quite so. 5. (In comedy, as a civil evasive answer) It is quite right, all is well.
- rectio**, *ōnia*. *f.* Direction, regulation, administration.

rector, ōris. m. 1. A guider, leader, director, (of a ship) a pilot, a steersman, (of an animal) a rider, or driver, (of a state, an army, etc.) a governor, a ruler, a commander, (of youths) a tutor.

rectus, a, um. adj. 1. Straight, perpendicular, upright, erect. 2. Right, correct, proper, suitable, becoming : *recto ac justo proelio dimicare*, to fight a regular pitched battle, Liv.; *animus . . . secundis temporibus dubisque rectus*, a mind preserving its equilibrium alike in times of prosperity and difficulty, Hor.; *cantus nominibus rectis expendere nummos*, careful to lend his money to safe men (or, according to others, to invest it in lawful transactions), Hor. — **a. as subst.** 1. What is straight. 2. Right, rectitude, uprightness, upright conduct.

recubō, aī. v. a. To lie down.

recumbo, īa, cūbui, itum. v. a. 1. To lie down. 2. To recline at table. 3. (Of inanimate things) To fall or sink down, to settle down (as clouds): *partes in proclinas omne recumbit onus*, all the weight rests upon the parts that have begun to settle, Ov.

recupērātio, onis. f. A recovery, a regaining.

recupērātor, oris. m. 1. †A recoverer. 2. A bench of judges, originally established for trials between Roman citizens and foreigners, but afterwards employed in other cases where a speedy decision was wanted.

recupērātorius, a, um. Of or belonging to the judges, called *Recuperatores*.

recupēro, aī. v. a. To recover, to regain, to get again.

recūro, aī. v. a. To restore, to cure.

recurro, īa, rī, rsūm. v. a. 1. To run back, to hasten back. 2. †To revolve (of the sun). 3. To come back, to return, to recur, to happen again.

recurso, aī. v. a. 1. To hasten back, to return. 2. To recur, to occur again (to the mind).

recursus, ūs. m. 1. A running back, a going back, a return, a retreat: *alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus*, they move to and fro, advancing and retreating, Virg.

recurvo, aī. v. a. To bend back, to turn back: *recurvatæ undæ*, the winding stream (of the Mæander), Ov.

recurvus, a, um. adj. Turned, bent, or curved back, winding (of a labyrinth), barbed (of a fish-hook), arched (of a dolphin's back).

recūsatio, onis. f. A declining, a refusal. 2. An objection. 3. A plea in defence, a counter-plea.

recūsō, aī. v. a. 1. To decline, to reject, to be unwilling to agree to, to refuse (c. infin., often c. *ne* and *quin* and subj.). 2. (In law) To plead in defence, to put in a plea in defence.

recussus, a, um. part. pass. fr. recutio. Shaken violently, rebounding.

recūtītus, a, um. adj. 1. Circumcised. 2. Jewish.

redactus, a, um. part. pass. fr. redigo, q. v.

redāmo, aī. v. a. To return love for love, to love mutually.

redarguo, īa, ūi, no sup. v. a. 1. To confute, to refute, to convict: *instantiam redarguo tuam*, I convict you of inconsistency, Cic.; *advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis verba redargueret*, the day has arrived which by a woman's arms shall prove your boastful words false, Virg.; *improborum prosperitates redarguant rem omnem Deorum*, the prosperity of the wicked gives the lie to all the ideas about the power of the Gods, Cic.

reddo, īa, dīdi, dītum. v. a. 1. To give back, to return, to restore. 2. To give over, give up, deliver. 3. To pay what is due (a debt, etc.), to suffer (punishment, once in Sall.), to fulfil (a promise, a vow, etc.). 4. To give out (a sound, etc.), to yield, to produce (fruit, a crop, etc.), to render. 5. To give, to grant, to confer, to dispense, to allow. 6. To appoint, fix (a time for a trial, etc.). 7. To translate. 8. To repeat, recite, rehearse. 9. †To reply, to answer, to say or utter in reply. 10. †To reflect the likeness of, to resemble. 11. To make (of such and such a character), to render: *sive paribus paria redduntur*, whether like is made to correspond to like, Cic.; *se ipse convivio reddidit*, he returned to

- the banquet, Liv.; in tempus deligebatur qui jus redderet, he was appointed as a temporary judge to administer justice, Tac.
- redemptio, ōnis. f.** 1. A buying back, a ransoming, redemption. 2. A bribing. 3. A farming (of the revenue, etc.).
- redemptor, as. v. a.** To ransom, to redeem.
- redemptor, oris. m.** 1. A contractor, one who takes a contract for the performance of any work. 2. A farmer of revenues.
- redemptura, ae. f.** An undertaking (a work) by contract, a farming (revenues).
- redemptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. redimo, q. v.**
- redeo, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** To go or come back, to return. 2. To come in (as income, revenue, etc.), to come (as property, inheritance, etc., comes to a person, or as one comes to a course of action): cum matre in gratiam redire, to be reconciled to one's mother, Nep.; hanc bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierant, this property has not reached (i. e. been registered in) the public records, Cic.; (pass. impera.) si reditum (i. e. reditum esse ab iis) in vestram ditionem appareat, if it is made manifest that they have returned to their obedience to you, Liv.; in causas malorum aspiens rediturus, likely often to be a cause of mischief, Tac.; . . . ubi redit ad sese, when he comes again to himself (recovers his senses), Hor.
- redihālo, as. v. a.** To breathe forth again, to exhale.
- redihēo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** To give back, to return. 2. (Of a seller) To receive back (an article found to be defective).
- redigo, is, egi, actum. v. a.** 1. To drive, lead, or bring back. 2. To get together, collect, to raise (money), call in (money due to one, etc.). 3. To bring down, to reduce (to such and such a condition, to a small number, etc.). 4. (Very rare) To render, to make (such and such).
- redimicūlum, i. n.** A fillet, a chaplet, a necklace.
- redimio, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** To encircle, crown, wreath, gird, surround.
- redime, is, ēmi, emptum. v. a.** 1. To buy back, repurchase. 2. To redeem, to ransom. 3. To buy off, to avert by giving money, to buy the release or acquittal of. 4. To contract for, to undertake (a work) by contract, to farm (revenues). 5. To buy, purchase, obtain by purchase. 6. To atone for, to make amends for, to counterbalance: quam a republicā meis privatis incommodis libentissime redemissem, which (misfortune) I would gladly have averted from the republic at the price of private suffering to myself, Cic.
- redintegrō, as. v. a.** To renew, to recruit, to restore to a former state, to refresh (one's recollection, etc.).
- reditio, ōnis. f.** A return (sometimes c. acc.). — See Eton Latin Grammar, 25 a.
- reditus, ūis. m.** 1. A coming back, going back, a return (sometimes c. acc.—See above). 2. Income, revenue, that which comes in: reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, a reconciliation with one's enemies, Cic.
- redivivus, a, um. adj.** Coming to life again, (of building materials) taken out of old buildings and used in new ones.
- redūleo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) To smell of, to give out a smell of, to be redolent of (c. acc., lit. and metaph.). 2. (v. n.) To smell, to be fragrant (often c. abl.).
- redūmitus, a, um. adj.** Subdued again.
- redōno, as. v. a.** 1. To give back, to restore. 2. To resign.
- redūco, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To lead or bring back, to conduct back, to move back. 2. To restore, reinstate (exiles, etc.). 3. To draw back (one's arm to give a blow, an oar, etc.). 4. To withdraw, to draw off, to cause to retreat (one's troops, etc.). 5. To bring, to reduce (into a condition, form, etc.): cum plebe in gratiam reductus, being reconciled to the common people, Liv.; cum uxorem reduxisset, when he had taken back his wife, Nep.; senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus, after the senate was dismissed he was escorted home in the evening by the senators, Cic.

rēductio, onis. f. A bringing back, a restoration (from exile).

rēductor, oris. m. One who brings back.

rēductus, a, um. part. pass. from *reduco*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.* Retired, remote, distant: *virtus est medium vitiōrum et utriusque reductum*, *virtus* is the mean between vices, and that which is equally removed from both extremities, *Hor.*; *reducta*, things to be deferred (opp. to *producta*), *Cic.*

rēduncus, a, um. adj. Curved back, hooked.

rēdundantia, ae. f. Redundancy, excess of ornament.

rēdundo, ae. v. n. 1. To overflow (lit. and metaph., also in *pass. part.*): *amne redundatis fossa madebat aqua*, the ditch was wet with the water which had overflowed from the river, *Ov.* 2. To abound, be abundant, be excessive in quantity, to be superfluous, to remain or be over and above, to be over copious (of orators, etc.). 3. To redound (c. *ad* and *acc.*): *non reus ex eā causā redundat Postumus*, Postumus does not, as far as that cause is concerned, appear to be guilty, *Cic.*; *acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria*, that victory would be abundantly productive of the most bitter mourning, *Cic.*; *quæque redundabet secundo vulnere serpens*, and the serpent which kept on increasing from its fruitful wound (the Lernaean hydra), *Ov.*

rēdūvia, ae. f. An agnail, a trifle.

rēdux, ūcis. adj. 1. That leads back, that restores to one's home. 2. Brought back, having returned, returning.

rēfello, is, li, no sup. v. a. To refute, to disprove.

rēfercio, is, si, tum. v. a. To cram full, to fill (c. *abl.* or *c. gen.*).

rēfērio, is (only in *pres.*). v. a. To strike back, to reflect (an appearance).

rēfēro, ferā, rēfūli, lātum. v. a. (irr.). 1. To bear, bring, or carry back, to move back, to draw back. 2. To give back, to restore. 3. To pay back, to repay. 4. To restore (an old custom or practice), to reproduce, to renew. 5. To reproduce the likeness of, to renew the recollection of, to represent (in a spectacle or play): *qui te tamen ore refert*, who might recall your likeness to my mind by his countenance, who might resemble you, *Virg.* 6. To bring, to direct, to turn (esp. attention, etc.). 7. To repeat, mention, relate, announce, report. 8. To say. 9. To rejoin, to reply. 10. (c. *ad* and *acc.*). To make a motion before, to propose to (an assembly: *ad senatum*, before the senate; *ad populum*, to the people, etc.); *referunt consules de republicā*, the consuls make a motion on the state of the republic, *Cic.* 11. To refer. 12. To enter (in a return or list), to register, to record, to set down: *cum illam pecuniam Flacco datam referant*, as they return (or set down) that money as given to Flaccus, *Cic.*; *eodem Q. Cæpionem referrem*, I should place Q. Cæpio in the same category, *Cic.* 13. To refer, to ascribe (c. *ad* and *acc.*, or *c. adv.* of place, e. g. *huc*, to this, *Hor.*). 14. *Refero me*, and *refero pedem*, to return, to retire, to withdraw, to retreat: *retulit ille gradus*, he drew back, *Ov.*; *multa dies retulit in melius*, time has brought many things into a better state, *Virg.*; *vocesque refert, iteratque quod audit*, and it re-echoes sounds and repeats what it hears, *Ov.*

rēfert, tūlit. impers. [res fert.], (often c. *nom. id.*, *illud*, etc.). It concerns, it imports, it makes a difference, it is of consequence (often *c. gen. pers.* or *c. meā, tuā, nostrā*, etc., or *sine c. pers.*; often *c. gen.* of the amount of importance, i. e. *magni, parvi*, etc.): *nil referre putas*, do you think that it makes no difference? *Hor.*

rēfertus, a, um. part. of *refercio*, *q. v.*, as *adj.*, e. compar. etc. 1. Full (c. *abl.* or *gen.*). 2. (Of a person), amply provided, richly endowed.

rēferveo, es, and rēfervesco, is, bui, no sup. v. n. To boil up, to boil over.

rēficio, is, fici, factum. v. a. (pass. *reficior*, etc.). 1. To make anew, to repair, to restore. 2. To make (money), to get in, to receive (income, etc.). 3. To re-appoint, to re-elect. 4. To refresh, to revive, recruit, re-invigorate (exhausted strength, etc.). 5. To recruit, fill up the numbers of (an army, etc.): *ego hic cogito commorari quoad me reficiam*, I think of remaining here till I am quite recovered, *Cic.*; *ad vultum ref-*

- ciendum**, to cheer up the countenance, Cic.; **refectâ spe**, hope being restored, Liv.
- refige**, *ia, xi, xum. v. a.* 1. To unfix, to unfasten, to take down. 2. To remove. 3. To repeal, to abrogate (laws): **coslo refixa sidera**, falling stars, Virg.
- refringo**, *ia, xxi, letum. v. a.* To repair, to make anew.
- redagito**, *as. v. a.* To demand again, to demand back.
- refectus**, *us. m.* A contrary wind.
- refecto**, *ia, xi, xum. v. a.* 1. To bend back, to turn back. 2. To bring back, guide or lead back. 3. To bend, to change. 4. reflector, *pass.*, to bend oneself back, to lean back: **longosque reflectitur ungues**, and he bends himself back into long claws (i. e. his nails are bent into long claws), Ov.; **nee prius amissam respexi animumque reflexi**, nor did I once look back for her who was lost, or once think of her (i. e. turn my attention to her), Virg.
- reflo**, *as. v. m. and a.* 1. (*v. m.*) To be contrary (of winds), to blow in the opposite, or in a wrong direction. 2. †§ (*v. a.*) To exhale.
- reflue**, *ia, xxi, uxum. v. m.* To flow back, to flow backwards and forwards, to ebb: **cum refluit campis**, when it flows back from the fields (the Nile), Virg.
- refluum**, *a, um. adj.* Flowing back, refluxent, ebbing.
- reformidatio**, *onis. f.* Great fear.
- reformido**, *as. v. a.* To fear greatly, to fear, to dread.
- reformo**, *as. v. a.* To remould, to refashion: **dum quod fuit ante reformet**, until she resumes her former shape, Ov.
- refresco**, *es, fivi, fctum. v. a.* To warm again, to revive, to refresh, to restore (exhausted strength, etc.), to reinvigorate, re-establish (a party, etc.).
- refractus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. refringo, q. v.*
- refragor**, *aris. v. dep.* To oppose, to thwart, to gainsay, to withstand.
- refreno**, *as. v. a.* To curb, to bridle, to check, to restrain.
- refrileo**, *as, ui, atum. v. a.* 1. To rub, to open again (a wound) by rubbing, to gall, to fret. 2. To re-awaken (a recollection), to revive, to renew (a feeling). 3. (*As v. m.*) To break out again (as a sore).
- refrigeratio**, *onis. f.* A cooling, coolness.
- refrigere**, *as, v. a.* 1. To cool, to make cool (lit. and metaph.). 2. (*In pass.*) To be cooled (i. e. to be indifferent, remiss, languid, to relax).
- refrigesco**, *ia, ixi, no sup. v. m.* To grow cool, to cool; (lit. and metaph.) to become indifferent, remiss, to flag, to relax: **sortes refrixerunt**, oracles have gone out of fashion, Cic.; **quum a judiciis forum refrixerit**, as the forum has had a respite from judicial business, Cic.
- refringo**, *ia, fregi, fractum. v. a.* 1. To break down, to break off, to break open, to tear open, to break to pieces. 2. To break, i. e. to weaken (force, etc.), to put down. 3. To subdue.
- refugia**, *ia, fugi, fugitum. v. m.* 1. To flee back, to flee, to escape, to flee for refuge. 2. To retire, retire from sight (even of inanimate things in retired situations), to be out of sight, to disappear. 3. (*c. ab. and abl., or § c. abl. or § c. infin., or c. acc.*), to shrink from, to shun, to avoid.
- refugium**, *i. n.* A refuge, a place of refuge (lit. and metaph.).
- refugus**, *a, um. adj.* Fleeing back, retiring, receding; *m. pl. as subst.*, fugitives.
- refulgeo**, *es, si, no sup. v. m.* To shine brightly, glitter, be brilliant, be refulgent.
- refundo**, *fudi, fusum. v. a.* 1. To pour back, throw back, cast back: **liberis strage obstante molis refusus**, the Tiber being thrown back by the mass of ruin which blocked it up (and thus made to overflow), Tac. 2. To pour: **fletu super ora refuso**, tears pouring over his cheeks, Ov.
- refutatio**, *onis. f.* Refutation.
- refutis**, *as. v. a.* 1. To drive back, to check, to repress, to put down. 2. To refute, confute, rebut, disprove, make false, give the lie to.

- regalis, a, adj.** 1. Of or belonging to a king, kingly, regal, royal: scriptum regale, a writing or work treating of kings, Ov. 2. Suited to a king, splendid, magnificent, noble.
- regaliter, adv.** 1. In a royal manner, royally, magnificently. 2. Imperiously.
- regēdo, aa. v. a.** To thaw.
- regēro, is, gessi, gestum. v. a.** 1. To bear, bring, or carry back. 2. To throw back, to throw up (ground). 3. To retort (reproaches, etc.), to say or mention by way of retort. 4. To get rid of, to turn aside (unpopularity, etc.).
- regia, ae. f.** A royal palace, the residence of a king. 2. (Esp.) the palace of Numa in the Via Sacra near the temple of Vesta, and used for religious purposes: atrium regium, the hall of Numa's palace, Liv. xxvi. 27. 3. The king's tent (in a camp). 4. The court, i. e. the royal family and chief officers of the court. 5. §A city which is a royal residence. 6. ‡A colonnade, a piazza.
- regie, adv.** 1. Royally, in a royal manner, splendidly. 2. Imperiously.
- regifice, adv.** Royally, splendidly.
- regifera, a, um. adj.** Royal, splendid, magnificent.
- †regigno, is, genui, gñitum. v. a.** To reproduce.
- regimen, inis. n.** 1. Rule, guidance, government, power of governing, authority. 2. (Esp.) The administration of state affairs. 3. §A rudder: regimen rerum, the chief magistrate, Liv.
- regina, ae. f.** 1. A queen (lit. and metaph.). 2. A princess.
- regio, ōnis. f.** 1. A line, a direction. 2. A boundary line, a boundary. 3. (Most usu.) A district, region, quarter, territory, country, province (metaph. even of the provinces of an art, etc.): e regione moveri, to advance in a straight line, Cic.; non rectā regione iter instituit, he did not march on in a straight direction, Liv.; (but e regione, e. gen. or c. dat. means opposite to) quum [luna] est e regione solis, when the moon is opposite to the sun, Cic.; acie e regione instructā, having arrayed his men in line of battle opposite to them, Nep.; natura et regio provinciae tuæ, the character and situation of your province, Cic.; regione portæ Esquilinae, in the district (or neighbourhood) of the Esquiline gate; hæc eadem est nostræ nationis regio et via, this same is the line and plan of my own conduct, Cic.
- regiōnātim, adv.** By districts.
- regius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of or belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal. 2. Like a king, magnificent, splendid, noble: regius ales, the eagle, Ov.; regius morbus, the jaundice.
- †reglūtino, aa. v. a.** To unglue, to loosen.
- regnātor, ōris. m.; f. -ātrix, icis.** One who reigns over, a ruler, a king: in domo regnatrice, in the imperial family, Tac.
- regno, aa. v. a. and a.** 1. (v. a.) To reign. 2. To be a king (lit. and metaph.), to rule, to have one's own way, to have the mastery. 3. (v. a.) To rule, to reign over (§c. gen., more usu. in pass., esp. in part. regnatus and regnandus, to be ruled over, to be governed): Gothones regnantur, the Gothones submit to the rule of a king, Tac.; vivo et regno, I am as happy as a king, Hor.
- regnum, i. n.** 1. Kingly power, royal authority, royalty. 2. A kingdom, a dominion: mea regna videna, beholding my own kingdom (i. e. my own property), Virg.; nec regna vini sortiere talis, nor shall you decide who shall be the master of the feast by dice, Hor.
- rego, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To lead in a straight line, to keep straight, to lead, to guide, to steer (a ship), to conduct. 2. rego fines, to mark out or fix boundaries. 3. To rule, govern, sway, control, manage, be king of, be supreme over. 4. To put (one who is wrong) in the right way, to set right.
- regredior, ōris, gressus sum. v. dep.** 1. To go or come back, to return. 2. To march back, retire, retreat, to fall back (c. in and acc. of that towards or upon which).

- regressus, ūs. m.** 1. A going or coming back, a return. 2. A retreat (lit. and metaph.), a drawing back (from wrong).
- rēgula, ōs. f.** 1. A ruler (i. e. standard by which to draw a straight line), a straight wand, staff, or base. 2. A rule, pattern, model, a fixed standard. 3. §A rule, a law.
- rēgulus, ī. m.** 1. A petty king, a petty chieftain. 2. A prince. 3. ‡A wren.
- rēgusto, as. v. a.** 1. ‡To taste over again, to lick clean. 2. To read again.
- rejectāneus, a, um. adj.** That is to be rejected.
- rejectionis, ōnis. f.** 1. A rejection. 2. A challenging (of judges). 3. A shifting from oneself to another.
- †rējēcto, as. v. a.** To throw back, to reccho.
- rējicio, is, jēci, jectum. (§imper. also reles).** 1. To throw, cast, fling or push back. 2. To throw away behind one, to place behind one. 3. To throw away : oculos Rutulorum rejicit arvia, he turns his eyes away from the fields of the Rutulians, Virg. 4. §To drive back, drive away, to beat back, to repulse. 5. To cast off, to lay aside. 6. To reject, to disdain, to refuse. 7. To make over to, to refer to (e. ad and acc. of the more remote object). 8. To defer, to put off, to postpone : si huc te rejicias, if you apply yourself to this object or pursuit, Cic.
- rēlaber, ōris, lapsus sum. v. dep.** 1. To glide back, fall back, flow back, return, relapse. 2. To glide down, slide down, to fall gently down.
- relanguesco, is, gni, no sup. v. n.** To languish again, to grow languid or faint, to relax, to grow remiss, to slacken.
- rēlātio, ōnis. f.** 1 A retorting. 2. A proposition, a motion (in the senate for a law, etc.), a report (of a commission after an investigation).
- rēlātor, ōris. m.** A bringer forward of a motion, a mover.
- †rēlātus, ūs. m.** 1. An official report. 2. A narration. 3. Recital, recitation.
- relatus, a, um. part. pass. from refero, q. v.**
- rēlaxātio, ōnis. f.** 1. Relaxation. 2. Mitigation, abatement.
- rēlaxo, as. v. a.** 1. To relax, to slacken, to unloose, to loosen, to open. 2. To lighten, mitigate, alleviate. 3. To give relaxation to, to cheer, to enliven. 4. To set free, to release, to free : insani cum relaxentur, lunatics, when their paroxysms abate, Cic.
- rēlāgatio, ōnis. f.** A sending away, banishment.
- rēlēgo, as. v. a.** 1. To send away, to dismiss, to remove to a distance, to banish. 2. To send away, to reject : ambitione relegatā, without ambition, without seeking to curry favour with you, Hor.
- rēlēgo, is, ēgi, ectum. v. a.** 1. To gather together again, to collect again. 2. To travel over again, to traverse again, to pass close to, to coast along again. 3. To read over again.
- §relentescō, is, no perf. v. n.** To grow slack again, to languish again.
- rēlēvo, as. v. a.** 1. §To lift up, to raise. 2. To make light, to lighten. 3. To assuage, diminish, lessen (an evil). 4. To relieve, to comfort, to deliver, to release.
- rēlictio, ōnis. f.** A leaving, forsaking, abandoning.
- rēlictus, a, um. part. pass. fr. relinquo, q. v.**
- rēligātio, ōnis. f.** A binding up, a tying up.
- rēligio, ōnis. f.** 1. Religion, piety, reverence for the Gods, religious awe or respect. 2. Religion, i. e. religious belief. 3. (In pl.) Religious matters, things belonging to religion, religious ceremonies. 4. Conscientiousness, scrupulousness, a scruple. 5. An offence against religion, guilt : nullā mendacii religione obstrictus videretur. He would not seem involved in any guilt of falsehood, Cæsar ; religio jurisjurandi, scrupulous regard to an oath, Cic. 6. Holiness, sanctity (of a thing, a temple, etc.). 7. An object of religious veneration. 8. Integrity, a virtuous life : si qua in re ipse a religione officii declinarit, if he has in any respect violated the sacred obligations of duty, Cic.

- religiose**, *adv.* 1. Religiously, piously. 2. Conscientiously, uprightly.
- religiōsus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Religious, pious, devout. 2. Holy, sacred.
3. Conscientious, scrupulous, upright, virtuous. 4. Unlucky (of an action), forbidden by scruples respecting omens: *dies religiosus*, a day on which it was unlucky to do anything, Liv.
- religo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To bind, to tie, to fasten, to moor (a ship). 2. To grapple. 3. §To unbind, to unfasten.
- relino**, *is, lēvi, litum. v. a.* To unseal, to open.
- relinquo**, *is, liqui, lictum. v. a.* 1. To leave behind, to leave, to desert, to quit. 2. To leave alone, to leave untouched. 3. To leave, to bequeath (rare). 4. To resign, to neglect, to forsake, to abandon, to relinquish. 5. To give up, to desist from, to raise (a siege): *pass. imperf.*, it remains, it follows as a natural consequence; *relinquitur ut, si vincimur in Hispaniā, quiescamus*, it remains that if we are defeated in Spain we must stay quiet, Cic.
- reliquiae**, *arum. pl. f.* Remains, relics, leavings, that which remains, the rest: *reliquias Danaūm*, those who had been left, spared, or passed over, by the Greeks, the remnant spared by the Greeks, Virg.
- reliquus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. That which is left, remaining, the remainder of, the rest of, the other, what is over and above. 2. Remaining (in point of time) subsequent, future. 3. What is still due, what is in arrear: *quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturnā cæde ac fugā fecerat*, whom fortune had left alive after the nocturnal rout and massacre, Liv.—But *reliquum facio*, when preceded by a negative sometimes means to leave undone: *nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt*, they omitted nothing which could contribute to despatch, Cæs.—*m. pl. as subst.*, the rest; *n. sing. as subst.*, the rest, the remainder, the residue: *quod belli reliquum erat*, which was all that remained of the war, Liv.; *reliquum est ut officiis certemus inter nos*, it remains for us to vie with one another in the discharge of duty, Cic.
- relūceo**, *es*; and **relūcesco**, *is, luxi*, *no sup. v. a.* To shine again, to shine out, to glow, to be brilliant, to dawn.
- reluctor**, *āris. v. dep.* To struggle against, to resist.
- reŕemando**, *as. v. a.* To send word back, to notify in return.
- remāneo**, *es, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To stay behind, to remain behind. 2. To remain, to last, to endure, to continue. 3. To be steady, lasting, constant (as a friend, etc.).
- §**reŕemāno**, *as. v. a.* To flow back.
- remansio**, *ōnis. f.* A remaining behind, a continuing in the same place.
- remēdium**, *i. n.* A remedy, a medicine, a cure, a means of relief.
- remensus**, *a, um. part. fr. remetior*, *in pass. sense.* Travelled over again.
- remeo**, *as. v. a.* To go back, to return, to flow back, pass back: *seŕum remeare peractum*, to live one's past life over again, Hor.
- remētior**, *iris, remensus sum. v. dep.* 1. To measure over again, to survey again, to travel over again. 2. To consider.
- remex**, *igis. m.* A rower, an oarsman.
- remīgatio**, *ōnis. f.* Rowing.
- remīgium**, *i. n.* 1. Rowing. 2. §All that belongs to rowing, an oar. 3. A crew of rowers: *volat ille per aera magnum*, he flies through the vast air, borne on propelling wings [which urge him on as oars do a ship], Virg.
- remīgo**, *as. v. a.* To row.
- remīgro**, *as. v. a.* To go back, to return (to a former habitation; metaph. to former principles).
- remīniscor**, *ēris, no perf. v. dep.* 1. To remember, to recollect (*c. gen. or acc.*). 2. To imagine, to conceive (rare).
- remisceo**, *es, ui, stum. v. a.* To mix again, to mingle.
- remisse**, *adv.* Mildly, gently, indulgently.
- remissio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. A letting down, a lowering. 2. A slackening, abating, flagging, relaxation, remission (of exertion, etc.). 3. Remission (of punishment). 4. Lenity, indulgence.

- rēmisseus**, a, um. *part. pass.* of *seq.*; also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. 1. Slackened, loosened, loose. 2. Slack, languid, remiss, indifferent. 3. Mild, gentle, indulgent. 4. Cheerful, good-humoured, merry.
- rēmitto**, is, misi, missum. *v. a.* 1. To let go back, to send back, to send. 2. To leave behind (as fruit in a jar leaves juice behind), to yield. 3. To loosen, slacken, relax: si brachia forte remisit, if for a moment he slackens the exertions of his arms, Virg. 4. To melt, to thaw: cum se purpureo vere remittit humus, when the ground again becomes open in purple spring, id. 5. To give back, return, restore, §to re-echo, §to reflect (an image). 6. To dismiss, to reject. 7. To relax, lessen, diminish, mitigate: cum se furor ille remisit, when that madness has abated, Ov. 8. To relieve, to refresh. 9. To cease, to desist, to give over (c. infin.). 10. To resign, to surrender; to give up, to sacrifice, to remit (a punishment, a tribute, etc.): qui eum moverent ut memoriam simultatum patriæ remitteret, to urge him to sacrifice the recollection of his private quarrels to the good of his country, Liv. 11. To allow, to permit. 12. (As *v. a.*) To abate, to decrease (of wind, rain, pain, etc.): remittentibus tribunis plebis, the tribunes of the people permitting it, or desisting from their opposition, Liv.
- rēmōlior**, iris, itus sum. *v. dep.* To push back, to force back, to remove away.
- rēmolleſco**, is, no perf. *v. a.* 1. To become soft. 2. To be softened, appeased. 3. To become enervated, effeminate.
- rēmollio**, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* To soften again, to make soft.
- rēmōrāmen**, inia. *n.* A delay, a hinderance, an impediment.
- rēmordeo**, es, di, sum. *v. a.* 1. To bite again, to bite in retaliation. 2. To vex, to distress.
- rēmōror**, āris. *v. dep.* 1. To stay, to tarry, to linger, to loiter, to delay. 2. To cause to delay, to delay, hold back, keep, detain: quamvis te longæ remorentur fata senectæ, though the fate of a long old age should detain you on earth, Prop.; nox atque præda castrorum hostes quominus victoriâ uterentur remorata sunt, night, and the pillage of the camp, prevented the enemy from making the most of their victory (the time occupied in pillaging the camp delayed them till night, and so prevented them, etc.), Sall.; num unum diem postea Lucium Saturninum . . . mors ac pœna remorata est, did the punishment of death delay a single day to overtake L. Saturninus? Cic.; (§*part. remoratus in pass. sense*) pomi jactu remorata secundi, delayed by the throwing of the second apple, Ov.
- rēmōte**. *adv.* At a distance.
- rēmōtio**, inia. *f.* Removal, putting away, the getting rid of.
- rēmōtus**, a, um. *part. fr.* removeo, used as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. 1. Distant, remote. 2. (c. ab and abl.) Separate from, free from, unconnected with, ignorant of, different from: *n. pl.* as *subst.*, things to be rejected.—See *præcipuus*.
- rēmōveo**, es, mōvi, mōtum. *v. a.* 1. To move back, to move away, to remove, to take off, to withdraw, to send away. 2. To put aside, to lay aside: remoto joco, without jesting, jesting apart, Cic.; remove istæc, say no more of that, Cic.; nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes, Aurora had driven away the stars, Ov.
- §rēmūgie**, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* 1. To low in reply to. 2. To bellow, to growl (used even of the Sibyl). 3. To resound, to re-echo (as a sound, or a place).
- rēmuloſco**, es, si, no sup. *v. a.* To let droop.
- rēmulum**, i. *n.* A towing-rope.
- rēmūnērātio**, ōnis. *f.* Repayment, recompense, remuneration.
- rēmūnēror**, āris. *v. dep.* To recompense, to requite, repay.
- §rēmurmūro**, as. *v. a.* To sound with rumbling noise (of the sea).
- rēmus**, i. *m.* An oar: velis remisque, with sails and oars, i. e. by every means in one's power, Cic.; remis ego corporis utar, I will use the oars of my body (i. e. my hands and feet to swim with), Ov.: alarum insistere

- remis**, to rest upon your owl-like wings, Ov.; *dialecticorum remis* (esp. to *vela orationis*), the more measured movements of logicians, Cic.
- ren, rēnis. a., usu. in pl.** The kidneys, the veins.
- renarro, as. e. a.** To relate over again, to relate.
- renascor, 3ria, nātus sum. v. dep.** To be born again, to come to life again, to spring up again, to revive, to flourish again, to reappear: *Pythagoræ arcana renati*, the mysteries of the twice-born Pythagoras (because he believed, according to his doctrine of the metempsychosis, that he had existed as Euphorbus, before he was Pythagoras), Hor.
- renāvigo, as. v. a.** To sail back.
- reneo, es, evi, 3tum. v. a.** To unspin, undo, unravel: *dehinc hæc fila reneri*, they grieve that this thread (i. e. this destiny) is reversed, Ov.
- renideo, es, and †grenidesco, is, no perf. v. a.** 1. To shine, glitter, be brilliant, to glisten, to gleam: *circum renidentes laræ*, around his glowing hearth, Hor.; *adiecisse prædam torquibus exiguis renidet*, [the band of Pacorus, i. e. the Persians] rejoice to have added booty taken from us to their own little chains (or ornaments), Hor. 2. To smile, to look cheerful.
- renitor, 3ria, nisus sum. v. dep.** To struggle against, to resist.
- reno, as. v. a.** To swim again.
- reno, 3nis. m.** A reindeer.
- 3renōdo, as. v. a.** To unbind, to loosen.
- 3renōvāmen, 3nis. a.** A renewal.
- renōvatio, 3nis. f.** 1. A renewal. 2. Compound interest.
- renovo, as. v. a.** 1. To renew (§of land, either by cultivating, or by letting it lie fallow). 2. To refresh, to recruit, to reinvigorate, to recover, to revive. 3. To repeat, to say over again: *veteres armis leto renovasse procorum*, to have renewed the achievements of his old bow by the death of the suitors, Prop.; *renovato fœnore*, by compound interest, Cic.
- renūmere, as. v. a.** 1. To count up, to count over. 2. †To repay.
- renunciatio, 3nis. f.** A report, a formal notice, an announcement, the declaration of the result of an election.
- renuncio, as. v. a.** 1. To bring or carry back word, to report, to give notice, to announce, to declare. 2. To report formally, to make an official declaration (esp. of the character of omens, etc., or of the result of an election): *legationem renunciare*, to give an account of one's conduct or success in an embassy, Cic. 3. To renounce, to disown. 4. To protest against, to disclaim: (*pass. impera.*) *ne Stoicis renunciaretur*, lest it should look like protesting against the Stoics, Cic.
- renuo, is, ui, and renūto, as, no sup. v. a.** To shake the head, to deny, to refuse, to object to (*usu. e. acc.*): *renuentes crimini*, denying the charge, Cic.; *credere me tamen hoc oculo renuente negavi*, but by my disapproving eye I showed that I did not believe this, Ov.; *renuente Deo*, the God being unfavourable to his wishes, Ov.
- reor, rēris, rētus sum. v. dep.** To think, suppose, believe, to be of opinion. —*Ses ratus.*
- repāgula, orum. pl. n.** 1. Bolts, bars (of a door). 2. Barriers, limits, bounds.
- repandus, a, um. adj.** Bent backward, turned up, crooked.
- repārābilis, e. adj.** Repairable, that can be repaired or retrieved: *reparabilis Echo*, Echo which repeats the words, Pers.
- †3repāreo, is, no perf. v. a.** To refrain from, to abstain (*c. dat. or c. infin.*).
- repāro, as. v. a.** 1. To get or procure again. 2. To repair, mend, restore, renew. 3. To buy, to purchase. 4. To revive, to refresh: *nec latentes classe citā reparavit oras*, nor did she seek out a remote district in her swift fleet, Hor.
- repastinatio, 3nis. f.** A digging up again.
- repello, is, repūli, repulsum. v. a.** To drive back, beat back, repel, repulse, to push back, to force back: *mediā tellurem reppulit undā*, (the sea)

draw back the land, bringing his waves in the middle between the divided portions (of Italy and Sicily), *Ov.*; *pedibus tellure repulsa*, spurning the ground with his feet (of a fast runner), *Ov.* 2. To repulse, reject (esp. unsuccessful candidates, suitors, etc.). 3. To strike: *illa tuâ toties ara repulsa manu*, those brassen cymbals so often struck together by your hand, *Tib.*; *a verâ ratione repulsum*, far removed from true reasoning, *Lucr.*

rependo, is, di, sum. v. a. 1. To weigh back: *sequalque formosæ pensa rependis heræ*, and (as a slave) you weigh back to your beautiful mistress the same weight of wool that you received (to show that you have not stolen any while at work), *Ov.* 2. To weigh out: *cui pro C. Gracchi capite aurum erat repensum*, to whom an equal weight of gold was paid for C. Gracchus's head (i. e. he was paid its weight in gold), *Cic.* 3. To pay back, to repay, to requite, to recompense. 4. To balance, to counter-balance. 5. To purchase, to ransom, to redeem.

repens, entia. adj. Sudden, unlooked for, unexpected. 2. ‡New, fresh, recent. §*as adv.*, suddenly.

repente. adv. Suddenly.

repentinus, a, um. adj. 1. Sudden, unexpected. 2. Hasty (of plans): *ignoti homines et repentini*, men unknown and suddenly raised to riches, *Cic.*; *in novo populo ubi omnis repentina atque ex virtuti nobilitas sit*, in a new nation, where all rank is of sudden growth, originating in the virtue of the individual, *Liv.*

repercussus, ſa. m. A reverberation (of sound or sight), a re-echoing.

repercussio, is, cussi, cussum. v. a. (very rare except in *part. pass. repercussus*. To beat back, to reflect (light etc.), to cause (a sound) to reverberate, to re-echo, to cause to rebound (i. e. in *part. rebounding, re-echoed, reflected*).

reperio, is, repperi, repertum. v. a. 1. To find, to meet with. 2. To find out, to discover, to learn (a fact). 3. To find out, invent, devise, contrive: *sibi salutem repperunt*, they managed to save themselves, *Cæsar*.

reperator, oris. m. A finder out, a discoverer, an inventor: *hominum rerumque repertor*, the Creator of all men and things (i. e. Jupiter), *Virg.*; *vitisque repertor*, and the discoverer of the vine (i. e. Bacchus), *Ov.*

repertus, a, um. part. pass. fr. reperio, q. v.; §†*as pl. as subet.*, inventious.

repetitor, oris. m. One who demands back, who demands restitution.

repeto, is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To seek again, go back, to return, to revisit. 2. To attack again, or a second time. 3. To fetch anew, to fetch back, to bring back. 4. To return to (a pursuit, etc.), to recommence, to resume. 5. To look back to, to trace back: *viam quâ venisset repetere*, to retrace his steps, to go back by the path by which he had come, *Liv.*; *repetitis diebus*, reckoning the days backward, *Cæsar*. 6. To retrace in the mind, to recollect, to call to mind. 7. To demand back, to demand the restoration of, to reclaim, to claim restitution of, to demand, to claim: *in repetendâ libertate*, in an endeavour to recover one's freedom, *Cic.*; *quæ parentum poenas a filiis repetant*, who inflict on sons the punishments incurred by the murder of their parents, *Cic.*; *repetentibus res Romanis superbe responsum reddunt*, they give an arrogant reply to the Romans when they demand reparation, *Liv.*—*Repetitus. part. pass.* Repeated, done again, attacked again, etc.: *repetita suis percussit pectora palmis*, she beat her breast again (i. e. smitten again) with her hands, *Ov.*; *repetitaque longo vellera mollebat*... *tractu*, and she was softening her wool by drawing it out over and over again for a long time, *Ov.*—*Pecuniæ repetundæ* (an old and legal form of *repetendæ*), and very often simply *repetundæ*. The crime of extortion, of illegal exactions made by a provincial governor.

repexus, a, um. part. pass. fr. repecto. Combed again, dressed (of hair).

repleo, es, ſvi, ſtum. v. a. 1. To fill, to make full, to replenish. 2. To complete. 3. To satisfy, to satiate: *repleto iis rebus exercitu*, the

army being amply provided with those things, *Cæs.* (usu. c. abl., but part. pass. also c. gen.).

replēctio, ōnis. *f.* A folding up again, a winding up again.

replleo, as, āvi, ātum. *v. a.* To unfold, to unroll (a book): ne replices annalium memoriam, that you may not go back to the records of old annals, *Cic.*

rēpo, is, psi, ptum. *v. a.* To creep, to crawl (lit. and metaph.), to move on slowly.

rēpono, is, pōni, pōitum, often sync. *repōstum*. *v. a.* 1. To place again, put again, place back, put back, replace, reestablish. 2. To repay, to requite, to retaliate. 3. To lay aside (so as to keep), to store up, to reserve. 4. To put instead, to substitute. 5. To lay aside, put away, discard, abandon. 6. To lay, to place, to rest: in *vestrā humanitate causam totam repono*, I rest the whole case upon your mercy, *Cic.*; *hortatur ut spem omnem in virtute reponant*, he exhorts them to place all their hopes on their own valour, *Cæs.*; *mollia crura reponit*, he puts down lightly (or he bends back) his flexible legs, *Virg.*; *jam falcem arbuta reponant*, the trees now no longer require (permit the woodman to lay aside) the knife, *Virg.*; *in cubitum se reponet*, he will lean again on his elbow, *Hor.*; *sic nos in sceptrā reponis?* is this the way in which you restore us to dominion? *Virg.*; *non illis epulæ nocuere repostæ*, banquets often replaced (i. e. of many courses) have not injured their health, *Virg.*; *fabula quæ poeci vult et spectata reponi*, the play that would be redemanded and, after having been seen once, be exhibited again on the stage, *Hor.*; *si reponis Achillē*, if you are describing Achilles, *Hor.*

rēporto, as. *v. a.* 1. To bring back, to carry back, to lead back: *quæ . . . victrix redit illa, pedemque ex hoste reportat*, where she returns victorious, quitting a conquered enemy, *Virg.* 2. To bear off, carry off, gain, win (a prize, a triumph, etc.), to bring back for oneself: *nuncius . . . reportat advenisse viros*, the messenger brings back news (he reports) that men have arrived, *Virg.*

rēposco, is, no perf. *v. a.* 1. To demand back, to ask for again, to demand the return or restoration of, to reclaim. 2. To claim, to demand, to ask.

repositor, ōris. *m.* A replacer, restorer, rebuilders.

repōstus, a, um. part. sync. fr. *repono*, q. *v.*

repōtia, ōrum. *pl. n.* A drinking party the day after a feast.

repræsentatio, ōnis. *f.* 1. †A representation. 2. A cash payment.

repræsentō, as. *v. a.* 1. To represent, show, exhibit, to give a representation or appearance of. 2. To pay in cash, in ready money, to pay at once: *dies promissorum adest, quem etiam repræsentabo*, the day is at hand when the security becomes due, which I will even settle beforehand, *Cic.* 3. To do (in any way) at once, to perform, execute, or procure immediately: *neque expectare temporis medicinam quam repræsentare ratione possumus*, and not to wait for that relief by lapse of time which we can procure at once by skill, *Cic.*; *quum minas irasque coelestes repræsentatas casibus suis exposuisset*, when he had shown them that the threats and anger of the gods were already worked out by their disasters, *Liv.*

rēprehendo, and sync. *rēprēndo*, is, di, sum. *v. a.* 1. To take hold of, seize, hold back. 2. To hold fast, to retain, to restrain. 3. To reprove, blame, find fault with, rebuke. 4. To refute.

rēprehensio, ōnis. *f.* 1. Check, interruption. 2. Blame, rebuke, reproof, reprimand. 3. Refutation.

rēprehensō, as. *v. a.* To seize hold of, to hold back, to detain.

rēprehensor, ōris. *m.* 1. A blamer, censurer, reprover. 2. A corrector.

rēpressor, ōris. *m.* One who represses, who checks, who limits.

rēprīmo, is, pressi, pressum. *v. a.* 1. To repress, press down, put down, check. 2. To control, to curb, to limit, to confine. 3. To suppress. 4. To keep off, to restrain.

- rēpŕōbo, as. v. a.** To disapprove, to reject.
reprŕōmissio, ōnia. f. A counter-promise.
rēpŕōmitto, is, mīsi, missum. v. a. To promise in return.
repto. as. v. a. To crawl, to creep, to move slowly or lazily.
rēpudiatio, ōnia. f. Rejection, repudiation.
rēpudiō, as. v. a. 1. To put away, to divorce, to repudiate. 2. To reject, refuse, to reject with scorn, to disdain: *si consilium senatūs a republicā repudiaret*, if he sought to separate the counsel of the senate from the republic (i. e. to deprive the republic of it), Cic.
rēpudiū, i. n. A putting away, repudiation, divorce.
repudŕasco, is. (no perf.) v. a. 1. To become a boy again. 2. To be childish, to play like a child.
rēpugnanter. adv. Reluctantly, unwillingly.
rēpugnantia, ō. f. 1. Incompatibility, inconsistency. 2. Contradiction.
rēpugno, as. v. a. 1. To fight against, to oppose, to resist, to contend against (c. dat.). 2. To be obstinate, unwilling, reluctant. 3. (Of several things compared together) To be contradictory, incompatible, inconsistent, repugnant to one another.
rēpulsā, ō. f. 1. A repulse, a rejection (of an unsuccessful candidate). 2. A refusal, a denial.
†rēpulsans, antis. adj. 1. Repelling. 2. Re-echoing.
rēpulsus, a, um. part. pass. fr. repello, q. v.
rēpulsus, ūs. m. 1. Reverberation (of sound). 2. †Reflection (of what is seen).
rēpungo, is. v. a. To prick again, to stir up.
rēpurgo, as. v. a. 1. To cleanse again, to clear. 2. To purge away, remove.
†rēpūtatio, ōnis. f. Consideration, contemplation.
rēpūto, as. v. a. 1. To count over, to reckon, calculate, compute. 2. To think upon, consider, meditate upon, contemplate, reflect upon, to think.
rēquies, ōtis, acc. istem and iem, abl. iste and ie, no pl., f. Rest, repose (esp. after labour), relaxation.
rēquiesco, is, ēvi, ōtum. v. a. 1. To rest, to repose, to take rest (esp. after labour). 2. To find respite (from anxiety), to find comfort: *suos requiērunt flumina cursus*, rivers have rested on their course, Virg.
rēquiētus, a, um. part. pass. fr. prec. Rested, refreshed with rest: *requietus ager*, a field that has lain fallow, Ov.
rēquiro, is, sivi, sītum. v. a. 1. To seek again. 2. To seek, seek for, look for. 3. To ask, to inquire. 4. To require, to want, to need. 5. To look for without finding, to look in vain for, to miss: *majorum nostrorum requiro prudentiam*, I feel the want of the wisdom of our ancestors, Cic.
rea, rei. f. 1. A thing, a matter, an affair, an object, a circumstance. 2. Fact, reality. 3. Property, riches: *in tenui re*, (a person) of small property, Hor. 4. Interest, advantage: *tua res agitur*, your own interest is at stake, Hor. 5. A business: *quoniam cum senatore res est*, since we have to do with a senator, Cic. 6. A lawsuit, an action: *res bellica*, war, military service, Cic.; *res gestae*, exploits, military achievements, Cic.; *nobis est mala res*, our affairs are in a bad condition, Sall.; *id frustra an ob rem faciam*, whether in doing this I shall be labouring in vain or advantageously . . . Sall.; *narrat aniles ex re fabellas*, he tells some old wives' stories appropriate to the subject, Hor.; *pro re natā*, as affairs stand, Cic.; *rerum potiri* to obtain the chief power in the state, Nep.; *custode rerum Cæsare*, while Cæsar watches over the state, Hor.; *ob eam rem*, on that account, Cic.; *animus inter Fidenatem Romanamque rem anceps*, a mind divided between the interests of Fidenæ and Rome (between a wish for the supremacy of Fidenæ and Rome), Liv.; *novis rebus studebat*, he was desirous of a revolution, Cæsa.

gr̄essuio, is, e. a. To rage again.

r̄esālūto, as, e. a. To salute in return, to return a salutation.

gr̄ēsānesco, is, nui, no sup. e. a. To grow sound or healthy again, to be cured.

†r̄ēsarcio, is, si, tum. e. a. To patch, to mend, to repair.

rescindo, is, scīdi, scissum. e. a. 1. To cut down, break down. 2. To cut open, tear open. 3. §To open (a road, etc.). 4. To rescind, annul, abrogate.

rescisco, is, ivi, itum. e. a. To learn (a fact), find out, ascertain, know.

rescribo, is, psi, ptum. e. a. 1. To write back in return, in reply, to reply in writing. 2. To write over again. 3. To re-enlist, to enlist anew. 4. †To give a formal answer (to a petition). 5. To pay back, to repay (lit. to make an entry on the paid side of an account): nunc (Caesarem) ad equum rescribere, (he said that Caesar) was now enrolling them among the cavalry, Cæs.

†rescriptum, i. n. An imperial rescript.

r̄ēsēo, as, end, etum. e. a. 1. To cut off, to amputate, to extirpate with the knife, to cut. 2. To curtail, to cut short, to restrain.

r̄ēsēcro, as, e. a. 1. †To beseech again. 2. To free from a curse.

gr̄ēsēmīno, as, e. a. To reproduce.

gr̄ēsēquor, ēris, secutus sum. e. dep. To answer, reply to (c. acc.).

r̄ēsēro, as, e. a. 1. To unbolt, unlock, open, to throw open (lit and metaph.). 2. To disclose, to reveal: ubi Janus . . . reseraveris annum, when, O Janus, you have opened (i. e. begun) the year, Ov.

reservo, as, e. a. 1. To keep back, lay up, reserve. 2. To preserve, to save.

r̄ēses, īdia. adj. n. sing. not used. [sedeo]. 1. That remains sitting, i. e. lazy, indolent, spiritless, inactive. 2. (Rare) Remaining behind.

r̄ēsīdeo, es, and r̄ēsīdo, is, sēdi, sessum. e. n. 1. To sit down, to settle down, to sit, to rest. 2. To remain, to remain behind, to linger, to abide. 3. To settle down, i. e. sink down, to subside, grow calm (as a stormy sea, a war, impetuosity of mind, etc.): hujus incommodi culpa ubi resident . . ., to whom the blame of this disaster belongs (I can guess), Cic.; quorum in concilio . . . pristinae residere virtutis memoria videtur, in whose council alone the recollection of our ancient valour appears to dwell, Cæs.; quia residentur mortuis, (of days) because they are kept as holidays in honour of the dead, Cic.; [they thought that] longo certamine sensere residere Samnitium animas, in a long contest the spirit of the Samnites would gradually flag, Liv.

r̄ēsīduus, a, um. adj. 1. What is left behind, remaining, residuary. 2. (Of debts) Still due, unpaid; n. as subst., the remainder, the residue.

r̄ēsīgne, as, e. a. 1. To unseal, to open: lumina morte resignat, he releases eyes from death, Virg. 2. To annul, to abolish, to cancel. 3. §To disclose, to reveal. 4. To give up, to resign.

r̄ēsīlle, is, ui, sultum. e. n. 1. To leap, spring, or bound back. 2. To recoil, to rebound: in spatium resilire manus breve vidit, he saw his hands shrunk into a narrow space, Ov.

r̄ēsīmus, a, um. adj. Turned back, turned up (of a nose, etc.).

†r̄ēsīna, s. f. Resin (used by the Romans as a depilatory).

†r̄ēsīnātus, a, um. adj. Smeared with resin, flavoured with resin.

r̄ēsīpio, is, no perf. e. a. To taste of, give out a taste or flavour of.

r̄ēsīpisco, is, ivi, no sup. e. n. To come to one's senses, to one's right mind, to become reasonable again.

r̄ēsīsto, is, stīti, no sup. e. n. 1. To stand still, to stop, to halt. 2. to oppose, withstand, resist (c. dat.); pass. imper., ab nostris resistitur, our men make a resistance, Cæs. 3. To recover one's footing (very rare).

r̄ēsōlvo, is, vi, sōlūtum. e. a. 1. To untie, to unbind, to loosen, to unloose, to relax, to release, to unyoke (horses): triplicesque Deæ tæc filæ resolvent, and the three Goddesses (the Fates) will keep continually un-

- winding (will never cut off) your thread of life, Ov. 2. To open. 3. To dissolve, to melt, to soften : cum zephyro putris se gleba resolvit, when the softened earth opens itself under the west wind, Virg. 4. To put an end to, abolish, banish (care, etc.), to disperse, to dissipate. 5. To stretch out (one's body in sleep, etc.). 6. To perform (a promise).
- rescūābilis**, e. *adj.* Resounding.
- resūno**, as, ui, itum. *v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To sound, to resound, to ring with a noise. 2. To reecho, to repeat, to cause to resound : litoraue alcyonen resonant, and the shores re-echo the note of the kingfisher, Virg.
- resōnus**, a, um. *adj.* Re-echoing, re-echoed.
- rescorbeo**, es, no perf. *v. a.* To suck in again, to swallow up again.
- respecto**, as. *v. a.* 1. To look back, to look behind. 2. To look upon, to look at, to gaze upon. 3. To look for with expectation, to await, to expect. 4. To regard, to reverence, to respect.
- respectus**, ūs. *m.* 1. A looking back. 2. A refuge, a retreat, a shelter. 3. Respect, regard, consideration.
- aspergo**, is, si, sum. *v. a.* To besprinkle, to bespatter (lit and metaph.).
- aspersio**, onis. *f.* A sprinkling, a besprinkling.
- respicio**, is, spexi, spectrum. *v. a.* 1. To look back, to look behind. 2. To look upon, to look at, to behold, to see. 3. To look to (as a pattern, a support, etc.) : ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, the chief command centered in him, Cæsar. 4. To have a care for, a regard for, to feel an interest in : ne tum quidem te respicies, will you not even then think of your own interest? Cic.
- respirāmen**, inis. *n.* The windpipe.
- respiratio**, onis. *f.* 1. Breathing, respiration. 2. Exhalation. 3. A taking breath (in the midst of labour), intermission, respite, rest.
- respiratus**, ūs. *m.* Breathing, respiration.
- respiro**, as. *v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To breathe, to respire. 2. To exhale. 3. To fetch one's breath again, to take breath (after exertion), to revive, to recover : respirare a metu, to recover from one's alarm, Cic. 4. (*v. a.*) To abate, diminish (of exertion, etc.).—(*pass. impers.*) ita respiratum, thus a respite was gained, Liv.
- resplendo**, es, no perf. *v. a.* To shine, glitter, be brilliant.
- respondeo**, es, di, sum. *v. a.* 1. To give in return (only in the phrase *par pari*, or *paria paribus* : see *par*) : ut sit unde par pari respondeatur, that there may be means of requiting like with like, Cic. 2. (The usu. sense) to answer, reply, respond : seu civica jura respondere paras, or if you prepare to give your opinion when consulted about civil right, Hor. 3. To answer (to your name when called on), to appear (in a court of justice when cited, to a summons, etc.), to be present. 4. To answer to, correspond with, agree with (*c. dat. or, more rarely, c. ad and acc.*) : contra . . . respondet Gnoasia tellus, Crete lies opposite, Virg.
- responsio**, onis. *f.* 1. A reply. 2. A refutation.
- responsito**, as. *v. a.* To give an answer, esp. as a lawyer gives an opinion.
- responso**, as. *v. a.* 1. To answer, to reply, to reply as an echo. 2. To resist, to withstand.
- responsum**, i. *n.* A reply, an answer, a response, esp. the reply of a lawyer, or of an oracle.
- respublica**, reipublicæ, etc. A republic, a commonwealth.
- respuo**, is, ui, no sup. *v. a.* 1. (Rare) To spit out. 2. To reject, refuse, repel, disdain, spurn.
- restagno**, as. *v. a.* To run over, to overflow : longe lateque is locus restagnat, that place is a swamp for a great distance, Cæsar.
- restauro**, as. *v. a.* To restore, to rebuild.
- restitutio**, onis. *f.* Quenching, extinction.
- restinguo**, is, xxi, notum. *v. a.* 1. To extinguish, to quench, to allay (thirst, fire, etc.). 2. To put an end to, to destroy, to annihilate, to appease (anger, etc.)

restipulatio, ōnia f. A counter engagement.

restipulor, ariā v. dep. To stipulate in return.

restis, iā m. A rope, a cord: *ad restim res rediit*, things are come to such a pass that I could hang myself, Ter.

restito, as. v. a. To stay behind, to loiter, to hesitate.

restituō, iā, ui, ūtum v. a. 1. To put up again, to set up again, to replace, restore, re-establish, rebuild. 2. To reinstate, restore to the former condition. 3. To restore, i. e. make restitution of, give up, give back. 4. To reverse (a judicial decision).

restitutio, ōnia f. 1. ‡Restoration, rebuilding. 2. A recalling from exile, re-establishment or reinstating in the former condition.

restitutor, ōria m. A restorer, a rebuildler.

resto, as, stiti, and stāvi (once in Prop.), no sup. v. a. 1. §To stand, to stand firm. 2. To resist, to make resistance: *qua minimā vi restatur*, where the least resistance is offered, Liv. 3. To remain, to remain behind or after, to be left, to be left uninjured: *dona . . . flammis restantia Trojæ*, offerings that had survived the flames of Troy, Virg.; *hoc Latio restare caunt*, they predict that this remains for Latium, Virg.

restricta. adv. 1. Closely, sparingly. 2. Exactly.

restrictus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seq.; also as adj. 1. Stingy, niggardly. 2. ‡Rigorous, strict.

restringo, iā, iaxi, ietum v. a., usu. in part. pass. To bind, to tie, to fasten: *animum maestitiā restringunt*, they (events) fetter the energies of the mind through sorrow, Tac.

resulto, as. v. a. 1. To rebound, to recoil. 2. To reverberate, to resound (of a sound or of a place).

resūmo, iā, mpti, mptum v. a. To take up again, to take again, to take back, to resume.

resūpino, as. v. a. 1. To lay on one's back, to beat back, or down. 2. To beat in, to break down (doors, etc.).

resūpinus, a, um. adj. 1. Lying on one's back. 2. Leaning back. 3. Looking back in a disdainful manner, arrogant, proud. 4. ‡Placed on a hill (of a city). 5. ‡Lazy, making lazy (of pleasure, etc.).

resurgo, iā, surrexi v. a. To rise again, to revive, to flourish again.

resuscito, as. v. a. To re-awaken, to revive, to resuscitate.

retardatio, ōnia f. A delaying, delay.

retardo, as. v. a. 1. To delay, to retard, to hinder, to keep back, to restrain. 2. (As v. a.) To loiter, to remain behind.

rete, iā n. A net, a toil, a snare (lit. and metaph.).

retēgo, iā, xi, etum v. a. 1. To uncover, to lay bare. 2. To open, to throw open (i. e. make accessible). 3. To show, reveal, disclose, make visible, make plain.

retendo, iā, di, tum v. a. To unbend, to slacken (a bow, etc.), to relax.

retentio, ōnia f. [retineo.] 1. A holding back, a keeping back, a restraining. 2. A withholding (assent, etc.).

retento, as. v. a. 1. To hold back, to hold fast, to keep back, to restrain. 2. §To keep in one's place, to maintain in existence. 3. To try or attempt again, to re-attempt, to utter again, to touch again (one's lyre, etc.).

retentus, a, um. part. pass. fr. retineo, q. v.

retexo, iā, ui, xtum v. a. 1. To unweave, to unravel. 2. To destroy, to put an end to: *luna quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem*, four times had the diminished moon reduced her full orb to nothing (i. e. there had been four moons, or four months had expired), Ov. 3. To annul, to cancel: *istius præturam retexere*, to cancel his prætorship (i. e. all that has been done in it), Cic. 4. To revise, to correct, to amend: *id nunc . . . commutem ac me ipse retexam*, can I now change that, and reverse all my conduct? Cic. 5. To weave again, to renew: *quinque orbis explent cursu totidemque retexunt huc illuc*, they complete five circles as they run, and retracing their steps to and fro complete five more, Virg.

- retiarius, i. m.** A gladiator who fought with a net in which he endeavoured to catch his adversary.
- reticentia, m. f.** 1. A keeping silence, a being silent. 2. A pause in a speech, an aposiopesis.
- reticeo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. and a.** 1. (*v. a.*) To be silent, to keep silence, to forbear to reply. 2. (*v. a.*) To be silent about, not to mention, to suppress, to conceal.
- reticulum, i. n.** A little netlike bag.
- retinaculum, i. n.** A rein, a cable, a hawser, a rope.
- †retinentia, m. f.** A keeping in the memory, recollection.
- retinens, entis. part. of seq.; also as adj. (c. gen.)** Tenacious, observant.
- retineo, es, ui, tentum. v. a.** 1. To keep back, detain, to hold fast, to hold, to check, to restrain. 2. To retain, preserve, maintain.
- retino, as, ui. v. a.** To resound with a loud noise.
- retorqueo, es, si, tum. v. a.** To twist, turn, or bend back, to twist behind (the back). 2. To drive back, to repel, to repulse. 3. To turn so as to wrap (a cloak etc.) round one. 4. To bend back (i. e. to change one's mind). 5. (*In pass.*) To wheel round (of troops).
- retorridus, a, um. adj.** 1. Scorched up. 2. Dried up, i. e. old.
- retractatio, onis, f.** Refusal, shirking.
- retracto, as. v. a.** 1. To take hold of again, to handle again, to resume. 2. To take in hand again, to try, attempt again. 3. To feel (wounds) again. 4. To re-consider, to recollect. 5. To retract, to recant (what has been said). 6. To draw back, refuse, avoid, shirk; retractantem arripi jubet, as he refuses to come he orders him to be arrested, Liv.
- retractus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.; also as adj., c. compar.** Lying back, lying in a recess: Hispanus retractor a mari . . . murus, the wall of the Spanish part of the town, thrown further back from the sea, Liv.
- retraho, is, xi, etum. v. a.** 1. To draw back, to withdraw, to call back, to remove. 2. To drag back, to bring back (a fugitive). 3. To keep back, to embezzle. 4. †To reduce: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, and at the same time the retiring wave retreats, Virg.; genus ejusmodi . . . calumnie retrahetur in odium judicis, that kind of calumny will result in bringing odium on the judge, Cic.
- retribuo, is, ui, fitum. v. a.** To give back, return, restore, to give.
- retro. adv.** 1. (*Of place*) Back, backwards. 2. (*Of time*) Back, i. e. in past time, formerly: quodcumque retro est, whatever is past or done, Hor. 3. On the contrary, on the other hand: omnia quae sine ea sint, longe et retro ponenda censet, he thinks everything which is devoid of it (honesty) should be removed far behind one (utterly discarded), Cic.
- retrocedo, is, cessi. v. a.** To retire, to retreat.
- retorsum, and †retorsus, †retroversum.** 1. Backwards, back (after verbs of motion to). 2. Back again, in reversed order.
- retroversus, a, um. adj.** Turning back, turned back.
- retrudo, is, si, sum. v. a. (usu. only in pass. part.).** To thrust back, remove, conceal; *pass. part.* as *adj.*, concealed, secret.
- retundo, is, tūdi, tūsum. v. a.** 1. To blunt. 2. (*Metaph.*) To spoil the point or edge of, to blunt, to dull. 3. To check, repress, put down, to quell.
- retusus, a, um. part. pass. of prec.; also as adj.** 1. Blunt. 2. Dull, stupid.
- reus, i. m.; and f. rea, m.** 1. A defendant in an action. 2. A prisoner, a criminal, a culprit. 3. A person guilty (*c. gen. or c. de and abl. of the crime*): voti reus, a debtor of one's vow, bound to perform one's vow by having had one's prayer or wish granted, Virg.; falsi criminis acta rea est, she was accused (or believed guilty) of a false charge, Ov.; reus fortunae ejus diei, one on whom all the blame falls for the evil fortune (or one responsible for the ill fortune) of that day, Liv.; ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, that each may be responsible for the safety of his portion of the city, Liv.

- rēvālesco**, *is, lui* *v. n.* To grow well again, to recover, to flourish again.
- rēvehō**, *is, xi, etum* *v. a.* 1. To bring, carry, or convey back. 2. (In *pass.*) To drive, ride, or sail back. 3. (In *pass. metaph.*) To go back, to return.
- rēvello**, *is, li, vulsum* *v. a.* 1. To tear away, tear off, pull away, to separate, to remove. 2. To tear up, to tear down: *nec patris Anchisæ cinerem manesque revelli*, nor have I torn open the tomb and insulted the ashes and spirit of his father Anchises, *Virg.*
- rēvōlo**, *as* *v. a.* To unveil, uncover, lay bare, to reveal.
- rēvēnio**, *is, vēni, ventum* *v. n.* To come back, to return, to come again.
- revera** *adv.* In reality, in truth.
- rēvērendus**, *a, um* *gerundios* of *revereor*; also as *adj.* To be revered, to be regarded with awe, venerable.
- rēvērena**, *entia* *part.* of *revereor*; also *as adj.*, *c. compar.* etc. Reverent, respectful.
- trēvērenter** *adv.* Reverently, respectfully.
- rēvērentia**, *se* *f.* Reverence, respect: *nulla est poscendi, nulla est reverentia dandi*, there is no moderation in asking or in giving, *Prop.*
- rēvēreor**, *ēria, vēritus sum* *v. dep.* 1. To stand in awe of, to reverence, to respect. 2. To fear. 3. To be bashful before.
- rēversio**, *ōnis* *f.* 1. A return. 2. A recurrence.
- rēverto**, *is, ti, sum* *v. n.* 1. To return. 2. *revertor. pass.* To return, to come or go back. 3. To revert (to a subject, etc.).
- rēvincio**, *is, nxi, notum* *v. a.* 1. To bind back, or backward. 2. To bind, to tie, to fasten.
- rēvinco**, *is, vici, victum* *v. a.* To defeat, conquer, subdue.
- rēvireo**, *es*, and **rēviresco**, *is*, *no perf. v. n.* 1. To grow green again, to flourish again (*lit. and metaph.*). 2. To grow young again, to revive.
- rēviso**, *is, si, sum* *v. a.* To go to see again, to revisit, to return to.
- rēvivisco**, *is, revixi* *v. n.* To come to life again, to revive.
- ŕēvōcābilis**, *e* *adj.* Revocable, that may be recalled.
- ŕēvōcāmen**, *īnis* *n.*, and **rēvōcātio**, *ōnis* *f.* A recall.
- rēvōco**, *as* *v. a.* 1. To call back, to recall. 2. To fetch or bring back, to restore. 3. To call off, to summon to retreat, to withdraw (troops). 4. §To recall to a person's recollection, to mention. 5. To encore (a player). 6. To revoke, to retract. 7. To invite in return, to invite back. 8. To summon anew. 9. To regain, to recover: *revocant se interdum*, for a moment they recollect themselves (drunken men), *Cic.*; *nec tamen illa suæ revocatur parcere famæ*, nor can she be called off from her course and induced to spare her reputation. *Prop.*; *omnia ad suam potentiam revocans*, a man wishing to bring everything under his own power, *Cic.*; *si adduci potest ut illa quæ de altero deplorentur ad eum res revocet*, if he can be persuaded to apply to his own affairs the melancholy account that he hears of another, *Cic.*
- rēvōlo**, *as* *v. n.* To fly back.
- rēvōlūbilis**, *e* *adj.* Revolving, that may be rolled back again.
- rēvolvo**, *is, vi, vōlūtum* *v. a.* 1. To roll back. 2. To unroll, to unwind. 3. To go over again, to repeat: *iterumque revolvere casus da pater Iliacos Teucris*, and grant, O Father, to the Trojans, that they may again experience the fortunes of Troy, *Virg.* 4. To revolve in one's mind, to reflect upon, to dwell upon, to contemplate. 5. *pass.* *revolvor*, to return. 6. To revolve (of time): *aversamque rapit revoluta per æquora navem*, and hurries away the ship torn from the rocks over the receding seas, *Virg.*
- rēvōmo**, *is, ni, itum* *v. a.* To vomit up again, to disgorge.
- rex**, *rēgis* *m.* 1. A king, a monarch, a sovereign. 2. (Used *metaph.* of animals, of the queen bee, which *Virg.* thought a male insect) A chief, a master, a leader. 3. One of a royal family, a son of a king, a prince: *reges*, the king and queen, *Liv.*; *regem sacrificulum creant*, they create a

- sacrificial priest with the title of rex sacrificulus (or rex sacrorum), Liv.;
 populum late regem, a nation of extensive dominion, Virg.
- rhapsōdia**, *æ. f.* [ῥαψῳδία.] A book of the Iliad.
- Rhēa**, *æ. f.* The mother of Romulus.—**Rhēa**, *æ. f.* Cybele.
- rhēda**, *æ. f.* A four-wheeled chariot.
- rhēdārius**, *a, um. adj.* Of a chariot; *m.* as *subst.*, a charioteer.
- Rhēnus**, *i. m.* The river Rhine, personified as Germany by Ovid.
- rhētor**, *ōris m.* [ῥήτωρ.] A teacher of oratory, a rhetorician.
- rhētōrica**, *æ. f.*, or *-ca, orum. n. pl.*, or *-ea, æ. f.* Rhetoric.
- rhētōrice**, *adv.* Like a rhetorician, rhetorically.
- rhētōricus**, *a, um. adj.* Of rhetoric, of a rhetorician, rhetorical.
- rhinōcēros**, *ōtis m.* [ῥῖν κέρας.] 1. A rhinoceros. 2. A vessel of rhinoceros' horn.
- Rhipæus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of the Rhipæan mountains in Scythia. 2. §Scythian, northern.
- Rhōdānus**, *i. m.* The river Rhone.
- Rhōdōpēius**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of Rhodope, a mountain in Thrace. 2. §Thracian.
- Rhoetēus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of Rhoetium a cape near Troy. 2. Trojan.
- rhombus**, *i. m.* [ῥόμβος.] 1. A magician's circle. 2. A turbot.
- rhomphæa**, *æ. f.* A heavy javelin used among barbarous nations.
- rhonchus**, *i. n.* [ῥέγχο.] Snoring.
- rhŷthmīcus**, *i.* One who teaches the art of preserving rhythm.
- rhŷtium**, *i. n.* A drinking-horn.
- ricinium**, *i. n.* A small veil worn esp. by women or mourners.
- rietus**, *ſis m.* 1. The aperture of the mouth, esp. in laughing. 2. The mouth.
- rideo**, *es, si, sum. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To laugh, to smile. 2. §To look bright, cheerful, be fat. 3. To smile, i. e. be favourable. 4. (*v. a.*) To smile at, laugh at, ridicule, jest upon.
- ridicūle**, *adv.* 1. Jestingly, smilingly. 2. Ridiculously.
- ridicūlus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Droll, jesting, pleasantly facetious. 2. To be laughed at, ridiculous, absurd: *ridiculum acri fortius ac melius magnas plerumque secant res*, a bantering observation often settles difficult matters better than strong language, Hor.; *†m.* as *subst.*, a jester, a buffoon; *n.* as *subst.*, something laughable, a joke: *per ridiculum dicitur*, it is said in joke, Cic.; *mihi solæ ridiculo fuit*, I had the joke all to myself, Ter.; *qui sibi me pro ridiculo putat*, who looks on me as his butt, Ter.
- rigens**, *entia. part. fr. seq.*; used also as *adj.* 1. Hard, stiff. 2. Unyielding.
- rigeo**, *ea, and rigesco, ia, ui, no sup. v. n.* 1. To grow stiff, to be stiff, (esp. with cold or fright), to be benumbed, to bristle up, to stand on end (of hair). 2. To be hard.
- rigide**, *adv.* Rigidly, vigorously.
- rigidus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Stiff, rigid. 2. Inflexible, stern, rigorous. 3. Hard. 4. Rough, unpolished, rude. 5. Fierce, cruel.
- rigo**, *aa. v. a.* 1. To moisten, wet, bedew, irrigate: *aquam per agros rigabis*, you will conduct water over the fields, (an old oracle in) Liv.; *natos uberibus gravidis vitali rore rigabat*, she bathed the children in (suckled them with) the dew of life from her heavy udders, Cic. (Poet.). 2. To shed like dew: *Ascanio per membra quietem*, she sheds sleep over the limbs of Ascanius, Virg.
- rigor**, *ōris m.* 1. Rigidity, stiffness, hardness. 2. Rigour, strictness. 3. Want of polish, rudeness.
- riguns**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Watered, well-watered. 2. §Irrigating (of a river).
- rima**, *æ. f.* A cleft, a chink, a crack, an opening, a leak: *ignea rima*, a flash of lightning, Virg.
- rimor**, *āris. v. dep.* 1. To make clefts in, to cleave, to turn up (the earth). 2. To examine, to explore, to investigate: *elatis rimantur*

- naribus auras, they snuff the air with upturned nostrils, Ov.; rimaturque epulis, he both breaks up his entrails into food (or in his banquet), Virg.
- rimosus, a, um. *adj.* Full of leaks or fissures, cracked, leaky.
- ringer, eris. *v. dep.* To show the teeth, to grin, to snarl.
- ripa, ae. *f.*, dim. ripula, ae. 1. A bank of a river. 2. §A shore of the sea.
- triscus, i. *m.* A trunk, a chest.
- risor, ōris. *m.* A laugher, a banterer, one who laughs at.
- risus, ūs. *m.* Laughter, a laugh.
- rita. *adv.* 1. With due religious ceremony. 2. Duly, properly, rightly. 3. In the customary manner, as usual.
- ritus, ūs. *m.* 1. A religious ceremony, a rite. 2. A custom, usage, manner, habit: pecudum ritu, after the manner of, i. e. like beasts, Liv.
- rivalis, is. *m.* A competitor, a rival (esp. in love).
- rivalitas, ātis. *f.* Rivalship, rivalry.
- rivus, i. *m.*, and dim. rivulus, i. *m.*, A stream (lit. and metaph. of tears, blood, of science, etc.), a brook: e rivo flumina magna facis, you make a large river of a brook (as we say, a mountain of a molehill), Ov.
- rix, ae. *f.* A dispute, strife, quarrel, a brawl, a wrangle.
- rixor, ōris. *v. dep.* To quarrel, dispute, wrangle.
- robiginosus, a, um. 1. Rusty. 2. Envious.
- robigo, inis. *f.* 1. Rust. 2. Mildew, blight. 3. Dirt. 4. §(Metaph.) Inactivity, a growing rusty through idleness.
- roboreus, a, um. *adj.* Of oak, oaken.
- robore, as. *v. a.* To make strong, to strengthen, to confirm, to invigorate.
- robur, ōris. *n.* 1. An oak. 2. Any hard wood (even of an olive tree). 3. §Anything made of wood (the Trojan horse, a lance, a club, etc.). 4. A dungeon, the lower part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius. 5. Hardness, strength, force, power: civium vel flos vel robur, the flower or main strength of the citizens, Cic.
- robustus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of oak, made of oak, oaken. 2. Hard, firm, strong, vigorous.
- rodo, is, si, sum. *v. a.* 1. To gnaw. 2. To corrode, to eat away. 3. To cavil at, detract from, disparage, speak ill of.
- rogalis, e. *adj.* Of or belonging to a funeral pile.
- rogatio, dim. rogatiuncula, ae. *f.* 1. A request. 2. A question. 3. A proposed law or decree, a bill.
- rogator, ōris. *m.* 1. An officer to ask the people their votes, a polling clerk. 2. The proposer of a law or bill. 3. ‡A beggar.
- rogatus, ūs. *m.* (only in abl. sing.) A request.
- rogito, as. *v. a.* 1. To ask, to inquire. 2. †To ask, to beg, to entreat.
- rogo, as. *v. a.* 1. To ask, to question, to interrogate. 2. To ask, to inquire. 3. Esp. to ask a senator his vote or opinion. 4. To ask the people their opinion about the law or the election of a magistrate. 5. To propose (a law, a bill, or a magistrate): ut duos viros aediles ex partibus dictator populum rogaret, that the dictator should propose two men of the patrician body to the people as aediles, Liv. 6. Rogo sacramento (milites), to administer an oath (to soldiers): quos ex Cisalpinâ Galliâ consul sacramento rogavisset, whom he had enlisted into the consul's army out of Cisalpine Gaul, Cæsar. 7. To ask, beg, entreat, solicit. 8. To beg for, to request (often c. dupl. acc.).
- rogus, i. *m.* 1. A funeral pile. 2. §The grave.
- Romuleus, a, um, and §Romulus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of Romulus, the founder of Rome. 2. §Roman.—Romulidae. *m.* Descendants of Romulus, Romans.
- rorarii, orum. *pl. m.* Light-armed troops who skirmished in front of the main body and then retired.
- roresco, is, no per. *v. a.* To be dissolved, to melt.
- roridus, a, um. *adj.* Dewy.
- †§rorifer, ōra, ōrum. *adj.* Bringing dew.

- rŕro**, *as. v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To distil dew. 2. To drop, to trickle down. 3. To drip, to be wet, to be bedewed. 4. §(*v. a.*) To moisten. 5. To sprinkle: *roratâ pruina*, the hoarfrost covering the ground like dew, *Ov.*; *pocula minuta atque rorantia*, cups of small size yielding the wine drop by drop, *Cic.*
- ros, rŕris**, *m.* Dew (lit. and metaph. of any moisture, of water, of blood, of milk, of tears); *pluvii rorea*, rain, *Hor.*; *non Arabo noster rore capillus olet*, my hair is not fragrant with Arabian perfumes, *Ov.*; *ros marinus*, and *ros maria*, rosemary, *Hor. Ov.*; *ros by itself*, rosemary, *Virg. G. ii. 213.*
- rŕsa**, *ae. f.* 1. A rose. 2. A garland of roses: in *rosa* (opp. to in *cruciatu*), on a bed of roses, *Cic.*
- rŕsŕrium**, *i. n.* A rosebed, a rose garden.
- rosŕdus**, *a, um. adj.* Dewy, wet with dew, bringing dew, dropping like dew (honey): *dea rosŕda*, Aurora, *Ov.*; *rosŕda rivis saxa*, a rocky country irrigated with streams, *Virg.*
- Rosŕina**, *a, um. adj.* Of Roscius: *Rosŕia lex*, the law carried by Roscius Otho appropriating fourteen rows of seats next to those of the senators to the knights.
- rŕsŕtum**, *i. n.* A rosebed, a rose garden.
- rosŕna**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of roses. 2. Rosy-coloured, rosy, red, ruddy, beautiful.
- Rŕsŕna**, *a, um. adj.* Of *Rosŕna*, a district near Reate among the Sabines.
- rostrŕtus**, *a, um. adj.* Having a beak, armed with a stout projecting point like a beak in front (of a ship): *cui . . . tempora navali fulgent rostra coronâ*, whose temples glitter adorned with a naval crown ornamented with figures of the beaks of ships, *Virg.*
- rostrum**, *i. n.* 1. A beak, a bill (of a bird), a mouth, a muzzle (of almost any animal, of swine, dogs, bees, etc.). 2. The beak or sharp projecting point of a ship's head. 3. (in *pl.*) The rostrum, the stage or tribune for public speakers (because that in the forum was adorned with the beaks of the ships taken from the people of Antium; *v. Liv. viii. 14.*).
- rŕta**, *ae. f.* 1. A wheel (of any kind, of a chariot, a potter's wheel, a wheel for torture, etc.). 2. §A chariot. 3. †§A disk or orb (of the sun etc.): *fortunæ rotam pertimescere*, to dread the vicissitudes of fortune, *Cic.*; *imparibus vecta Thalia rotis*, the muse borne on a chariot with unequal wheels (i. e. on the long and short verses of Elegiac metre), *Ov.*
- rŕto**, *as. v. a. and a.* 1. (*v. a.*) To whirl round, to swing round. 2. To brandish. 3. (*v. a.*) To roll round, to revolve. 4. *pass.*, to revolve round and round, to wheel, to whirl round.
- rŕtunde**, *adv.* Roundly, i. e. smoothly.
- rŕtundo**, *as. v. a.* To make round, to round off: *mille talenta rotundentur*, let the round sum of 1000 talents to be made up, *Hor.*
- rŕtundus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Round, circular, rounded. 2. Well rounded, well turned (of a sentence, etc.) 3. Round, full, i. e. with a rich, full sound.
- ŕrŕbŕŕŕcio**, *is, fŕci, factum. v. a.* To make red or ruddy, to redden.
- ŕrŕbellus**, *a, um. adj.* Red, reddish.
- rŕbeo**, *ea, and rubesco*, *is, fui, no sup. v. a.* To grow red, to be red or ruddy, to redden. 2. To blush.
- rŕber**, *bra, brum. adj.* Red, ruddy: *Eois timendum partibus, Oceanoque Rubro*, to be feared by the Eastern Districts and by the Red or Indian Sea, *Hor.*; *cum [sol] prŕcipitem . . . rubro lavit sequore currum*, when he bathes his horses in the sea growing red with his light, *Virg.*
- ŕrŕbŕta**, *ae. f.* A toad.
- rŕbŕta**, *ŕrum. pl. n.* Bramble thickets, a coppice of brambles.
- rŕbens**, *a, um. adj.* Made of brambles.
- rŕblŕcundus**, *a, um. adj.* Ruddy, rubicund, glowing.
- rabigo**.—*See Robigo.*
- rŕbor**, *ŕria. m.* 1. Redness. 2. A blush: *duas res ei rubori esse*, [he

- said] that he was ashamed of two things, Liv. ; nec ruber est emisse palmam, nor need one blush (i. e. be ashamed) to have fought openly, Ov.
- rūbrica*, *ae. f.* Red chalk, red ochre, red paint.
- rūbus*, *i. m.* 1. A bramble, a blackberry bush. 2. A blackberry.
- ructo*, *as. v. n.* and *a.*, and more usu. *ructor*, *aria. v. dep.* 1. (*v. n.*) To belch. 2. (*v. a.*) To have a taste of in one's mouth. 3. To utter.
- ructus*, *ūs. m.* A belching.
- rūdens*, *entis. m.* 1. A rope, a cord, a halyard. 2. A cable. 3. (In *pl.*) The ropes and rigging of a ship.
- rūdēra*, *um. pl. n.* 1. A rude mass, esp. a piece of copper used as a coin.
- rūdimentum*, *i. n.* A first attempt, a first essay, a beginning.
- rūdis*, *e. adj.* 1. In the natural condition, not altered by art, unwrought, untilled, unsmoothed, unpolished, coarse, rough. 2. New, untried, inexperienced (often *c. gen.* or *§c. ad* and *acc.*). 3. Uncivilised, rude, ignorant, awkward.
- rūdis*, *is. f.* A foil: *donatus rude*, presented with a foil (of a gladiator) (i. e. discharged from all further service), Hor.; *me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat*, it was time for me to cease to practise my art (of poetry), Ov.
- rūdo* (usu. *ū*), *is, iui, itum. v. n.* To roar (of a lion or also of a man), to bellow (of a stag), to bray.
- rūdus*, *ūs. n.* Rubbish, stones broken small for plastering walls, etc.
- rūfūlī*, *ōrum. m.* The military tribunes chosen by the general (opp. to those chosen by the people).
- rūfus*, *a, um. adj.* Red, (esp.) redheaded, redhaired.
- rūga*, *ae. f.* 1. A wrinkle. 2. ‡A crease, a fold.
- rūgio*, *is. v. n.* To roar (as a lion).
- rūgōsus*, *a, um. adj.* 1. Wrinkled. 2. Full of creases or wrinkles (of bark).
- ruīna*, *ae. f.* 1. (Rare) A falling down, a fall. 2. (More usu.) A downfall, ruin by falling: *Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam domus*, the fine house of Deiphobus fell in ruins, Virg. 3. Disaster, ruin, destruction, a catastrophe, utter defeat: *illa dies utramque ducet ruinam*, that day shall bring the death of both of us, Hor.; *nimias edit ruinas*, it (a sect) will make too many false steps, Cic.; *fluctibus oppressi, cœlique ruinā*, overwhelmed by the waves and the storm from heaven, Virg. 4. A building in ruins, a ruin, ruins.
- ruīnōsus*, *a, um. adj.* Ruinous, in ruinous condition, tumbling down, ruined, that has become a ruin.
- rūminātio*, *ōnis. f.* 1. ‡A chewing of the cud, rumination. 2. Consideration, reflection.
- rūmino*, *as. v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To ruminate, to chew the cud. 2. (*v. a.*) To eat (of an ox).
- rūmor*, *ōris. m.* Report, a report, rumour, common talk, hearsay: *fama rumoresque hominum*, the common talk and conversation of men, Liv.; *Marcellus adverso rumore esse*, Marcellus began to be unfavourably spoken of, Liv.; *rumore secundo*, the general talk of the people being in their favour, Virg.
- rumpo*, *is, rūpi, ruptum. v. a.* 1. To break, to burst, to rend. 2. To break asunder, tear asunder, to burst in pieces, to force open. 3. To break, violate (a promise, treaty, a law, etc.). 4. To break off, to put an end to, to cancel, to annul. 5. §To utter abruptly: *rupere canes viam*, they burst their way through in a solid wedge, Liv.; *rapide cursum media agmina rumpit*, with rapid advance he thrust his way through the middle of the army, Virg.; [*sona*] *dura Medusæi quem præpetis ungula rupit*, which the hard hoof of the winged Pegasus burst open (or opened), Ov.; *unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcæ rupere*, your return from whence the Fates with their unalterable woof have cut off (by breaking asunder the thread of your life), Hor.; *vituli qui guttura cultro rumpit*, who pierces the throat of the steer with a knife, Ov.
- rūmuscūlus*, *i. m.*, usu. *pl.* Idle report, gossip.

rēna, m. f. A kind of javelin.

trunco, aa. v. a. To weed out, to pull out the hair from.

ruo, is, ui, ultum (in compounds **rūtum**). **v. n. and a.** 1. (**v. n.**) To fall with violence, to fall, to fall in ruins. 2. To meet with a downfall, to go to ruin (of states, fortune, etc.). 3. To rush, to run rapidly, to hasten, to hurry. 4. To go on in a headlong course, to act precipitately, hastily (so as to make mistakes). 5. (**v. a.**) To cast down, hurl down, break down, prostrate, overthrow. 6. §To tear up, turn up (as a storm tears up the bottom of the sea, etc.): cum ruit imbriferum ver, when spring descends in showers, Virg.; ruit arduus æther, the lofty sky descends in rain, Virg.; revoluta ruebat maturā jam luce dies, day having revolved round was hastening on with full light, Virg.; unde divitias ærisque ruam, dic augur, acervos, tell me, O prophet, whence I am to rake up riches and heaps of money, Hor.

rūpes, is. f. A rock, a cliff: rupes cavæ, rocks full of caverns, Virg.

raptor, ōris. m. A breaker, a violator.

ŕuricōla, m. used as *adj.* with nouns of every gender, even with aratrum. 1. Cultivating the earth. 2. Presiding over the cultivation of the earth; **m.** as *subst.*, a farmer.

rūrigēna, m. m. f. Born in the country, a countryman, a rustic.

rusus, and ŕursum. adv. 1. On the contrary, on the other hand, in return, in turn: cursari rusum prorsum, to run to and fro, Ter. 2. (Most usu.) Again, anew, back again.

rus, rūris. n. The country, the fields: rure paterno, in the farm inherited from your father, Hor.—rus is used after verbs of motion to or from, like the names of towns, i. e. without a preposition.

russum, i. n. Broom, butcher's broom.

rusticānus, a, um. adj. Of the country, countrified, rustic.

rusticatio, ōnis. f. Living in the country, a country life.

rustice. adv. In a countrified, rustic manner, clownishly, awkwardly.

rusticitas, atis. f. Countrified, rustic, unpolished manners, rusticity.

rusticor, āris. v. dep. To live in the country, to rusticate.

rusticulus, a, um. adj. 1. A little rustic, clownish, or coarse; **m.** as *subst.*, a countryman; ‡*f.* as *subst.*, a heathcock.

rusticus, a, um. adj. 1. Of or belonging to the country, rural, rustic, 2. Unpolished, rude, clownish, awkward. 3. Coarse, gross. 4. Simple, ignorant, not versed in the ways of the world. 5. Guileless, honest; **m.** as *subst.*, a countryman, a peasant, a rustic.—*f.* as *subst.* 1. A country girl. 2. ‡A heathcock.

rūta cæsa. pl. n. Everything dug up or cut down on an estate without being wrought, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale, e. g. the timber and minerals (ruta being *part. pass. fr. ruo, q. v.*).

rūta, m. f. 1. Rue. 2. Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

trūtābulum, i. n. 1. A rake. 2. A ladle.

trūtātus, a, um. adj. Garnished or flavoured with rue.

rūtīlo, aa. v. a. and n. 1. (**v. a.**) To make or colour red. 2. (**v. n.**) To be red, ruddy, to glow, to shine.

rūtīlus, a, um. adj. 1. Red, ruddy. 2. Glowing, brilliant (of fire, etc.).

rutrum, i. n. A spade, a mattock, a shovel.

rūtūla, m. f. A little bit of rue.

Rūtūlus, a, um. adj. Of the Rntuli, a people of Latium, whose chief city was Ardea, and of whom Turnus was king.

S.

Sābæus, a, um. adj. Of Saba, the chief town in Arabia, Arabian.

- sabbāta, orum. pl. n.** 1. The Jewish sabbath. 2. §Any Jewish festival: tricesima sabbata, the new moon, Hor.
- Sābellus, a, um, and Sābellous, a, um. adj.** Sabine.
- Sābinus, a, um. adj.** Of the Sabines, an ancient Italian tribe adjoining the Latina,——*n.* as *subst.* Sabino wine: herbae Sabinae, the herb savin, a kind of juniper, Ov.
- Sabis, is. m.** The river Sambre in France.
- sāburra, ae. f.** Sand used as ballast.
- §†sacoo, as. v. a.** To strain through a bag, to filter.
- sacrus, i. m., and diu. sacculus, i. m.** 1. A sack, a bag. 2. A money-bag, a purse.
- sācellum, i. n.** A consecrated place without a roof, a shrine, a chapel.
- sācer, ora, orum. adj.** 1. Sacred, holy, consecrated: sacrum commissum, a crime against religion, Cic.; Mons Sacer, a mountain near Rome, on the other side of the river Anio; Via Sacra, a street in Rome leading from the Forum to the Capitol; sacer lapis, a boundary stone, Liv. 2. Devoted to a divinity for destruction, accursed: auri sacra fames, execrable thirst for gold.——*n.* as *subst.* 1. Any holy thing, any holy vessel or sacred utensil. 2. A sacred rite, a sacred festival. 3. Religion, Divine worship. 4. (In *pl.*) The private religious rites of a family. 5. (In *pl.*) Sacred mysteries, any mysteries: qui nocturnus Divūm sacra legerit, who by night has stolen the sacred things belonging to the Gods (has committed sacrilege), Hor.
- sācerdos, ōtis. m. f.** A priest or priestess.
- sācerdōtium, i. n.** The office of priest, the priesthood.
- sacrāmentum, i. n.** 1. An oath (esp. that taken by soldiers to be true to their standards: praetori imperatum est ut Petellius omnes minores quinquaginta annis sacramento rogaret, Petellius was ordered to administer the military oath to every one under fifty years of age, Liv. 2. The sum which two parties to a lawsuit at first deposited with the Tresviri Capiteles, but for which they subsequently became bound, and the deposit of the losing party was used for religious purposes. 3. An action, a civil suit.
- sācrārium, i. n.** A shrine, a sacristy, an oratory, a chapel.
- sācrātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. sacro; also as adj.** Holy, sacred.
- †sācrīcōla, ae. m. f.** A priest or priestess.
- §sācrīfer, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Bearing or conveying sacred things.
- sācrīficālis, e. adj.** Belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial.
- sācrīficatio, ōnis. f.** An offering of sacrifice, sacrificing.
- sācrīficiū, i. n.** A sacrifice.
- sācrīfico, as. v. a. and n.** To sacrifice (*c. acc.* or *c. abl.* of the victim or *sine c.*).
- sācrīficiūlus, i. m.** A sacrificing priest.
- sācrīficus, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to sacrifice, sacrificial: et modo sacrificio Clusius ore vocor, and sometimes I am called Clusius by the mouths of those who sacrifice to me, Ov.
- sācrīlēgium, i. n.** Sacrilege, robbing a temple, stealing sacred things.
- sācrīlēgus, a, um. adj.** Sacrilegious, committing or capable of committing sacrilege, impious; *m.* and *f.* as *subst.*, a wicked person.
- sācro, v. a.** To consecrate, to set apart as sacred, to dedicate or devote to a Divinity or (metaph.) to any special purpose. 2. To devote to destruction, to declare accursed. 3. (Rare) To worship as sacred. 4. To immortalise (by panegyric poems, etc.): foedus quod in Capitolio sacratum esset, the treaty which had been ratified with religious ceremonies in the Capitol, Liv.; lex sacrata, a law in one of the clauses of which it was enacted that whoever should violate it should be held accursed with all his family, Liv.
- sācrōsanctus, a, um. adj.** Sacred, inviolable (often esp. of the persons of magistrates).
- sacrum. v.** Sacer.
- saculāris, e. adj.** Belonging to a saeculum, celebrated at the end of a

sæclum or period of 100 years: *Carmen Sæculare* (of Horace), the ode composed for the *Ludi Sæculares* celebrated by command of Augustus A. U. C. 737.

sæclum, *sync. §sæclum*, *i. n.* 1. †§A race: *muliebre sæclum*, the female sex, women, *Lucr.* 2. (Most usu.) A generation, an age, a lifetime: *in id sæculum Romuli cecidit ætas*, Romulus lived in those times, *Cic.* 3. An age, a century, a hundred years: *tarda gelu sæclisque effeta senectus*, old age chilled and worn out with the frost of many years, *Virg.*; *so longo putida sæculo*, *Hor.*

sæpe, *compar. sæpius*, *sæpissima*, also *sæpentiūmōro*. *adv.* Often, oftentimes, frequently, repeatedly, many times.

†sævidious, *a, um. adj.* Spoken with bitterness, harsh.

sæve, and **†sæviter**. *adv.* Fiercely, savagely, cruelly.

sævie, *is, ivi, itum. v. n.* 1. To rage, to be furious, to be fierce. 2. To be very angry (sometimes *c. dat.*): (*pass. impers.*) *constat Trojâ captâ in ceteros sævitum esse Trujanos*, it is agreed that after the taking of Troy the rest of the Trojans were treated with great severity, *Liv.*

sævitia, *se, and †ties, ei.* Rage, fierceness, savageness, cruelty, ferocity, violence, (*in pl.*) severe measures.

sævus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Roused to fierceness, fierce, cruel, raging, savage. 2. (In a good sense, of a warrior, etc.) Terrible. 3. Severe, stern, rigorous. 4. Violent, destructive (of storms, fire, etc.). 5. Powerful, to be looked on with awe, or dread. 6. In a desperate state (of affairs), desperate: *sæva tympana*, the drums (of Cybele) giving forth fierce sounds, *Hor.*

sæga, *se. f.* A sorceress, an enchantress, a witch.

sægacitas, *âtis. f.* 1. Keeness of scent (in hounds). 2. Acuteness of perception, sagacity, shrewdness.

sægaciter. *adv.* 1. With a keen scent. 2. Sagaciously, shrewdly, acutely.

sægatus, *a, um. adj.* Clothed in a sagum, *q. v.*

sægax, *âcis. adj.* 1. Keen-scented (of hounds). 2. Sagacious, shrewd, acute, clever (sometimes *c. ad* and *acc.*, or *§c. gen.*, or *§c. infin.*, *†c. abl.*).

sægina, *se. f.* Stuffing, cramming, feasting, gluttony. 2. †Food. 3. †A fatted animal. 4. †Fatness, fat.

sægino, *as. v. a.* 1. To fatten. 2. To feast, to give a feast to.

sægio, *is. v. n.* (rare.) To perceive acutely.

sægitta, *se. f.* An arrow.

sægittarius, *i. m.* 1. An archer, a Bowman: *eques sagittarius*, a body of mounted archers, *Tac.* 2. The constellation *Sagittarius*.

§sægittifer, *ëra, ërum. adj.* Armed with bows and arrows.

§sægittipõten, *entis. m.* The constellation *Sagittarius*.

sægmen, *inis. n.* Vervain, a tuft of which plucked within the citadel marked the persons of the Roman ambassadors as inviolable.

sægulum, *i. n.* A small military cloak (esp. the purple one worn by the general).

sægum, *i. n.* 1. A military cloak: *sæga sumere*, to put on the dress of war (as was done in time of war by all Romans except those of consular rank), *Cic.*; *so ad sæga ire*, *Cic.*; *cum est in sagis civitas*, when the state is under arms, is at war, *Cic.*; *sæga posita sunt*, the sagum was laid aside (in honour of a great victory, as if it had terminated the war), *Liv.* 2. A coarse cloak worn by servants and by the Germans.

sal, *sâlis. sing. m. n., pl. only m.* 1. Salt. 2. §The sea, sea-water. 3. Wit, humour, good taste (in speaking, etc.).

sâlâco, *õnis. m.* [σαλâκων.] A braggart.

Sâlâmia, *is, and inis. f.* 1. An island close to Athens, off which the great naval victory of the Greeks over the Persians took place. 2.

A city in Cyprus, founded by Teucer.

§sâlâpütium, *i. n.* A little bit of a man, a mannikin.

sâlârius, *a, um. adj.* Of, belonging to, or arising from salt: *f. as subst.*,

- the Via Salaria, the road leading into the Sabine territory (by which the Sabines fetched salt from the sea); *n.* as *subst.*, a salary, a stipend.
- sālex**, *lēis. adj.* 1. Salacious, lustful. 2. Exciting lust.
- sālēbra**, *m. f.* 1. A rugged, rough road. 2. (Metaph.) Roughness (of style, etc.): haeret in salebra, it sticks fast and cannot get on (of a speech; a kind of proverb), Cic.
- †sālēbrōsus**, *a, um. adj.* Rugged, rough, difficult (metaph. of an author).
- sālīaris**, *e. adj.* 1. Of the Salii, q. v. 2. (As splendid banquets were connected with the possession of the Salii) Splendid, sumptuous, luxurious.
- sālīātus**, *ūs. m.* The office of a Priest of Mars.—See Salii.
- sālīctum**, *i. n.* A grove of willows, an osierbed.
- sālignus**, *a, um. adj.* Made of willow, of osier.
- Sālīi**, *ōrum pl. m.* 1. A college of priests of Mars, who had the care of the ancilia, and who made solemn processions about Rome in the beginning of March. 2. §Priests of Hercules.
- §sālillum**, *i. n.* A saltcellar.
- sālīnae**, *ārum pl. f.* Salt-works, salt-pits.
- sālīnum**, *i. n.* A saltcellar.
- sālīo**, *īa, ūi, saltum. v. n.* 1. To leap, to jump, to bound, to spring. 2. To dance. 3. To beat (as the heart), to throb, to palpitate. 4. (As *v. a.*) To leap upon: farre pio et saliente micā, with a pious offering of corn and grains of salt (because, according to Facc., when thrown into the fire, it bounds up and crackles; but perhaps it comes from salio, to salt, scarcely found elsewhere except in part. salsa.); *pres. part. pl. salientes*, springs of water.
- §sālīsūbūlī**, *ōrum pl. m.* Priests of Mars.
- sālīunca**, *m. f.* The wild nard.
- sālīva**, *m. f.* 1. Spit, saliva. 2. Taste, flavour.
- sālīx**, *īcia. f.* A willow-tree.
- salpa**, *m. f.* A kind of fish.
- salsāmentum**, *i. n.* 1. Brine, pickle. 2. †Salt fish (*usu. in pl.*).
- salsa**, *adv.* Wittily, facetiously.
- salsus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Salt (esp. of the sea), briny. 2. Witty, facetious, humorous, in good taste (of a speech, a jest, etc.).
- saltātio**, *ōnis. f.* Dancing.
- saltātor**, *oris. m., and f. saltātrix, īcia.* A dancer.
- saltātōrius**, *a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to dancing.
- saltātus**, *ūs. m.* A dance at a religious festival, a sacred dance.
- saltem**, *adv.* At least, at all events: non deorum saltem si non hominum memores, not regarding men nor even the Gods, Liv.
- salto**, *as. v. n.* 1. To dance. 2. To gesticulate. 3. (Almost as *v. a. c. acc.*) To dance in the character of, to represent in dancing: saltata poemata, poems the recitation of which is accompanied by dancing, Ov.; ficti saltantur amantes, lovers are represented in the dance, Ov.
- saltuōsus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Full of forests, woody, well-wooded.
- saltus**, *ūs. m. [salio.]* 1. A leap, a spring, a bound. 2. A dance.
- saltus**, *ūs. m.* 1. A woody district, a forest, a glade in a forest, §a grove. 2. A woody defile, a pass through woods or wooded mountains.
- sālūber**, *bris, bre; also in prose more usu. salubria. m. f.* 1. Healthful, wholesome, salubrious, salutary. 2. Useful, advantageous, beneficial. 3. In good health, healthy.
- sālūbritas**, *ātis. f.* 1. Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity. 2. A means of safety, a prospect of safety. 3. †Health: salubritas orationis, the healthy tone of a speech, Cic.
- sālūbrīter**, *adv.* 1. Healthfully, wholesomely. 2. Profitably, beneficially, advantageously.
- sālūm**, *i. n., no pl.* The sea, the high sea, the main: in salo stare, to lie at anchor in the open sea, Liv.; salo nauseae confecti, worn out with the voyage and seasickness, Cæs.

- salūs, itia. f.** 1. A being safe, safety, preservation, a safe and sound condition, welfare. 2. §Health. 3. A greeting, a salutation, a wish expressed for a person's safety and prosperity: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Terentia salutes you heartily, Cic.; salutem et foro dicam et curiæ, I shall bid the forum and senate-house farewell [a rare use of the word], Cic.; quod cum salute ejus fiat, and may it do him good, Ter.
- salūtāria, a. adj.** 1. Healthful, wholesome, salutary. 2. Beneficial, serviceable, advantageous. 3. Presiding over or giving safety (epith. of Jupiter): salutaris littera, the letter A, the initial of Absolve, I acquit.
- salūtārīter, adv.** Beneficially, advantageously, in a salutary manner.
- salūtatio, onis. f.** 1. A greeting, salutation. 2. A complimentary visit early in the morning (of a dependant to a great man).
- salūtator, ōris. m.** One who pays a complimentary visit to a great man.
- salūtātrix, icis. f.** One who salutes: turba salutatrix, the crowd of salutors, Juv.
- salūtifer, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Bringing safety or welfare, giving health.
- salūto, as, a. a.** 1. To greet, to salute. 2. To pay a complimentary visit to early in the morning, to pay one's respects to. 3. To worship (a deity). 4. †To take leave of.
- salve, odu.** In good health, in good condition or fortune, well: satin' salve? is all well? Liv.
- salveo, es, no perf.** (only found in imper., fut. in imper. sense, and infin., and only in second pers.). 1. (A word of greeting) Hail, good morning, welcome, I wish you well: salve fatis mihi debita tellus, hail, O land, destined for me by the fates, Virg.; Alexin salvere jubens velim, greet Alexis for me, Cic.; salvebis a meo Cicerone, my son Cicero greets you well, Cic.; salvere jubet, he wishes him good morning. 2. (More rare) Farewell.
- salvus, a, um. adj.** Safe and sound, in good condition, in good health, well, alive, prosperous: salvis rebus, while matters were in statu quo, Cic.; salvis legibus, without violating the laws, Cic.; ne sim salvus si aliter scribo ac sentio, may I die if I do not write as I feel, Cic.; salvus sis, may you prosper, God bless you, Plant.
- †sambūca, ō. f.** A triangular stringed instrument of shrill tone.
- sambūcistris, ō. f.** A player on the sambuca.
- sāmīna, a, um. adj.** Of Samoa, an island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its fine potters' clay, also as being the birthplace of Pythagoras: Samina, the Samian, i. e. Pythagoras, Ov.; Samiæ testæ, dishes of fine Samian china, Tib.: Threicia Samoa, the island of Samothrace in the north of the Ægean Sea.
- Samnītis, m.** 1. †An inhabitant of Samnium, a district in Italy. 2. A kind of gladiator armed with Samnite weapons.
- sanābilis, a. adj.** That can be healed, curable, that can be relieved.
- sanatio, ōnis. f.** A healing, curing, relieving.
- sancio, is, xxi, nctum. v. a.** 1. To establish as sacred or inviolable. 2. To ratify, sanction, confirm. 3. To establish, appoint, ordain. 4. To forbid under pain of a penalty named (c. abl. of the penalty): capite sanxit si quis . . ., he made it a capital offence for any one . . ., Cic.
- sancito, adv.** Solemnly, religiously, conscientiously, scrupulously.
- sanctimonia, ō. f.** Sacredness, sanctity, virtue, moral purity.
- sanctio, onis. f.** 1. An establishing, ordaining as inviolable under penalty of a curse. 2. A sanction, ratification. 3. An ordinance.
- sanctitas, atis. f.** 1. Sanctity, sacredness. 2. Virtue, moral purity, integrity. 3. Modesty, chastity.
- †sanctor, ōris. m.** An establisher, a sanctioner.
- sanctus, a, um. adj.** 1. Sacred, inviolable, holy. 2. Pious, religious. 3. Upright, honest, virtuous, conscientious, scrupulous. 4. Pure, chaste.
- sandaliū, i. n.** A sandal.
- †sandāpila, ō. f.** A bier.

sandix, iola. f. Vermillion, red paint, red dye, madder.

sāne. adv. 1. Sensibly, discreetly. 2. Truly, forsooth, certainly, indeed, to be sure. 3. (In replies) By all means, certainly: recte sane, bene sane, very well, Ter. 4. (With a negative) In truth, altogether: non sane mirabile hoc quidem, this in truth is not very strange, Cic.; nihil sane esset, there would be absolutely nothing, Cic.

†sanguinans, antis. adj. Bloodthirsty, sanguinary.

sanguinarius, a, um. adj. Bloodthirsty.

sanguineus, a, um. adj. 1. Of blood, consisting of blood, bloody. 2. Bloodstained. 3. §Blood-red, red.

§sanguinolentus, a, um. adj. 1. Bloody, bloodstained. 2. Blood-red. 3. Bloodthirsty.

sanguis, inia. m., and †sanguen. n. 1. (No pl.) Blood. 2. Relationship by blood. 3. §Race, family, descent: seu Deos regesve canit Deorum sanguinem, whether he sings Gods, or kings the children of the Gods, Hor. 4. Vigour, strength, spirit, life.

sānics, ei. f. 1. Diseased blood, bloody matter, gore. 2. §The slaver of a serpent, of Cerberus, etc.

sānitas, ātia. f. 1. Soundness of body, health. 2. Soundness of mind, sanity, one's senses, good sense. 3. Correctness of style, purity of diction, etc., vigour of style: victoriæ sanitas, the permanent effect of the victory, Tac.

†sanna, m. f. A grimace by way of mockery.

sannio, onia. m. A buffoon, a grimacer.

sāno, as. v. a. 1. To make sound, to cure, to heal, to restore to health. 2. To remedy, repair, to remove (an evil). 3. To pacify, quiet, appease.

Sanqualis avis. A bird sacred to Sancus a deity of the Sabines, an esprey.

sānus, a, um. adj. 1. Sound in body, healthy, whole, well. 2. Sound in mind, sane, in one's senses, rational. 3. Discreet, sensible, prudent: male sanus, out of one's senses, mad, raving.

sāpa, m. f. Must, or new wine boiled thick.

†sāperda, m. f. A kind of herring.

sāpiens, entis. adv. Wise, sensible, discreet, judicious, prudent, shrewd; m. as *subst.*, a wise man, a philosopher, a sage.

sāpienter. adv. Wisely, prudently, discreetly, judiciously.

sāpientia, m. f. 1. Wisdom, prudence, discretion. 2. Philosophy.

sāpio, is, ivi, no sup. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To taste of (as food does), to savour of. 2. (v. n.) To have taste, to have the sense of taste. 3. To have discernment, to be wise, prudent, sensible. 4. (v. a.) To be wise in respect of, i. e. to know, to understand (c. acc.): cum tu . . . nil parvum sapias, since you direct your attention to nothing trivial, Hor.; cum sapimus patruos, when we give a taste of our uncles, i. e. when we resemble them, Pers.

sāpor, ōria. m. 1. Taste, flavour. 2. †The sense of taste, the taste. 3. That which tastes well, a pleasant taste, a dainty. 4. §Juice: sapor vernaculus, native wit, Cic.

Sapphicus, a, um. adj. Of or derived from Sappho a Lesbian lyric poetess.

sarcina, m. f. A package, a bundle, a burden, a load: sarcina hæc, this weight of care, or of grief, Ov.

sarcinarius, a, um. adj. Carrying baggage (of beasts).

†sarcinula, m. f. A package, a bundle: gener . . . puellæ sarcinulis impar, a son-in-law who falls short of the dowry given to the damsel, Juv.

sarcio, is, ai, tum. v. a. 1. To mend, to patch. 2. To repair, restore, renew. 3. To make amends for (a fault, etc., by doing better in future).

—See sartus.

- †sarcophāgus**, *i. m.* [σάρξ φάγω.] A coffin, a sarcophagus (prop. one made of limestone, which caused the body to decay rapidly).
- sarcūlum**, *i. n.* A hoe.
- †sardōnyx**, *ȳohis. m. f.* A Sardonyx, a precious stone.
- Sardōus**, *a, um*, and **Sardus**, *a, um, adj.* Sardinian: *sardoa herba*, crow-foot, Virg.
- sargus**, *i. m.* A kind of fish.
- sārisa**, *m. f.* A long Macedonian lance.
- sārisophōrus**, *i. m.* A Macedonian lancer.
- Sarmāticus**, *a, um, adj.* Of the Sarmatæ, a tribe dwelling in what is now part of Poland and Southern Russia: *Sarmaticum mare*, the Black Sea, Ov.
- sarmentum**, *i. n.*, usu. in *pl.* 1. Brushwood, faggots. 2. Fascines.
- Sarrānus**, *a, um, adj.* (Sarra was an old name of Tyre) Tyrian.
- sarrācum**, *i. n.* A kind of waggon or cart: *sarraca Bootæ*, Charles's wain, Juv.
- †sarrio**, *is, ivi, itum. v. a.* To hoe.
- †sartāgo**, *inis. f.* 1. A fryingpan. 2. A medley, a hash (metaph.).
- sartus**, *a, um, part. pass. fr. sarcio, q. v.* (Of a house) In thorough repair, (metaph. of a person) in good condition in every respect.
- sat.** — See *satia*.
- sātāgo**, *is*, and **†sātāgīto**, *as.* sometimes in *imesi.*, and then often as *ago satia*. To have enough to do, to have one's hands full.
- sātelles**, *itis. m. f.* 1. An attendant, esp. a soldier in attendance, a life-guard; in *pl.*, guards. 2. (In *pl.*) Attendants, retinue, followers, a train. 3. A satellite, one who does the bidding of another (in a bad sense): *satelles Orci*, Cerberus; *Jovis pennata satelles*, the winged attendant of Jove, i. e. the eagle; *satellites scelerum*, the ministers of his crimes, Cic.
- satias**, *ātis* (no *pl.*), *f.* (rare except in *nom.*). Sufficiency, abundance, satiety.
- sātiētās**, *ātis. f.* Satiety, a being glutted (with anything) loathing.
- satīn'** for *satiane*. See *satia*.
- sātio**, *as. v. a.* 1. To fill, to satisfy, to satiate, to sate, to content (c. *abl.* or §c. *gen.* of that with which). 2. To saturate, to impregnate.
- sātio**, *onis. f.* Sowing, planting, seed time.
- sātīra**, *m. f.* [Satur, therefore prop. *satura*]. Satire, satirical poetry, a satire.
- sātis** (abridged *sat*; as *n. subst.* or *adj.*, compar. *satius*). 1. Enough, a sufficient quantity, sufficient (often c. *gen.*): *non satis est pulchra esse poemata*, it is not enough for poems to be beautiful, Hor. 2. (*compar.* only in *nom.* and *acc. neut. sing.*) Better, preferable, more desirable (in legal forms): *satis do* (sometimes written as one word), to give sufficient security; *si quid tibi satiadandum est*, if any security is to be given to you, Cic.; *hoc quod satis dato debeo*, this debt for the payment of which I have given security, Cic.; *satis accipio*, to take sufficient security. See *satisfacio*, *satago*.
- satia**, abridged *sat. adv.* 1. Enough, sufficiently. 2. (Qualifying an adjective) Tolerably, in a tolerable degree, moderately passably.
- sātiadātio**, *onis. f.* A giving security, a giving bail.
- sātiadfācio**, *is, feci, factum. v. a.* (no *pass.* except as *impers.*). 1. To satisfy, to content (c. *dat.*). 2. To give sufficient security to. 3. To give satisfaction to, make reparation to (by restitution or apology): (*pass. impers.*) *nisi publice satisfactum sit*, unless a public apology be made, Cic.; *satisfieri postulat ille sibi*, he is requiring satisfaction to be made to him, Ov.
- satisfactio**, *ōnis, f.* Satisfaction, i. e. amends, reparation (by way of restitution or of apology), excuse, apology.
- sātor**, *ōria. m.* 1. A sower, a planter. 2. §A father. 3. An author, originator, contriver.
- sātrāpes**, *m. m.* A satrap, a viceroy of a Persian province.
- sātūr**, *ūra, ūrum. adj.* 1. That has eaten enough, satisfied, sated (c. *abl.* or c. *gen.*). 2. Well supplied, well filled. 3. §Rich, fertile.

4. Rich in colour, deepdyed. 5. (Rare) Fruitful (of a subject) : *satura lanx*, a dish filled with various kinds of fruit.—See *satura*.
- sātūreia*, *orum* *pl. n.* The herb savory.
- sātūrītas*, *ātia* *f.* 1. Abundance, plenty. 2. †Fulness, satiety.
- Sāturnālia*, *um* *pl. n.* A festival in honour of Saturn beginning December 17.
- Sāturnius*, *a*, *um* *adj.* Of Saturn : *Saturnia tellus*, Italy, Virg.; *Saturnia gena*, the Italian, Ov.; §*m.* as *subst.*, the son of Saturn, i. e. Jupiter; §*f.* as *subst.*, the daughter of Saturn, i. e. Juno.
- sātūro*, *as* *v. a.* 1. To fill, to glut, to satiate, to content. 2. To saturate, to impregnate, to dye thoroughly : (in *pass.*) [*Junō*] *nequum antiquum saturata dolorem*, not yet satiated as to (i. e. not having yet appeased) her ancient grudge, Virg.
- sātus*, *a*, *um* *part. pass. of saro*, *q. v.*; as *adj.* 1. Sown (of the crop or the land). 2. Born of (c. *abl.*) : *satus Anchisā*, the son of Anchises, i. e. *Æneas*, Virg.; *sata nocte*, the daughter of night, *Alecto*; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, corn fields, standing corn.
- sātus*, *ūs* *m.* 1. Sowing, planting. 2. The begetting of children. 3. Race, origin. 4. Seed (rare).
- Sātūriscus*, *i* *m.* A little Satyr.
- Sātūrna*, *i* *m.* 1. A kind of sylvan Deity with goat's feet. 2. Grecian Satyric plays.
- sanciatie*, *ōnis* *f.* A wounding.
- sancio*, *as* *v. a.* 1. To wound, to lacerate. 2. To pierce, to stab (*seven* of a plough piercing the ground).
- sancius*, *a*, *um* *adj.* 1. Wounded (lit. and metaph., *seven* of the ground turned up by the plough). 2. Wounded in the mind, hurt, affected severely. 3. (Metaph.) Crippled, enfeebled (in one's resources).
- §*saxātīlis*, *e* *adj.* Dwelling among rocks and stones.
- saxētum*, *i* *n.* A rocky place.
- saxeus*, *a*, *um* *adj.* Of rock, rocky, of stone, stony : *ubi saxea procubet umbra*, where the shade of rocks overhangs (the pastures), Virg.; *stapuit ceu saxa*, she stood stupefied and motionless, as if made of stone, Ov.
- saxificus*, *a*, *um* *adj.* Turning people into stone, petrifying.
- saxīfrāgus*, *a*, *um* *adj.* Breaking or crushing stones.
- saxōsus*, *a*, *um* *adj.* Full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony : *saxosusque sonans Hypania*, and the river Bog brawling as it passes over the rocks, Virg.
- saxum*, *i*, and *dim. saxulum*, *i* *n.* 1. A rock (*properly* a detached fragment of rock, a large stone, a stone. 2. (Sometimes esp.) The Tarpeian rock. 3. §Marble. 4. §A stone wall : *satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo*, I have been long enough trying to roll up this stone (i. e. labouring in vain, referring to *Sisyphus*), Ter.
- scābellum*, *i*, or *scābillum*, *i* *n.* 1. †A footstool. 2. A kind of cætanet played on with the foot.
- scāber*, *bra*, *brum* *adj.* 1. Rough (esp. from dirt), scurfy, coarse. 2. scabby, mangy.
- scābies*, *ei* *f.* 1. Roughness (esp. from dirt or rust. 2. The mange, the itch. 3. (Very rare) An itching for, a longing desire : *occupet extremum scabies*, (answering to our proverb) the devil take the hindmost Hor.
- †*scābiōsus*, *a*, *um* *adj.* 1. Rough, scurfy, mangy. 2. Old, miledow.
- scābo*, *is*, *bi*, no *sup. v. a.* To scratch.
- scāla*, *m* *f.*, usu. in *pl.* A ladder, a flight of steps or stairs.
- scalnus*, *i* *m.* [σκαλμός.] A thole-pin, a peg to which the ear was strapped.
- scalpellum*, *i* *n.* A small surgical knife, a scalpel, a lancet.
- scalpo*, *is*, *pei*, *ptum* *v. a.* 1. To cut, carve, engrave. 2. †To scratch.
- scalprum*, *i* *n.* A chisel, a sharp knife, a penknife.
- †*scalptōrium*, *i* *n.* An instrument to scratch with.

- scammonēa**, *m. f.* Scammony.
- scannum**, *i. n.* 1. A bench, a stool, a form. 2. A footstool.
- sando**, *is, di, sum. v. a. and n.* To climb, to mount, to clamber up, to ascend (c. acc. or c. in and acc. or sine c.): *scandunt eodem*, they climb up to the same height, *Hor.*
- scēpha**, *m. f.* [*σκάφη*.] A little boat.
- scēphium**, *i. n.* A basin or drinking-vessel in the shape of a boat.
- scēpulae**, *arum. pl. f.* 1. The shoulder-blades. 2. †The shoulders.
- scēpus**, *i. m.* 1. A stem, a stalk, a trunk, a post. 2. A weaver's beam.
- scērus**, *i. m.* A sea fish, a kind of char.
- scēlēbra**, *m. f.* A bubbling or gushing up of water.
- scētee**, *es, and †scatio, is.* 1. To bubble up, gush forth. 2. To abound, to be full of (c. abl. or †§c. gen.).
- scētūrio**, *is, no perf. v. n.* To be full of, abound in.
- scēurus**, *a, um. adj.* With swollen ankles.
- scēlērāte**, *adv.* Wickedly, nefariously, atrociously.
- scēlērātus**, *a, um. part. fr. seq; used as adj.* 1. Polluted by crime and wickedness. 2. Wicked, impious, nefarious, atrocious. 3. Harmful, pernicious (of cold, disease, etc.): *sceleratum limen*, the entrance to the abode of the wicked in the shades below, *Virg.*; *sedes scelerata*, the abode of the wicked, *Ov.*; *sceleratas sumere pœnas*, to inflict the punishment due to her wickedness, *Virg.*; *sceleratus Proteus*, that cunning Proteus, *Hor.*
- scēlēro**, *as. v. a.* To defile with wickedness.
- scēlēste**, *adv.* 1. Wickedly, impiously. 2. Roguishly, mischievously.
- scēlēstus**, *a, um. adj.* Wicked, impious, nefarious, impious.
- scēlus**, *ŕis. n.* 1. A wicked action, an evil deed, a crime. 2. Wickedness. 3. †(In comedy) A rascal, a scoundrel.
- scēna**, *m. f.* [*σκηνή*.] 1. The stage, the theatre (lit. and metaph.): *scena rei totius hæc*, the way the whole matter was acted was this, *Cic.*; *scenam ultro criminis parat*, he prepares a stage trick as a pretext for his crime, *Tac.*; *Agamemnoniis scenis agitur Orestes*, the frenzied Orestes in the play about Agamemnon, *Virg.*; *scenæ scholasticorum*, the schools of the rhetoricians for the display of eloquence, *Tac.*
- scēnīcus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the stage or theatre, scenic, theatrical. 2. Represented on the stage; *m.* as *subst.*, an actor, a stage player.
- scēptērifer**, *ŕa, ŕum. adj.* Bearing a sceptre.
- scēptrum**, *i. n.* 1. A sceptre, the ensign of royalty. 2. Royal authority.
- scēptūchus**, *i. m.* [*σκηπτούχος*.] A sceptre bearer, an officer of state in the East.
- schēda**, or **scēda**, *m, dim. schēdūla, m. f.* [*σχέδη*.] A leaf of paper.
- †schēma**, *ŕtis. n.* [*σχῆμα*.] A figure (esp. a figure of speech).
- schēnībātes**, *m. m.* [*σχοῖνος βαίτω*.] A ropedancer.
- Schēnēus**, *a, um.* Of Schœneus the father of Atalanta.
- schēla**, *m. f.* [*σχολή*.] 1. A learned conversation, a scientific or philosophical discussion. 2. A place for such conversation, a school. 3. A school, i. e. a sect (of philosophers).
- †schēlastīcus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a school (esp. of rhetoric). 2. (*n. pl.* as *subst.*) School exercises, declamations. 3. A lecturer (esp. on rhetoric), a rhetorician. 4. A pupil in a school of rhetoric.
- scēda**, *m.* — See *Scheda*.
- sciens**, *entis. part. pres. fr. scio, q.v.; also as adj., c. compar. etc.* 1. Intentional (of an agent), with one's eyes open. 2. Knowing, understanding, skilful in (c. gen. or §c. infin.).
- scienter**, *adv.* Skillfully, expertly, cleverly.
- scientia**, *m.* 1. Knowledge, science, skill. 2. Theory (opp. to *ars*, practice).

- scilicet.** *adv.* [scire licet.] 1. Evidently, certainly, surely, to be sure, of course, doubtless (often ironical). 2. Foresooth, namely.
- scilla, se, or squilla, se. f.** 1. A small kind of lobster. 2. ‡A squill, a sea-onion.
- scindo, is, scildi, scissum. v. a.** 1. To cut, to tear, to rend, to split, to cleave. 2. To divide, to separate. 3. To interrupt: genus amborum scindit se sanguine ab uno, the descent of both branches off from one parent stock. Virg.; ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, that I may not myself tear open (i. e. renew) my grief, Cic.
- scintilla, and dim. scintillula, se. f.** 1. A spark. 2. (Metaph.) A glimmer, a faint light or trace.
- scintillo, as. v. a.** To emit sparks, to flash, to gleam.
- scio, is, scivi, scitum. v. a.** To know, to understand, to perceive, to be aware of, to be skilful in: scire Latine, to understand Latin, Cic.; de legibus instituendis de bello scisse melius, to have been a greater master of the subject of legislation, and of war, Cic.; fidibus scire, to be a skilful player on the lyre, Ter.; ut sciat plebs, that the people should ordain . . . , Liv. 26. 33. (probably scisceret is the true reading).
- scipio, ōnis. m.** A staff, a wand of office, a staff given as a present by the Romans to friendly princes.
- scirpeus, a, um. adj.** Of rushes, made of rushes.
- scirpŭculus, i. m.** A basket of rushes.
- †scirpus, i. m.** A bulrush: nodum in scirpo quæris, you are looking for a knot in a bulrush (i. e. finding a difficulty where there is none), Ter.
- †sciscitator, ōris. m.** An investigator.
- sciscitor, āris. v. dep.** 1. To ask, to inquire. 2. To consult (an oracle).
- scisco, is, scivi, scitum. v. a.** 1. To ordain, to enact, to decree (only of the populus or plebs, not of the senate or any single ruler). 2. To vote for (of an individual). 3. †To know.
- scissus, a, um. part. fr. scindo, q. v.** 1. Cut, torn, rent. 2. (Also as *adj.*) Scissum genus vocis, a harsh, grating kind of voice, Cic.; scissæ genæ, cheeks furrowed (by wrinkles), Prop.
- scite. adv.** Skilfully, cleverly.
- scitor, āris. v. dep.** 1. To ask, to inquire. 2. To consult (an oracle).
- scitum, i. n.** 1. An ordinance, a decree, an enactment (esp., but not solely, one passed by the people). 2. A witty saying, a humorous incident.
- scitus, ūs. m. (joined with plebis).** An ordinance, a decree, an enactment.
- scitus. a, um. adj.; part. pass. of scio, used as adj.** 1. Shrewd, clever, judicious, sensible (of persons and things). 2. Skilful (c. gen.).
- scōbis, is. f.** Sawdust, scrapings, filings.
- scomber, bri. m.** A mackerel.
- scōpæ, ārum. pl. f.** 1. †Twigs, bushes, thin branches. 2. A broom: ut in proverbio est, scopas dissolvere, to untie a broom, as the saying is (i. e. to throw everything into confusion), Cic.
- scōpŭlōsus, a, um. adj.** Full of rocks, rocky, craggy.
- scōpŭlus, i. m. [σκόπελος.]** 1. A rock, a cliff, a crag, a ledge or projecting point of rock. 2. (Metaph.) A difficulty, a danger.
- scorpio, ōnis. m., and §scorpius or os, i. m.** 1. A scorpion. 2. A kind of prickly sea fish. 3. A military engine for hurling missiles.
- scortator, oris. m.** A whoremonger.
- scortens, a, um. adj.** Made of leather, leathern; *f.* as *subst.*, a leather jerkin.
- scortor, aris. v. dep.** To go after harlots.
- scortum, i. n.** A harlot.
- †screātus, ūs. m.** A hawking, a clearing of the throat.
- scriba, se. m.** A public clerk, a scribe, a notary, an official secretary.
- †scriblita, se. f.** A kind of tart.

scribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. 1. To write (in any way and in any sense).
 2. To write a letter, to write word, to communicate by writing. 3. To compose (any kind of work). 4. To write an account of, to describe, to depict. 5. To draw. 6. To inscribe, to engrave. 7. To draw up, to frame (any legal instrument, a decree, a resolution, a bill of indictment, etc.): *scribitur Heraclio dica*, an action is brought against Heraclius, Cic. 8. To write one's name as a witness, to sign as a witness, to witness: *ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci*, to be induced to sign a treaty of alliance, Liv. 9. To enlist, to enroll (because the names of persons enlisted were written in a roll): *scribitur gregis hunc*, set him down as one of your train, Hor.; *illum heredem scripserat*, he had set him down in his will as his heir, Cic.: *scribe decem a Nerio*, sign ten notes of hand drawn up by the usurer Nerius (i. e. borrow of Nerius on ten notes of hand), Hor.

scrinium, i. n. A writing desk, a portfolio, an escritoir.

scriptio, onis. f. 1. The act of writing. 2. Composing in writing, written composition: *non ex scriptione quæ in litteris est interpretari*, not to interpret them according to the literal form in which they are drawn up (according to the letter), Cic.

scriptito, as. v. a. 1. To write often. 2. To write, to compose.

scriptor, oris. m. 1. (Rare) A writer, scribe, secretary. 2. A writer (of any kind of work), an author, a composer: *tuarum rerum scriptores*, men who write home accounts of your exploits, Cic. 3. A drawer up, a framer (of a law).

scriptum, i. n. 1. (Rare) A line: *duodecim scriptis ludere*, to play at a kind of draughts on a table marked with twelve lines, Cic. 2. Any kind of writing, any written composition, a book, a work: *oratio quæ . . . dicta de scripto est*, a speech which was spoken from a written copy, Cic. 3. A written ordinance, a formally drawn up law.

scriptura, æ. f. 1. Writing: *mendum scripturæ*, a slip of the pen, Cic. 2. Composing in writing, written composition. 3. A writing, i. e. a written work. 4. ‡ A written law. 5. A tax paid on public pastures.

scriptus, a, um. part. pass. fr. scribo, q. v.

scrōbis, is. m. f. 1. A ditch. 2. ‡ A grave.

scrūpeus, a, um. adj. Full of sharp stones, stony, pebbly.

‡scrūpōsus. adj. 1. Pebbly, stony. 2. Rough, difficult.

scrūpūlōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of sharp stones, pebbly, stony. 2. ‡ Exact, precise.

scrūpūlus, i. m. A scruple, a doubt, a difficulty.

scrūta, orum. pl. n. Old clothes.

scrūtor, āris. v. dep. 1. To search carefully, to search into, to examine, to investigate. 2. To look for, to seek to discover.

sculpo, is, psi, ptum. v. a. To carve, engrave, chisel out, to make, form or fashion as a sculptor, to sculpture.

sculptilis, e. adj. Carved, engraved, sculptured.

‡sculptor, oris. m. A sculptor, carver, engraver.

scurra, æ. m. 1. A buffoon, a jester. 2. ‡ A dandy.

scurrilis, e. adj. Like a buffoon, jeering, scurrilous.

‡scurrilitas, ātis. f. Conduct or language like that of a buffoon, scurrility.

scurror, āris. v. dep. To play the buffoon.

scūtāle, es. f. [σκυτάλη.] The thong of a sling.

‡scūtārius, i. m. A shieldmaker, an armourer.

scūtātus, a, um. Armed with a shield.—See *scutum*.

scūtella, æ. f. A salver or waiter (of square or oblong shape).

scūtīca, æ. f. A whip (of a slight kind).

‡scūtūla, æ. f. 1. A little dish. 2. A diamond-shaped figure.

‡scūtūlātus, a, um. adj. Checkered, marked with diamond-shaped figures.

scūtum, i, and dim. scūtūlum, i. n. A large oblong shield, made of wood and crossed with leather.

Seylla, *m. f.* 1. A whirlpool between Italy and Sicily. 2. A daughter of Phorcys, transformed into a sea monster by Circe. 3. A daughter of Nisus, who, out of love for Minos, cut off her father's hair, on which his life depended, and was transformed into the bird called ciria.

†**Seymnus**, *i. m.* [σέμνος.] A cub, a whelp.

Seyphus, *i. m.* A cup, a goblet.

Seyros, *i. f.* An island near Euboea, where Achilles was concealed by Deidamia, daughter of Lycomedes, who became the mother of Neoptolemus: Scyria pubea, the troops led by Neoptolemus, Virg.; Scyrias puella, the Scyrian damsel, i. e. Deidamia, Ov.

scytāla *m. f.* 1. A wooden roller or cylinder. 2. A secret despatch among the Lacedæmonians (written on a slip of paper wrapped round a wooden cylindrical staff).

Scythicus, *a, um. adj.* Of Scythia, of the Scythians: Scythicus amnis, the river Tanais or Don.

sc.—See *sui*.

†**scēbum**, *i. n.* Suet, tallow.

scēde, *in, cessi, cessum. v. a.* 1. To go away, to withdraw, to retire, to separate from. 2. To secede from, to revolt. 3. §To be distant (*c. ab* and *abl.*).

scerno, *in, crēvi, cretum. v. a. (c. ab and abl., or §c. abl.)*. 1. To separate, to sunder, to sever, to divide. 2. To set apart, to distinguish (one thing from another). 3. To set aside, to reject.

scēssio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A going on one side, a withdrawal. 2. A secession, a revolt, a schism.

scēssus, *ūs. m.* 1. †A withdrawal, departure. 2. A place to which to withdraw, a retreat, a retired place, a recess. 3. Retirement.

secus.—See *secus*.

scēlūdo, *in, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To shut up in a separate place, to shut up apart, to shut off, to seclude. 2. To separate: secludite curas, dismiss your anxiety, Virg.

scēlūsus, *a, um. part. of prec.; also as adj.* Secluded, retired (of a place).

scēo, *as, ui, otum. v. a.* 1. To cut, to cut down, cut up, cut the rough (lit. and metaph. as a ship cuts the sea, or as one cuts, i. e. travels a path, etc.). 2. To amputate, to remove with a knife. 3. To carve, to work upon with a chisel, etc. 4. To scratch, to tear, to lacerate, to wound. 5. To divide, to separate. 6. §To cut up, i. e. satirise: quo multæ magnæque secantur iudice lites, by whom, as the judge, many grave quarrels are terminated, Hor.; quam quisque secat spem, whatever hope each man carves out for himself, Virg.

scērētio, *ōnis. f.* A dividing, a separation.

scērēto, *adv.* In secret, secretly.

scērētus, *a, um. part. fr. scerno; used as adj.* 1. Separata. 2. Out of the way, retired, remote, lonely. 3. Secret, concealed, kept to one self: secretiora Germaniæ, the more remote parts of Germany, Tac. 4. †§Deprived of (*c. abl.*): videres stridere secretâ divinis auro susurros, you might see separate whispers sounding in the private ear of the listener, Hor.; tu secreta pyram....erige, do you, acting secretly, construct a funeral pile, Virg.—*n. as subst.* 1. A secret place, a secret abode, retirement. 2. A secret, a mystery.

secta, *m. f.* 1. A beaten path, i. e. an established manner, habit, or course of conduct. 2. A sect, a school (of philosophy, etc.).

sectātor, *ōris. m.* 1. A follower, (in *pl.*) a train, a retinue, a body of attendants. 2. An adherent.

sectilis, *e. adj.* 1. Cut, carved. 2. That may be easily cut.

sectio, *ōnis. f.* 1. †Cutting. 2. A dividing or distributing of confiscated property. 3. A share of such property.

sector, *ōris. m.* 1. A cutter, one who cuts: sector collorum, a cutthroat, Cic. 2. A bidder for, or purchaser of confiscated property: sectorum collorum et bonorum, cutthroats and cutpurses, Cic.

sester, sēstis. v. dep. 1. To follow continually or eagerly, to attend upon, to escort, to accompany. 2. To follow, to pursue, to run after, to chase, to hunt. 3. To pursue (as an object), to aim at, to try to obtain, to seek for. 4. §To pursue (in order to punish), to chastise: mitte sestetari rema quo locorum sestra moretar, give up looking for a place in which some late blown rose may still linger, Hor.

sestura, se. f. A cutting, a digging: serarise sesturae, copper mines, Cæs.

sectus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seco, q. v.

sestibitus, tis. m. A lying apart, a sleeping alone.

sestibo, as, ui, itum. a. a. 1. To lie alone. 2. §To live in solitude.

secum.—See sui.

secundāni, ōrum. pl. m. Soldiers of the second legion.

secundārius, a, um. adj. Of second-rate importance, secondary.

secunda. adv. Prosperously, successfully, fortunately.

secundo, as. v. a. 1. To make prosperous, to give a prosperous issue to. 2. To render favourable. 3. To favour, to second: vento secundante, the wind being fair, Tac.

secundo. adv. Secondly, in the second place.

secundum. adv. and prep. (c. acc.). 1. (*adv.*) †After, behind. 2. Secondly, in the second place, for the second time. 3. (*prep.*) Behind, after (of place). 4. By, along (marching along a coast, etc.). 5. After, (of time) immediately after. 6. During. 7. Next to (in point of order or rank), next below. 8. According to, in accordance with. 9. For, i. e. to the advantage of, in favour of.

secundus, a, um. adj. [sequor.] 1. Following next (in time, place, or order), next, second (c. dat. or sometimes a. ab and abl.): a mensis fine secunda dies, the last day but one of the month, Ov.; mensa secunda, or mensae secundae, the dessert, Cic., Virg.; dignus quem secundum a Romulo conditorem urbis Romanae ferrent, worthy that men should look upon him as the second founder of Rome next to Romulus, Liv. 2. Secondary, second rate, subordinate: haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, second, i. e. inferior to none of the ancients in valour, Virg. 3. Favourable, favouring, propitious, fair (of the wind, etc.), fortunate (of events): secunde flumine, downstream, Cæs.; rate in secundam aquam labente, the raft floating with the stream, Liv.; curruque volans dat lora secundo, and flying along he urges on his rapid chariot, Virg.; secundae res, prosperity, Hor.; audientes secunda irae verba, hearing words calculated to increase their anger, Liv.

sestifer, ōra, ōrum, and sestifer, ōra, ōrum. adj. Armed with a battle-axe.

sestis, i. f. 1. An axe, a hatchet. 2. A battle-axe. 3. An executioner's axe: quam potuerunt graviores reipublicae infligere securim? what more fatal deathblow could they deal to the state? Cic. 4. (In the fasces of the consul, etc., an axe was bound up; therefore) Authority, power: Gallia securibus subjecta, Gaul brought under the power of Rome, Cæs.; nec sumit aut ponit securis, nor does it obtain or lay down its authority, Hor.

sestitas, itia. f. 1. Freedom from care, unconcern. 2. †Carelessness, negligence. 3. †Security, safety.

sestus, a, um. adj. 1. Free from care, not anxious, unconcerned, indifferent, easy in one's mind, untroubled, fearless: sub pedibus timor est, securaque summa malorum, fear is trampled under foot, and the ultimate issue is free from all apprehension of evil, Ov. 2. §That delivers from care. 3. †Careless, reckless: castrensis jurisdictio secura, the decisions of camps being come to in an easy, offhand way, Tac. 4. Free from danger, secure, safe (sometimes c. gen. of that from which).

secus, compar. secius (no superl.). adv. 1. (*Pos.*) Otherwise, differently. 2. Otherwise than one could wish (i. e. unfortunately, unfavourably, badly, ill), (to turn out, etc.): recte secusne, whether right or the contrary (i. e. whether right or wrong), Cic.; ne quid fiat secus quam volumus, that no-

thing may be done contrary to our wishes, Cic. 3. (With a neg., i. e. non or haud secus) In the same degree, similarly, equally : non secus ac si meus esset frater, just as though he were my brother, Cic.; instat non secus, he presses on with equal fury, Virg.; nihilo secus Cæsar ut ante constituerat jussit . . . nevertheless Cæsar, as he had settled to do before, gave orders . . . Cæs.

sēcutor, ōnis. m. 1. A follower. 2. A kind of gladiator who fought with the retiarius, pursuing him.

sed. conj. 1. But (in any sense or usage). 2. (After a neg.) But on the contrary. 3. (After non modo) But even, but also.

sēdāto. adv. Calmly, quietly, sedately.

sēdātio, ōnis. f. A calming, appeasing, tranquillising.

sēdātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. sedo, q. v.; also as adj. c. compar. etc. Composed, quiet, moderate, gentle (of tone, etc.), calm, quiet : sedato gradu, at a steady pace, Liv.; oderunt . . . sedatum celeres, hasty people dislike a phlegmatic one, Hor.

sēdēcim. indecl. Sixteen.

sēdēcūla, æ. f. A low stool, a low seat.

sēdeo, es, sēdi, sessum. v. n. 1. To sit, to sit down. 2. (Of judges, etc.) To sit in court, to sit as judges. 3. To sit still, to linger, to tarry. 4. To sit inactive, to do nothing, to be idle. 5. To sit down as a besieger, to remain in a station or encampment. 6. To sink down, to settle down, to subside, to penetrate deep (of a wound or a weapon) : esca quæ simplex olim tibi sederit, a food which in a simple state formerly agreed with you, Hor. 7. To settle down firmly (i. e. to be fixed, fastened down, steady, immovable) : idque pio sedet Æneæ, and that is the resolution of the pious Æneas, Virg.

sēdes, is. f. 1. A seat, a chair, a place in which to sit : non si priores Mæonius tenet sedes Homerus, it does not follow because Mæonian Homer occupies the first seat (the first rank), Hor. 2. An abode, a dwelling, a place belonging to a person or thing, a home : sedes seclerata, the abode of the wicked in the shades below, Ov.; Deus næ fortasse . . . reducet in sedem, God will perhaps restore these things to their former condition, Hor.; M. Furius patriam pulsam sede suâ restituisset, that Camillus has restored his country, when beaten down from its proper rank, to its usual place, Liv.; dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas, and while you still stand on firm ground, Ov.; Roma convulsa sedibus suis visa est, Rome seemed convulsed and shaken from its very foundations, Cic.; totum [mare] a sedibus imis una Eurusque Notusque ruunt, the East and the South wind unite and tear up the whole sea from its lowest depths, Virg.

sēdile, is. n. A seat, a bench, a chair.

sēditio, ōnis. f. 1. Dissension, civil discord. 2. Sedition, mutiny. 3. Quarrel, animosity, illwill.

sēditiose. adv. Seditiously.

sēditiosus, a, um. adj. Quarrelsome, factious. 2. Seditious, mutinous, rebellious.

sēdo, as. v. a. 1. To calm, allay, assuage, quiet, tranquillise. 2. To quench, extinguish, put an end to (hunger, pain, illwill, etc.) : tantus cum fremitu risus dicitur ortus ut vix a magistratibus majoribusque natæ juvenus sedaretur, such laughter and such murmurs are said to have arisen, that the younger men could hardly be quieted by the magistrates and elders of the tribe, Liv.; sedatis fluctibus, the waves having subsided, Cæs. **sēduco, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To lead aside or apart, to lead away, to withdraw, to remove out of the way : ubi non liceat vacuos seducere ocellos, where it is not possible to turn away your eyes which have nothing else to do, Prop. 2. §To put asunder, to separate, to divide.

sēductio, ōnis. f. A leading aside.

sēductus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seduco; also as adj. 1. §Distant, remote. 2. ‡Retired, living in retirement.

sēdūlitas, ātis. f. Assiduity, earnestness, diligence. 2. §Officiousness.

- sēdūlo. adv.** Busily, assiduously, diligently, sedulously, carefully: *sedulo tempus terens*, spinning out the time on purpose, Liv.
- sēdūlus, a, um. adj.** 1. Sedulous, assiduous, diligent, busy, hardworking, zealous: *sedulus spectator*, a spectator who takes an interest in the play, Hor. 2. §Over-attention, officious, obtrusive.
- sēges, ētis. f.** 1. A cornfield. 2. The standing corn, the crop of corn (metaph. a crop of anything, even of men springing out of the ground, Ov.): *quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem suae gloriae?* why should Milo have hated Clodius, the field from which he reaped his glory? Cic.
- segmentatus, a, um. adj.** Ornamented with trimmings, with flounces, etc.
- segmentum, i. n.** 1. †What is cut off, a strip, a slice. 2. (§In pl.). Trimmings of woman's dress, flounces.
- §segnipes, ēdis. adj. m. f.** Slow-footed.
- segnis, e. adj.** 1. Slow, lazy, slothful, sluggish, indolent, inactive, indifferent (sometimes c. ad and acc., §c. infin., †c. gen.). 2. Linger- ing. 3. Unfruitful, barren.
- segniter. adv.** Slowly, lazily, sluggishly: *nihilo segnius*, with undiminished or unflagging zeal, Liv., Sall.
- segnitia, ae, and -ties, ēl. f.** Slowness, laziness, inactivity, indolence, remissness, indifference.
- sēgrēgo, as. v. a.** 1. To set apart, to separate, to remove: *ut segregaret pugnam eorum*, that he might separate them from one another in fighting, Liv.
- sēgrēgātus, a, um. adj.** Separated, disjoined.
- sējūges, um. pl. m.** A chariot with six horses.
- sējunctim. adv.** Separately.
- sējunctio, ōnis. f.** Separation, disjunction.
- sējungo, is, nxi, notum. v. a.** To disjoin, to separate.
- sēlectio, ōnis. f.** A choosing, a choice, a selection.
- sēlectus, a, um. part. pass. of selego (q. v.).** *Judices selecti*, the judges in criminal trials, selected by the praetor, Cic.
- sēlibra, ae. f.** Half-a-pound.
- sēllo, is, lēgi, lectum. v. a.** To pick out, select, choose out, to cull.
- sella, ae. f.** 1. A seat, a chair, a stool. 2. A sedan-chair.
- †sellāriūlus, a, um. adj.** Of or for sitting.
- †sellārius, i. m.** A debauchee.
- †sellisternium, i. n.** A religious banquet in honour of a female deity (because the women sat upon *sellae*, while the men reclined on *lecti*), Tac.
- †sellūla, ae. f.** A sedan chair.
- sellūlārius, i. m.** A mechanic.
- sēmel. adv.** 1. Once, a single time. 2. Only once, but a single time, once for all. 3. At once. 4. (In order of succession, followed by *iterum*, *tertia*, etc.) The first time. 5. Once, at any time, ever: *semel atque iterum, semel et saepius*, over and over again, repeatedly, Cic.
- sēmen, īnis. n.** 1. What is sown, seed. 2. Anything from which a plant may grow, a cutting, a layer. 3. §(Metaph.) The seed or element of anything, that from which anything arises. 4. A stock, a race. 5. §Progeny, offspring, posterity. 6. A cause, an origin (of things and of persons).
- §sēmentifer, ēra, ērum. adj.** Seed-bearing.
- sēmentia, is. f.** 1. Sowing. 2. §What is sown, the crop. 3. †Seed-time.
- sēmentivus, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to sowing, or to seed-time.
- semestris, e. adj.** Half-yearly, lasting six months.
- sēmēsus, a, um. adj.** Half eaten.
- semet.—See sui.**
- §sēmīadāpertus, a, um. adj.** Half-opened, half-open.
- sēmīvīvus, e, and sēmīanīvus, a, um. adj.** Half-alive, half-dead.
- sēmīapertus, a, um. adj.** Half-opened, half-open.

- semibea, bēvia. adj. m.** Half an ox (of the Minotaur).
semicaper, pri. m. Half a goat (of Pan, the Satyr, etc.).
semicinctus, i. n. A half apron, a narrow apron.
semicrētus, a, um, and semicrētus, a, um. adj. Half-burnt.
semicubitālis, e. adj. Half a cubit long.
semideus, i. m.; and f. -dea, m. A demigod, a demigoddess; (as *nom.*)
semideum genus, the race of demigods, Ov.
semidoctus, a, um. adj. Half-learned.
semiermis, e, and semiermus, a, um. adj. Half-armed, badly armed.
semifer, ēra, ērum. adj. 1. Half beast (and half man). 2. Half-savage; *m.* as *subst.*, a centaur.
semifultus, a, um. adj. Half propped up.
semigermanus, a, um. adj. Half German.
semigravis, e. adj. Half-drunk.
semihomo, hōis m. 1. Half a man (of a centaur). 2. Half savage.
semihora, m. f. Half an hour.
semilacer, ēra, ērum. adj. Half-torn, half mangled.
semilavatus, a, um. adj. Half-washed.
semiliber, ēra, ērum. adj. Half-free.
semilix, m. m. Half a suttler, little better than a suttler.
†semimarinus, a, um. adj. Half in the sea.
semimas, āris. adj. m. f. 1. Half-masculine, half-male. 2. Castrated.
semimortuus, a, um. adj. Half-dead.
seminārium, v. n. A nursery-garden, a nursery, a seed-plot.
seminator, ōris m. An originator, producer, author.
seminecis. adj. m. f., not found in *nom. sing.* Half-dead.
†seminium, i. n. A race, a stock, a breed.
semino, as. v. a. 1. To sow. 2. To bring forth, to produce.
seminudus, a, um. adj. Half-naked.
semipaganus, i. m. Half a clown.
semiplenus, a, um. adj. Half-full.
semiputatus, a, um. adj. Half-pruned.
semirāsus, a, um. adj. Half-shaved, half-scraped.
semirēctus, a, um. adj. Half bent back, half retiring from notice.
semirēfectus, a, um. adj. But half repaired.
semirātus, a, um. adj. Half pulled down, half-demolished, half-destroyed, half ruined.
semis, āsis. 1. A half (esp. half an as): *non semisis homo*, a man not worth half an as, i. e. good for nothing, worthless, Cic. 2. (In *pl.*) One half per cent. per month (as interest), six per cent. a year. 3. Half an acre.
semisepultus, a, um. adj. Half-buried.
semisomnus, a, um. adj. Half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy.
semisupinus, a, um. adj. Half on one's back, lying on one's side.
semita, m. f. A path, a foot-path, a narrow way, a byeway, a secret path, a road (*lit. and metaph.*).
semitactus, a, um. adj. Half-touched.
semitāria, a, um. adj. Found in byeways.
semistilatus and semistus, a, um. adj. Half-burnt, scorched, singed.
semivir, īri. m. and adj. m. 1. Half a man (of a centaur, minotaur, hermaphrodite, etc.). 2. †Castrated. 3. An effeminate person. 4. (*As adj.*) Effeminate.
semivivus, a, um. adj. Half alive, i. e. half dead, almost dead: *semivivis mercenariorum voces*, the expiring or faint voices of hirelings, Cic.
semo, onis. m. Presiding over the crops, as an epith. of the deity Saturn.
semōdius, i. m. A half-peck.
semotus, a, um. part. pass. fr. removeo; also as adj. 1. Remote, distant. 2. Distinct, different (*c. ab* and *abl.*, or *§c. abl.*).
semoveo, es, mōvi, mōtum. a. a. To remove to one side, to put aside, to remove, to separate.
semper. adv. 1. At all times, always, ever. 2. For ever.

- sempiternus, a, um. adj.** Lasting for ever, eternal everlasting, immortal.
- semissuncia, ss. f.** 1. Half an ounce, the 24th part of a pound, or of an as.
2. The 24th part of anything. 3. †A small part, a trifling sum.
- semissunciarium, a, um. adj.** Amounting to half an ounce: *semissunciarium fenus*, interest at the rate of 1-24th per month, a half per cent. a year, Liv.
- senārius, i. m., dim. senāriolus, i. m.** A base of six feet.
- senātor, ōris. m.** A senator, a member of the senate.
- senātorius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of a senator, senatorial. 2. Of the senate, delivered in the senate (as a speech, etc.).
- senātus, ūs, and (rare) i. m.** The senate, the chief council at Rome: *in senatum pervenire*, to arrive at the dignity of a senator, Cic.; *senatus hie datus*, a senate was convened to give them audience, Liv.
- senatusconsultum, i. n.** An act, resolution, or decree of the senate.
- senectas, ss, and senectus, ūtis. f.** 1. Old age (of living things and of other things). 2. †The slough or old skin cast off by serpents, &c.
- seneco, es. v. n.** To be old, to be feeble.
- senesco, is, ui, no sup. v. n.** 1. To grow old, to be old. 2. To grow weak, to become weaker, to fall off, to wane, to decline. 3. To pine away, waste away, to wear out: *deinde senescit pugna*, at last the battle begins to languish, Liv.; *hiems senescens*, the winter as it draws to its close, Cic.
- senex, is. m. f. adj.** (joined also with one or two neut. substa.; e. g. *sebum*, *corpus*, etc., but not found in neut. pl. nom. or acc., nor in neut. sing. nom. of the compar.); compar. *senior*, no sup. Old, aged (compar. often in pos. sense); *m. pos.* and compar. as subst., an old man; and (very rare) *sf.*, an old woman.
- seni, ss, a. adj. pl.** Six apiece, six: *senideni*, sixteen; *his seni anni*, twelve years, Ov.; *pedibus quid claudere senis*, to complete any sentence in a verse of six feet, in an hexameter verse, Hor.
- senilis, e. adj.** Of or belonging to an old man, or to old age, aged.
- senio, onis. m.** The number six, a six on the dice.
- senium, i. n.** 1. Old age. 2. (Esp.) The feebleness of old age, decrepitude. 3. †An old man, (contemptuously) an old bore. 4. Melancholy, moroseness, peevishness (such as is seen in old people).
- †sensifer, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Producing sensation.
- †sensibilis, e. adj.** Endowed with sensation, sensible.
- sensim. adv.** Gradually, by slow degrees.
- sensus, ūs. m.** 1. Sensation, perception, sense. 2. Feeling, sentiment, judgment, disposition, inclination. 3. (Rare) Sense, understanding. 4. Sense, i. e. meaning (of a word), signification: *communis sensus*, ordinary topics, Tac.
- sententia, ss. f.** 1. A way of thinking, an opinion. 2. An intention, a purpose, a design, a determination. 3. An opinion or decision (on judicial or political matters), a vote: *hunc omnibus sententiis condemnare*, to condemn this man unanimously, Cic.; *perspiciebant in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros*, they saw plainly that far the greater number would vote for the opinion of Hortensius, Cic. 4. Sense, meaning, intention (of an expression): *cujus præcepti tanta vis, tanta sententia est*, which precept has so much force, and such depth of meaning, Cic. 5. A sentence, a period. 6. A maxim, an aphorism: *ex or de sententiâ*, according to the wish of; *cum ei præscriptum esset ne quid sine Sexti sententiâ ageret*, as an injunction had been laid upon him to do nothing contrary to the wish of Sextus, Cic.; *ex animi sententiâ*, in earnest, seriously; *ex mei animi sententiâ ut ego rempublicam P. R. non deseram*, I swear deliberately (or on my conscience) that I will not desert the republic of the Roman people, Liv.
- sententiola, ss. f.** A short sentence, a little maxim.
- sententiosus. adv.** Sententiously.
- sententiōsus, a, um. adj.** Pithy, sententious, full of meaning.
- sentina, ss. f.** 1. The lowest part of the hold of a ship. 2. Bilge-

water: conflictatī sentinae vitia, worn out by the distress of the leak (the water entering through a leak), Cæsa. 3. (Metaph.) The dregs of the people, the rabble.

sentio, *is*, *si*, *sum*. *v. a.* 1. To discern by the senses, to be sensible of, to feel, hear, see, etc. 2. To discern by the mind, to perceive, to observe, to become aware of. 3. To feel, to experience, to find. 4. To think, deem, judge, suppose, to have (such and such) an opinion, sentiments: qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, who appeared to me to lean most to the side of lenity, Cic.; sensa mentis explicare, to explain one's sentiments, Cic.

sentis, *is*. *m.*; usu in *pl.* A thornbush, a briar, a bramble.

†**sentisco**, *is*, no perf. To perceive, to observe.

sentus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Bristling.

seorsum and †**seorsua**. *adv.* 1. Asunder, separately, apart. 2. §At a distance. 3. ‡Differently.

sēpārābīlis, *e*. *adj.* That can be separated, separable.

sēpārāte and **sēpārātīm**. *adv.* Separately, apart, asunder.

sēpārātio, *ōnis*. *f.* A separation, a severing.

sēpārātus, *a*, *um*. *part. pass. fr. seq.*; also as *adj.* 1. Separate, distinct. 2. §Remote, distant, retired.

sēpāro, *as*. *v. a.* To separate, to sever, to disjoin, to part, to divide.

sēpōlio, *is*, *ivi*, **sēpultum**. *v. a.* 1. To bury, (lit. and metaph.) to inter. 2. To put an end to, to terminate, to destroy.

sēpes, *is*. *f.* A hedge, a fence: portarum sepes, the doors, Ov.

sēpia, *m*. *f.* [σηπία.] 1. The cuttlefish. 2. ‡Ink.

sēpimentum, *i*. *n.* A hedge, fence, enclosure.

sēpio, *is*, **sepai**, **septum**. *v. a.* 1. To surround with a hedge, to hedge or fence in, to enclose, to surround. 2. To hedge in so as to protect, to guard, to defend: sepsit se tectis, he shut himself up in his palace, Virg.; inventa . . . memoriā sepire, to lay up in his memory what he has found to say, Cic.; postquam omnia pudore septa animadverterat, when he found every way barred by her modesty, Liv.

sēpōno, *is* **pōni**, **pōitum**. *v. a.* 1. To put aside, to set apart, to put by. 2. To pick out, to select. 3. To lay up, to store up, to hoard, to reserve. 4. To lay aside, to discard. 5. To separate, to distinguish. 6. ‡To banish: Augustus . . . seposuit Ægyptum, Augustus made a difference between Egypt and the rest of the empire, Tac.; interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret dubitavere, they doubted whether it would be better for the emperor to mix in the battle or to keep at a distance, Tac.

sēpōitū, *a*, *um*. *part. pass. fr. prec.*; also as *adj.* 1. Remote, retired. 2. Select, choice.

septem. *indecl.* 1. Seven. 2. Esp. the seven wise men of Greece.

September, **bris**. *m.* September, (as *adj.*) of September.

§**septemflus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Flowing through seven mouths (the Nile).

§**septemgēminus**, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Sevenfold, with seven mouths (the Nile).

§**septemplex**, *is*. *adj.* Sevenfold, made of seven layers (a shield), having seven mouths (the Nile and Danube).

septemvīrālis, *e*. Belonging to the septemviri, (*m. pl.* as *subst.*) the septemviri.

septemviratus, *ūs*. *m.* The office of one of the septemviri.

septemviri, **orum**. *pl. m.* A board of seven commissioners, for dividing lands, or for other purposes.

septēnāria, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Consisting of seven, (*m.* as *subst.*) a bench of seven feet.

septendēcim. *indecl.* Seventeen.

septēni, *m*, *a*. *adj. pl.* 1. Seven apiece. 2. Seven.

septentriones, *um*. *pl. m.*; rare in sing. (sometimes in tmesi). 1. The seven stars near the North Pole called Charles's Wain, or the Bear: Minor Septentrio, the Lesser Bear. 2. (Often in sing. in this sense) The north. 3. (Sometimes in sing.) The north wind.

†**sciana libra**. A Septician pound, which in the second Punic war was

reduced from twelve to eight and a half ounces ; so called from *septum* 3., q. v.

septies. adv. Seven times.

septimani, orum. pl. m. Soldiers of the seventh legion.

septimus, a, um. adj. Seventh ; *n. as adv.*, for the seventh time.

septingentesimus, a, um. Seven hundredth.

septingenti, se, a. adj. pl. Seven hundred.

septuagesimus, a, um. adj. Seventieth.

septuaginta. indecl. Seventy.

septum, i. n. 1. An enclosure, a hedge, a fence, a barrier : *septa domorum*, the walls of houses, *Lucr.* 2. § A sheepfold. 3. (*pl.*) The enclosure in the *Campus Martius*, where the Roman people assembled for voting. 3† (*pl.*) The shops near this enclosure.

septunx, cia. m. 1. Seven ounces. 2. Seven-twelfths of anything. 3. † Seven cups of wine.

septus, a, um. part. pass. fr. sepio, q. v.

sepulcrālia. o. adj. Sepulchral, funeral, belonging to a tomb.

sepulcrētum, i. n. A cemetery.

sepulcrum, i. n. A tomb, a grave, a sepulchre, a burial-place ; *sepulera legena*, while reading the inscriptions on the graves, *Cic.*

sepultura, ae. f. A burial, sepulture, funeral obsequies, interment.

sepultus, a, um. part. pass., fr. sepelio, q. v. : *somno vinoque sepulto*, sunk in drunken slumber, *Virg.* ; *paulum sepultae distat inertiae celata virtus*, unrecorded virtue differs but little from (is no better off than) (equally) forgotten sloth, *Hor.*

sequax, ae. adj. 1. Pursuing, following, seeking, hunting for. 2. Penetrating (as smoke, etc.). 3. † Clinging (as ivy). 4. † Ductile : *flammae sequaces*, rapidly spreading flames, *Virg.* ; *Malesque sequacibus undis*, and in the waves of *Males* (*Cape St. Angelo*) which pursue (*i. e.* distress) vessels, *Virg.*

sequester, tria. m. 1. An agent, a go-between (esp. to bribe electors, etc.). 2. † A trustee. 3. †† A mediator.

sequestra, ae. f. A mediatrix : *pax sequestrā*, under the protection of the truce, *Virg.*

sequor, ōris, secūtus sum. v. dep. 1. To follow (in any way or sense), to come after, to pursue, to chase, to follow as a consequence, to ensue as a result, to come next in order, to succeed. 2. To fall to the lot of (as an inheritance, etc. does). 3. To follow as an object, to aim at, to seek, to go towards, to seek. 4. To follow the injunctions or example of, to comply with, to imitate, to conform to : *damnatum poenam sequi oportebat*, if he were condemned the punishment must ensue to him . . . *Cæs.* ; [*ramus*] *ipse volens facilisque sequetur*, it will cheerfully and easily yield to your hand (come off), *Virg.* : *summa sequar fastigia rerum*, I will mention the chief events in their order, *Virg.* ; *patrem sequuntur liberi*, the children follow the rank of their father (not of their mother), *Liv.*

sēra, ae. f. A bar to a door, a bolt.

sērēitas, ātis. f. 1. Fair weather. 2. Prosperity (of fortune).

sērēno, as. v. a. 1. To make fine (the weather), to clear. 2. To clear away (storms) : *spem fronte serenat*, she makes a show of hope by wearing a cheerful countenance, *Virg.* ; *luce serenante*, in clear daylight, *Cic.*, poet.

sērēnus, a, um. adj. 1. Serene, calm, clear, fine (of weather, etc. ; metaph. of the mind or countenance). 2. Cheerful, peaceful, happy. 3.

† Bright, transparent ; *n. as subst.*, fine weather.

sēres, um. pl. m. The Chinese.

‡ *sēresco, is, no perf.* To grow dry.

sēria, ae. f., and dim *isēriōla, ae.* A large jar.

sērīcus, a, um. adj. 1. Chinese. 2. Silken ; *sa. pl. as subst.*, silk garments.

sēries, ei. f. A row, a series, a succession, an unbroken line. 2. § (*Esp.*) A long line of ancestors, a high lineage.

sērie. adv. Seriously, in earnest.

sērius, a, um. adj. Serious, grave, earnest (of things, not of persons); *a. pl.* as *subst.*, serious matters, grave business.

sermo, onis. m. 1. Conversation, discourse, talk. 2. (*Rep.*) Literary conversation. 3. The language of ordinary conversation (*opp.* to *crutia*, etc.), ordinary discourse: *sermo merus*, mere prose, *Hor.*; *Bionci sermones*, the conversational satires of Bion, *Hor.* 4. Common talk, *i. e.* rumour, report: *ne putet aliquid oratione meâ sermonis in sese aut invidia esse questum*, that he may not think that I was wishing in my speech to bring up any gossip against him, to excite odium against him, *Cic.* 5. Style, mode of expression, diction, language.

sermocīnor, āris. v. dep. To talk, to converse, to discourse.

sermunculus, i. m. Common talk, gossip.

sēro, is, sēri, sērtum. v. a. To join, to connect, to unite, to combine, to arrange in order: *multa inter sese vario sermone serēbant*, they discussed many things together in varied conversation, *Ving.*; *nunc jam populares orationes serere*, that he could now put together speeches to win the favour of the people, *Liv.*

sēro, is, sēvi, sātum. v. a. 1. To sow, to plant. 2. To beget, to be the parent of (chiefly in *part. pass. v. satus*). 3. To found, to establish, to originate, to cause. 4. To scatter, to disseminate (the examples given under *sere serui* may perhaps belong to this meaning).

sēro. adv. 1. Late, at a late hour. 2. Too late.

serpens, antis. m. 1. A serpent, a snake. 2. The constellation so called.

serpentīgēna, æ. m. Born of a serpent.

serpērastra, æ. f. A bandage to straighten the legs of crooked children, used by Cicero for the officers who keep the soldiers in order.

serpo, is, no perf. v. a. 1. To creep, to crawl. 2. To spread (as fire, contagion, habit, rumour, etc.). 3. To move slowly, to glide along (as a quiet river): *neque serpit sed velat in optimum statum respublica*, for the commonwealth is not creeping slowly, but striding on towards great prosperity, *Cic.*

serpyllum, i. n. [ἔρπυλλον.] Wild thyme.

serra, æ. f., and dim. serrūla, æ. f. A saw.

serrātus, a, um. adj. Serrated, notched on the edge.

sertum, i. n. A garland of flowers, a wreath.

sērum, i. n. Whey.

sērus, a, um. adj. 1. Late. 2. At a late hour, at a late or distant period (of doing anything). 3. Too late: *seri nepotes*, our descendants in a remote age, *Ov.*; *seris venit usus ab annis*, experience comes from mature years, *Ov.*; *sera ulmus*, the slow-growing elm (*i. e.* which is late in arriving at maturity), *Virg.*; *Oh seri studiorum*, Oh ye who have become learned late in life.—*a. as adv.* Late in the day, late at night.—*a. as subst.* A late hour: *serum erat diei*, it was late in the day, *Liv.*

servābīlis, e. adj. That may be preserved, saved, or rescued.

servātor, āris. m.; f. -atrix, īcis. A preserver, a saviour, a deliverer.

servīlis, e. adj. Of or belonging to a slave, of slaves, servile, menial: *servīlis terror*, the dread of an insurrection of the slaves, *Liv.*

servīlīter. adv. In a servile manner, like a slave.

servio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To be a slave, a servant, to serve as a slave (*c. dat.* of the master). 2. To consult the pleasure or interest of, to be of use or service to. 3. To comply with, be guided by, to be guided in one's conduct by a regard for (*c. dat.*): *tibi ut sit . . . constantis servitium*, so that you must have a regard to consistency, *Cic.* 4. (*Of lands or houses*) To be liable to certain burdens.

servitium, i. n. 1. Slavery, servitude, service (*lit.* and *metaph.*, as *plur.* in this sense). 2. Subjection. 3. The whole body of slaves in a nation (*sing.* and *plur.* in this sense).

servitūdo, īnis. f. Slavery, servitude.

- servitus**, *f.* 1. Slavery, servitude. 2. Subjection. 3. §A body of slaves.
- servo**, *aa. v. a.* 1. To save, to deliver, to keep unharmed, to preserve, to maintain. 2. To lay up, store, hoard, preserve. 3. To observe, to watch (esp. as soothsayers observe the stars, an omen, etc.), to pay careful attention to. 4. To keep, to abide lastingly in, to cherish.
- servulus**, *i. m., f.* **servula**, *ae.* A young servant or slave.
- servus**, *i. m., f.* **serva**, *ae.* A slave, a servant.
- servus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a slave, slavish, servile. 2. (Of lands or houses) Liable to certain burdens.
- sexcennarius**, *e. adj.* Six years old (but the meaning is very doubtful).
- seclia**, *ia. f.* Saxifrage, hartwort.
- sesquialter**, *era, erum, gen. -altorius. adj.* One-and-a-half.
- sesquimodius**, *i. m.* A peck and a-half.
- sesquioctava**, *a, um. adj.* Containing nine-eighths.
- sesquipedalis**, *e, and †sesquipes, edis. adj.* A foot and a-half in dimension: **sesquipedia verba**, words half-a-yard long, *i. e.* bombastic, *Her.*
- sesquiplaga**, *ae. f.* A blow and a-half.
- sesquitercius**, *a, um. adj.* Containing four-thirds.
- sessilis**, *e. adj.* 1. Fit for sitting on. 2. †Low, (of plants) dwarf.
- sessio**, *onis. f.* 1. A sitting. 2. A sitting place, a seat. 3. A sitting, a session.
- sessile**, *aa. v. a.* To sit much, to sit long.
- sessinnula**, *ae. f.* A little group of sitters.
- sestor**, *oris. m.* 1. A sitter (esp. in the theatre). 2. An inhabitant.
- sestertiulus**, *i. m.* A little sesterc.
- sestertius**, *i. m., §pl. sestertia* (often as *adj.*, **sestertius nummus**). A sesterc, a small silver coin equal to two asses and a half, the fourth part of a denarius.—**Sestertium**, a sum of 1000 sestercs, up to the time of Augustus equal to about 8*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* of our money, but afterwards to about a pound less, was properly *gen. pl.* of sestertia, mille being understood; it was commonly denoted in writing by the figures H. S. (standing for II., and S. for sesquias, *i. e.* two asses and a-half). When numeral adverbs in *ies* are used in the mention of money, *centies millis* is understood, so that *decies H. S.* means 100,000 sestertia, or 1,000,000 sestertii.—(See Smith, *Dict. Ant.*, in *voc.*): *nummo sestertia*, for a mere trifle, *Cic.*
- seta**, *ae. f.* 1. A bristle, stiff, shaggy hair of an animal, §seven of a man. 2. §A horse-hair fishing-line.
- Setina**, *a, um. adj.* Of Setia, a city in Latium, celebrated for fine wine.
- setiger**, *era, erum, and setosus, a, um. adj.* Bristly, covered with coarse hair: *setiger* (as *subst.*), a boar, *Or.*
- seu**. — See *sive*.
- severe**, *adv.* Severely, strictly, rigidly, rigorously.
- severitas**, *atis. f.* Sternness, strictness, severity, rigour, austerity, surly virtue.
- severus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Strict, stern, rigorous, severe, austere. 2. Of rustic simplicity, unpolished. 3. Rough, (in taste) sharp. 4. Grave, dignified. 5. §Cruel: *severus amnis Cocyti*, the river Cocytus witness of severe punishments, *Virg.*
- sevocare**, *aa. v. a.* To call aside, to call away, to call off, to withdraw: *ne quis postea populum sevocaret*, that no one should for the future call a meeting of the people outside the city, *Liv.*
- sex. indecl.** Six.
- sexagennarius**, *a, um. adj.* Sixty years old.
- sexageni**, *ae, a. pl. adj.* 1. Sixty a-piece, sixty each. 2. Sixty.
- sexagesimus**, *a, um. adj.* Sixtieth.
- sexages**, *adv.* Sixty times.
- sexaginta. indecl.** Sixty.
- sexangulus**, *a, um. adj.* Hexagonal.
- sexcentarius**, *a, um. adj.* Consisting of six hundred.

sexcenti, se, a. adj. Six hundred each, six hundred.

sexcentésimus, a, um. adj. Six hundredth.

sexcenti, se, a. pl. adj. 1. Six hundred. 2. Used for any large number: *sexcenti aves Romani*, hundreds and hundreds of Roman citizens, Cic.

sexcenties. adv. Six hundred times.

sexennium, i. n. A period of six years.

sexies. adv. Six times.

sexprimi, orum. pl. m. A provincial board of magistrates, six in number.

sextadecimāni, orum. pl. m. The soldiers of the sixteenth legion.

sextans, antis. m. 1. A sixth part of an *as*, either as a pound or as a sum. 2. A sixth part or share of anything.

sextarius, i. m. A sixth part of any measure or weight, esp. the sixth part of a *congius*, a pint.

sextilis, is. m. The month of August.

sextula, se. f. The sixth part of an ounce, therefore the seventy-second part of an *as*.

sextus, a, um. adj. Sixth; (*n. sing. as adv.*) for the sixth time; (*n. abl. as adv.*) six times; **sextus decimus**, sixteenth.

sexus, ūs. m., and sēcus. n. indecl. Sex.

si. conj. 1. If (when followed by a verb in the *indic.*, or in the *pres. or perf. subj.*, indicating that the thing spoken of does or may exist; when followed by the *imperf.* or *plusq. perf. subj.*, that it does not exist.—See Eton L. Gr. 138.). 2. (After verbs of inquiring, etc.) If (i. e. whether): *si perrumpere possent conati*, trying to see if (trying whether) they could force their way through, Cæsar.

sibilo, as. v. n. 1. To hiss. 2. (As *v. a.*) To hiss at, to hiss down.

sibilus, i. m., pl. sibila, orum. n. 1. A hiss, a hissing. 2. § Whistling (of wind), rustling (of leaves in the wind). 3. § A shrill sound (of a flute, etc.): *n. pl. as adj. sibila colla*, the hissing throats (of serpents), Virg.

sibylla, se. f. A sibyl, a prophetess.

sibyllinus, a, um. adj. Of the sibyl (esp. of that sibyl who came to Tarquinius Superbus, and whose books of oracles were deposited in the Capitol, and consulted by the priests in time of danger).

sic and tācō. adv. 1. So, thus, in this manner. 2. (When followed by *ut*) In such a manner. 3. So much, to such a degree, to such an extent. 4. (In answers, or in discussion, *sic* has an affirmative sense) Just so. 5. (In expressing a wish, a vow, etc.) On this condition. *Sy. Et quidem hercle formā luculenta. Cæsar. Sic satia. Sy. And in truth she is beautiful. Cæsar. Tolerably, Ter.*

sica, se. f. A dagger, a poniard, a stiletto.

Sicānus, a, um, and Sicānius, a, um. adj. 1. Of the Sicani, an ancient tribe of Italy on the Tiber, who migrated to Sicily after the arrival of Æneas. 2. (more usu.) Sicilian.

sicārius, i. m. An assassin: *inter sicarios accusare*, to accuse of being an assassin, Cic.

siccē. adv. [*siccus*.] On dry, i. e. solid ground, solidly, firmly.

siccine ? an interrog. form of *sic*, q. v.

siccitas, atis. f. 1. Dryness. 2. Drought. 3. (Of style, etc.) Jejuneness, want of ornament, meagreness.

sicco, as. v. a. 1. To dry, to dry up.) 2. To drain (and metaph. to drink to the bottom, to drink up). 3. § To suck dry, to milk dry. 4. To parch (as heat does). 5. *Modo tristitia vulnera siccant*, at another time he cleanses his sad wounds, Ov.; (so even) *vulnera siccabat lymphis*, he was cleansing his wounds with water, Virg.; *virides (Arethusa) manus siccata capillos*, Arethusa drying her green hair (green as she was the goddess of a fountain) with her hand, Ov.

siccus, a, um. adj. 1. Dry (in any way, or from any cause), drained dry, wiped dry, tearless (of eyes which cannot be frightened or moved to pity, or which have no cause for tears), dry with drought, parched with heat:

qui siccis oculis monstra natantia vidit, who gazed with undaunted eye on the monsters of the deep, Hor.; *spectasset siccis vulnera nostra genis*, he would have beheld my wounds with unpitying eye, Ov.; *siccæ carinæ*, ships that are dry from having been in dock all the winter, Hor.; *magna minorque feræ . . . utraq̃ue sicca*, the Greater and Lesser Bear, each of which never sets beneath the sea, i. e. is visible every night, Ov. 2. Firm, vigorous (of limbs, etc., also of style). 3. §Dry, i. e. thirsty. 4. §Not drinking much, sober, abstemious: *sicci mane*, early in the morning, before we have had anything to drink, Hor. 5. (Of style) Dry, meagre, insipid. 6. §Passionless, ignorant of love; *æ. as subst.*, dry land, a dry place: *in sicco*, on the shore, Virg.

sicubi *adv.* [*si ubi*.] 1. If anywhere, wherever. 2. §Anywhere.

Siculus, *a*, *um. adj.*; *f. Sicōlis*, *Idis*. Sicilian: *Siculus tyrannus*, Phalaris, Ov.; *Siculus juvenca*, the bull of Phalaris, Pers.; *Siculus cantus*, the song of the Sirens who dwelt on or near the coast of Sicily, Juv.; *Sicula fuga*, the flight of Sextus Pompey before Octavius after his defeat in a naval battle on the Sicilian coast, Prop.; *Sicula conjux*, Proserpine who was carried off by Pluto from Sicily, Juv.; *Sicelides Musæ*, Muses of pastoral poetry (because Theocritus was a Sicilian), Virg.

sicunde. adv. If from anywhere, if from any quarter.

sicut, and *sicuti. adv.* 1. As, just as, so as, as indeed, as really. 2. (Introducing a comparison) As it were. 3. (Introducing an example) As for instance. 4. As if, just as if (only in Sall.).

Sicyōnia, *a*, *um. adj.* Of Sicyon, a town in Peloponnesus near the isthmus: *Sicyonia bacca*, the olive, Virg.; *æ. pl. as subst.*, Sicyonian shoes (a delicate kind of slipper).

sidærens, *a*, *um. adj.* 1. Of the stars. 2. Full of stars, starry. 3. §Like a star, shining, brilliant: *sidereus Peto*, Peto the astronomer, who writes books about the stars, Ov.; *sidereus conjux*, her starborn husband (Ceyx, as the son of Lucifer), Ov.; *sidereus Deus*, the sun, Mart.

sido, *is*, *sēdi*, no sup. *v. æ.* 1. To settle down, to sink down, to alight, (of a bird) to perch. 2. To settle, to subside, to sink. 3. To remain in one place, to remain fixed, (of ships) to be fast aground.

Sidōnius, *a*, *um. adj.*; also *f. Sidōnia*, *Idis*. Of Sidon, a city on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean: *Sidonis*, the Sidonian woman (Europa, Dido, or Anna, Dido's sister), all in Ov.; *Sidonis tellus*, Phœnicia, Ov.; *Sidonis concha*, purple, Ov.

sidus, *ōris. n.* 1. A constellation, a group of stars. 2. A star (lit. and metaph.). 3. §The sky: *exactis sideribus*, the stars being driven away, i. e. night being over, Prop.; (as different stars are visible in different seasons and different countries,) *quo sidere terram vertere*, at what season to plough the land, Virg.; *tot inhospita saxa sideraque emensæ*, having passed so many inhospitable rocks and traversed so many regions, Virg.; *triste Minervæ sidus*, the cruel tempest raised by Minerva, Virg.; (as the stars were believed to influence the fate and health of men,) *haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti*, just as if they had been stricken by some pestilential planet, Liv.

siem, etc. for *sim*.—See *sum*.

sigilla, *orum. pl. n.* 1. Little figures or images, often engraved on seals, 2 §A seal.

sigillatus, *a*, *um. adj.* Adorned or engraved with little figures.

sigma, *ōtis. n.* A semicircular couch like the ancient Greek sigma, C.

signātor, *ōris. m.* A witness who signs his name in attestation.

signātus, *a*, *um. part. pass.* of *signo*, *q. v.* 1. Marked, branded, stamped. 2. Sealed, signed. 3. §Shut up, guarded carefully. 4. Marked down, written down. 5. (Of money) Coined: *quoniamvis omnis locutio oratio est*, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, although, in fact, every kind of speaking is *oratio*, yet the speaking of the orator alone is distinguished by this peculiar title, Cic.

signifer, *ōra*, *ērum. adj.* 1. §With figures or images painted or embossed.

2. Full of constellations: *signifer orbis*, the zodiac, Cic. — *as subst.*

1. A standard-bearer. 2. A chief, a leader.

significanter. adv. Clearly, intelligibly, distinctly.

significatio, ōnia f. 1. A sign, the making a sign. 2. An intimation, an indication. 3. (Esp.) An indication or sign of assent, of approbation, etc. 4. Emphasis. 5. Meaning, signification: *ex quibus magna significatio fit non adesse constantiam*, which are a great indication that a power of lasting is wanting, Cic.

significo, as. v. a. 1. To show by signs, to indicate, to intimate, to notify, to signify (one's wishes, etc.). 2. To betoken, to portend. 3. To signify, i. e. to mean, (as a word) to have such and such a sense.

signo, as. v. a. 1. To mark, to put a mark on, to imprint, to stamp, to stain. 2. To mark out, to designate. 3. To seal: *sunt . . . signanda jura*, laws must be established, Prop. 4. To coin (money). 5. To point out (esp. favourably), to distinguish, to honour. 6. To observe, to notice. — *Ses signatus.*

signum, i. n. 1. A mark, a token, a sign (of any kind). 2. A symptom, a prognostic, an omen. 3. An image or figure (as a work of art), a statue, a figure painted or embroidered. 4. A device on a seal, a seal. 5. A sign in the heavens, a constellation. 6. A military standard (including the eagle): *signa subsequi*, to keep close to the standards, i. e. to keep the ranks, Cæs.; *quod neque ab signis discedere auderent*, and because they also did not venture to break their ranks, Cæs.; *signa relinquere*, to desert, Liv.; *quod . . . non signa laturo dicantur*, as for its being said that they would not advance the standards (i. e. strike their camp), Cæs.; *signa vertere*, and *convertere*, to wheel round, to face about, Cæs., Liv.; *Romani conversa signa tripartito intulerunt*, the Romans wheeled about, and advanced in three bodies against the enemy, Cæs.; *signa contulit cum Alexandrinis*, he fought the people of Alexandria, Cic.: *aliquoties collatis signis certatum*, there were many pitched battles, Liv. (but sometimes *conferre signa* means only to bring all the standards to one place); *urbem intravere sub signis*, they entered the city in regular (marching) order, Liv. 7. (Sometimes) The standard of a single cohort or manipule (opp. to *aquila*, the eagle or standard of the whole legion). 8. A single cohort, a single manipule. 9. A military or naval signal, a watchword, etc.

stilānus, i. m. A jet of water.

silens, entis. part. fr. sileo q. v.; also as adj. Still, quiet, calm: *umbræ silentes*, the shades of the dead, Virg. — *silentio, as subst.* 1. The shades below, the dead, Virg., Ov. 2. The Pythagoreans (from their vow of silence for five years), Ov.

silentium, i. n. Silence, not speaking, stillness, noiselessness: *taciturnæ silentia*, the voiceless silence of night, Lucr. 2. Inaction, inactivity: *biduum deinde silentium fuit*, after this there was a cessation of all operations (military) for two days, Liv.; *idem prætoris tenor et silentium*, the same course of quiet conduct was observed by him as prætor, Tac.; *ut laudem eorum a silentio vindicarem*, to rescue their glory from obscurity, Cic.

sileo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. and a. 1. (v. a.) To be silent, to keep silence. 2. To be quiet, noiseless, free from all noise: *silent leges inter arma*, the laws have no voice in time of war, Cic.; *si quando ambitus silent*, if ever there should be an end of canvassing, Cic. 3. (e. a.) To be silent about, to pass over in silence, to omit to mention (e. acc.).

silesco, is, no perf. v. a. To be silent, to keep silence, to be quiet, calm.

silex, icis. m. f. 1. A flint stone. 2. A rock: *non silex nati sumus*, we are not born of flints, i. e. are not hard-hearted, Cic.

stercorarium, i. n. A funeral feast, an expression of contempt for an old man, Ter.

triticum, tritici. f. Fine wheaten flour.

trifolium, trifolii. f. 1. A pod or husk of leguminous plants. 2. (In pl.)

sillus, i. m. A kind of satirical writing, a lampoon.

silybus, i. m. [σιλύβος.] A strip of parchment attached to a book containing the title, etc.

sillurus, i. m. Some kind of fish, perhaps the sheatfish or shad.

silus, i. m. Snubnosed.

silva, etc. See *sylva*.

simia, æ. f. An ape, a monkey.

simila, æ. f. Fine wheaten flour.

similis, e. adj. Like, similar, resembling (c. gen. or c. dat.): *similes inter se*, like one another, Cic.; *simili ratione atque ipse fecerit*, in a similar manner to that in which he had done, i. e. as he had done, himself.

similiter, adv. In like manner, similarly (often c. atque, ac, et, ut si): *similiter atque ipse eram commotus*, agitated like I myself was, Cic.

similitudo, inia. f. 1. Likeness, similarity, resemblance. 2. A likeness. 3. A simile, a similitude, a comparison.

simius, i. m., and dim. simiolus, i. m. An ape, a monkey.

simplex, isia. adj. 1. Single: *simplici ordine*, in single file, one by one, Liv.; *plus vice simplici*, more than once, Hor. 2. Simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed. 3. Simple, free from dissimulation, artless, guileless, frank, sincere, honest, blunt.

simplicitas, atia. f. 1. Simplicity, singleness. 2. Frankness, artlessness, guilelessness, honesty.

simpulum, i. n. A single number, a single portion (opp. to *duplum*).

simpulum, i. n. A small ladle: *excitabat fluctus in simpulo ut dicitur*, he was making much ado about nothing, as the saying is, Cic.

simprvium, i. n. A sacrificial bowl for offering wine in.

simul, adv. 1. At the same time, at once, at the same place, together (in point of time or place). 2. (More usu. *simul atque* or *ac* in this sense) As soon as. 3. *Simul . . . simul*, partly . . . partly, as well . . . and also. 4. Almost, (as *prep. c. abl.*) together with.

simulacrum, i. n. 1. A likeness, image, representation. 2. (Esp.) An effigy, portrait, statue. 3. An unreal appearance, a phantom, a shade, a spectre. 4. A shadow, a semblance (opp. to a reality): *simulacra navalis pugnae*, sham fights at sea, Liv. 5. A sign, a mark (as opp. to a properly-formed letter): *non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi, quæ dixerit referendo*, I will not insert a bad copy of that eloquent man by giving a sketch of what he said [for his speech is extant], Liv.

simulacrum, inia. n. A copy, an imitation.

similans, antis. part. fr. simulo, q. v.; also §as adj. c. compar. etc. Imitative, clever at imitating (c. gen.).

similiter, adv. Pretendedly, not sincerely.

simulatio, onis. f. 1. Falsely-assumed appearance, a pretence, a feigning (to be what one is not). 2. Hypocrisy, deceit, insincerity: *muliones cum cassidibus, equitum specie ac simulatione*, muleteers with helmets on, to look like cavalry, Cæsar; *gladiatores empti Fausti simulatione*, gladiators bought, as was pretended, for Faustus, Cic.; *simulatione numinum*, under pretence of a divine command, Tac.

simulator, oris. m. 1. §A copier, an imitator. 2. A pretender, a feigner. 3. An ironical speaker: *cujus rei libet simulator*, a dissimulator able to put on any kind of appearance, or to conceal anything, Sall.

simulo, as. v. a. 1. To make (one thing) like (another), to imitate, to copy. 2. To assume the form of, to resemble (c. acc.): *Homeri illa Minerva, simulata Mentori*, the Minerva of Homer when she assumed the likeness of Mentor, Cic. 3. To represent, to portray, to paint, etc.: *percutamque suâ simulat de cuspide terram prodere . . . foetum*, and she represents (in embroidery) the earth when struck by her spear, bringing forth its produce, Ov. 4. To feign (to be, or to have, etc. what one is or has not), to simulate, to counterfeit, to pretend: *Hannibal agrum simulabat*, Hannibal shammed ill, Liv.

simultas, atia. f. Illwill, enmity, animosity, jealousy.

simus, a, um, and +simŭlus, a, um. adj. Pugnosed.

sin. conj. But if, if on the contrary, if however.

+sināpi, is. n. and sinapis, is. f. [σινῆπι.] Mustard.

sincere. adv. Sincerely, frankly.

+sincēritas, ātis. f. 1. Sincerity, frankness, honesty. 2. Purity.

sincerus, a, um. adj. 1. Clear, pure, sound, uninjured, genuine. 2.

Unmixed, unalloyed, undisturbed, uncorrupted. 3. Sincere, honest, upright, free from deceit, guileless.

+sinciput, itis. n. 1. Half a head. 2. †A smoked cheek (of pig, etc.).

+sindon, ōnis. f. [σινδών.] Mulin.

sine. prep. c. abl. Without.

singillatim and singulatim. adv. Singly, one by one, separately.

singŭlāris, e. adj. 1. One by one, single, solitary, singular: imperium

singulare, sole authority, exclusive power, Cic.; non singulare nec solivagum genus, a race not formed to live or wander in solitude, Cic. 2. Sin-

gularly good, excellent, admirable, eminent; †pl. m. as subst., a select body-guard of cavalry.

singulārīter, sync. †singl. adv. 1. †§Singly. 2. In a singular degree, exceedingly.

singuli, se, a. pl. adj. (in Plant. also singulus). 1. One to each: filiae

singulos filios habentes, his daughters having a son a-piece, Liv.; duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, he allots twelve acres to each man, Cic. 2. Single, individual: crescit in dies singulos, it increases every

day, Cic.

singultim. adv. With sobs.

+singultio, is. v. n. 1. To sob, to hiccough. 2. To throb with pleasure.

singulto, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To sob, to rattle in the throat as if choking or dying. 2. (v. a.) To gasp out: singultans animam, gasping

out his life (dying), Ov.

singultus, ūs. m. 1. A sob, sobbing. 2. The death-rattle in the throat.

sinister, tra, trum. adj. 1. On the left side or hand, left. 2. Awkward, improper. 3. (Of omens, etc.; because the Romans looking south

when they consulted auspices, had the east on their left hand) Lucky, auspicious, favourable, fortunate. 4. (But as the Greeks looked the

contrary way, the poets often used the word in the Greek idea) Unlucky, unfavourable, unpropitious, inauspicious. 5. (Of events, etc.) Unlucky,

unfortunate; mischievous, injurious, disastrous.—f. as subst. 1. The left hand. 2. The left side, the left; §n. as subst., what is wrong,

wrong.

sinistra. adv. 1. Unfairly. 2. †Unfavourably.

sinistrorsus and -sum. adv. To the left side, to the left.

sino, is, sivi, no sup. v. a. To let, to suffer, allow, permit (c. infin., c. †ut and adj., §c. subj.): sinite arma viris, leave arms to men, Virg.; neu propius tectis taxum sine, suffer not a yew near their habitations.

sinum, i. n. A large drinking vessel with swelling sides.

sinuo, as. v. a. 1. To bow, to swell out in curves. 2. To bend.

sinuōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of bendings, windings, curves, winding. 2. Full of folds, swelling out (of a sail, a gown, etc.).

sinus, ūs. m. 1. A bending, a curve, the folds of a garment (or of a serpent), anything that bulges or bellies out, a sail (when filled by the wind; also velorum sinus, the bellying sails, Prop.), a curl. 2. A bay, a gulf, the land around a bay. 3. The folds of a garment about the bosom. 4.

A purse (as being carried in those folds). 5. §A garment, a robe. 6.

The bosom, the lap: Pompeius mihi crede in sinu est, Pompey, believe me, is very dear to me, Cic.; optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, he said that the business for which he wished was committed to his care, Cic.; in sinu urbis, in the heart of the city, Sall.; ut hostis . . .

fronte simul et sinu exciperetur, that the enemy might be taken both in front and on the flank, Tac.; *ut in sinu gaudeant*, that they may rejoice in secret (lit. in their own bosoms), Cic.

stiparium, *i.* The smaller curtain in a theatre, drawn up between the scenes.

sipho, *onis*. *m.* A siphon.

siquando. *adv.* If ever, if at any time.

siquidem. *adv.* 1. If indeed. 2. Since.

Siren, *onis*. *f.* [*Σειρήν*.] A Siren, one of three sorceress sisters, dwelling near Cape Pelorus, in Sicily, and alluring sailors to their destruction by their sweet singing.

Sirius, *i.* *m.* The Dogstar.

sirus, *i.* *m.* A granary underground.

sisto, *is*, *stiti*, *stātum*. *v. a.* and *π.* 1. (*v. a.*) To cause to stand, to place, to station, to draw up (an army): *jaculum clamanti sistit in ore*, as he is crying out he plants the javelin in his mouth, Virg. 2. (*As v. a.*) To produce (a person) in court to answer to his bail; (and as *v. π.* in *act.* and in *pass.*) to appear in court: *vadimonium sistit*, he appears to (answers to) his bail, Cic.; *testificatur ipse P. Quinctum non stitisse, et se stitisse*, he gives evidence that P. Quinctus had not appeared, and that he had, Cic. 3. (*v. π.*) To stand fast, to last, to endure: [he said] *non potuisse sisti*, that things could not last (i. e. in that state), Liv. 4. (*v. a.*) To make to stand still, to stop, to arrest the progress of, to check, to quench (thirst). 5. (*v. a.*) To establish firmly, to set fast, to fasten, to make firm. 6. †To erect, to build.

sistrum, *i.* *π.* A metallic rattle or cymbal used by the Egyptians at the festival of Isis.

stymbrium, *i.* *π.* Wild thyme.

stella, *ae*. *f.* A ballot-box.

Sithōnius, *a*, *um*, and *f.* *Sithōnis*, *idis*. *adj.* Thracian.

stictilōsus, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Thirsty, parched with heat and drought.

sitiens, *entis*, *part.* fr. *sitio*; also as *adj.* 1. Thirsty. 2. (Of places) Dry, arid, parched, burnt up: *sitiens canicula*, the Dogstar that dries up everything, Ov. 3. Thirsty, i. e. eager for, desirous of (*c. acc.* or *c. gen.*).

sitienter. *adv.* In a thirsty manner, eagerly.

sitio, *is*, *ivi*, no sup. *v. π.* and *α.* 1. (*v. π.*) To thirst, to be thirsty. 2. To be dried up, parched, burnt up (as places by heat and drought). 3. (*v. α.*) To thirst for, to desire eagerly.

sitis, *is*. *f.* 1. Thirst. 2. Drought. 3. Thirst for (something), eager desire.

sititor, *oris*. *m.* One who thirsts for.

situs, *a*, *um* (said to be *part.* fr. *sino*, but more probably another form of the *part.* of *sero*, *sevi*.) 1. Placed, lying, situated, situate (oftener of places than of persons or things): *situs est . . . super Numicium flumen*, he was buried on the river Numicius, Liv. 2. (*c. in* and *abl.*) Depending on, consisting in.

situs, *is*. *m.* 1. Situation, position, site: *regalique situ pyramidum altius*, and loftier than the royal structure of the pyramids, Hor.

situs, *is*. *m.* 1. Rust, mouldiness, mould. 2. Dirt, filthiness. 3. Inactivity, the (mental) rust produced by indolence: *situs informis*, unseemly oblivion, Hor.

sive, contr. *seu*. *conj.* 1. Or if. 2. (Rare) Or. 3. Sive . . . sive, sive . . . seu, seu . . . sive, etc., whether . . . or. In the poets and in Tac. for one (usu. the first) *sive* or *seu* some other *conj.* is sometimes used: *fatone substitit erravitne viâ seu lassâ resedit*, whether she stopped still under the influence of fate, or lost her way, or sat down through weariness, Virg.

smaragdus, *i.* *m.* An emerald, any green transparent stone.

smâris, *idis*. *f.* A small sea-fish.

soboles, *is*.—*Ses suboles*.

sōbria, adv. Soberly, temperately.

sōbrinus, i. m.; f. sōbrīna, m. A cousin-german by the mother's side.

sōbrius, a, um. adj. 1. Not drunk, sober. 2. Temperate, moderate in one's wishes. 3. Prudent, cautious: *nox sobria*, a night when no wine is drunk, Prop.

soccus, i. m. 1. A slipper, a light shoe, esp. one worn by comic actors. 2. §Comedy.

sōcer, ōri. m. A father-in-law, (§in pl.) father and mother-in-law.

sōcia, m. f. A female companion or partner: *socia generisque sorique*, your sister and your wife (Juno to Jupiter), Ov.

sōciābilis, e. adj. Sociable, friendly.

sōciālis, e. adj. 1. Of or belonging to companions or companionship, social. 2. Of or belonging to allies or alliances. 3. §(Only in Ov.) Of marriage or married couples, conjugal, matrimonial.

sōciāliter, adv. Socially, in a friendly manner.

sōciētās, ātis. f. 1. Fellowship, association, society, community. 2. Partnership. 3. A company, a body of partners. 4. Alliance, confederacy, a league.

sōcio, aa. v. a. 1. To make companions, to unite, to join, to associate (c. dat. or c. cum and abl. of the more remote object). 2. To share as companions or partners: *sociari criminibus*, to be accomplices in crime, Liv.

sōcina, i. m. 1. A companion, a comrade, an associate. 2. A partner. 3. An ally, a confederate, a member of a league: *socii*, the Italian allies; *transfert in generis socios odium*, she transfers the odium to her relations, Ov.

sōcina, a, um. adj. 1. United in companionship, partnership, or alliance, confederacy, etc., united, allied. 2. Possessed in common by companions or partners.

sōoordīa, m. f. Indolence, laziness, inactivity, supineness.

sōoordīter, adv. Lazily, negligently, supinely, remissly.

sōcra, dīa. adj. 1. Stupid, foolish. 2. Lazy, indolent, sluggish: *futuri socra*, indifferent to the future, Tac.

sōcra, ūa. f. A mother-in-law.

sōdālīciūm, i. n. 1. Companionship, fellowship, association. 2. A club. 3. A secret society.

sōdālīs, ia. 1. A companion, associate, comrade (esp. in one's leisure hours, amusements, etc.). 2. A member of a society, club, etc. 3. A participator, an accomplice: (once as *adj.*) *turba sodalis*, a band of companions, Ov.

sōdālītās, ātis. f. 1. Fellowship, companionship, brotherhood. 2. A society, an association. 3. A club. 4. A secret society.

+sōdes (contr. fr. si sodes). If you please, by your leave, pray.

sol, sōlis. m. 1. The sun. 2. Sunshine. 3. §A day: *oriens sol*, the east: *occidens sol*, the west, Cæs.

§sōlāmen, īnis. n. Consolation.

sōlāris, e. adj. Of the sun, solar.

sōlārium, i. n. 1. A sundial. 2. A place in the forum where the sundial stood. 3. A clock (even a water-clock). 4. ††A part of a house exposed to the sun — a house-top, terrace, balcony so placed.

sōlātium, i. n. sōlātiōlūm, i. n. Comfort, consolation, solace, relief.

sōlāter, ōvis. m. A comforter, a consoler.

soldurii, orum. pl. m. A Gallic name for retainers, Cæs. (B. G. iii. 22.)

sōlea, m. f. A slipper, a sandal. 2. A shoe for animals. 3. A fetter. 4. The fish called a sole.

sōleātus, a, um. adj. Wearing slippers or sandals.

sōlennis, solers, sollicitus, etc.—See soll-.

sōleo, es, solitus sum. v. a. To be accustomed, to be used, to be wont.

††sōlīde, adv. Thoroughly, fully, entirely.

sōlīdītās, ātis. f. Solidity.

- solido, a. v. a.** To make solid, to compress so as to make solid, to fasten together firmly.
- solidus, a, um. adj.** 1. Firm, densely compact, solid. 2. Whole, complete, entire. 3. Sound, solid, really genuine: *mens solida*, a firm mind, Hor.—*n.* as *subst.* (sometimes *syn.* *soldum*). 1. The whole sum, the principal. 2. A solid body. 3. Solid ground, firm ground, a sure footing.
- sollicitum tripudium.** A favourable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the grains fell from their bills on the ground, Liv.
- solitaria, a, um. adj.** Lonely, solitary.
- solitudo, inis. f.** 1. Loneliness, solitude, a solitary condition. 2. A lonely place.
- solitus, a, um. part. fr. solco in act. and pass. sense.** 1. Accustomed, used (to do so and so). 2. What one is accustomed to, customary, usual, wonted: *solito formosior*, more beautiful than men usually are, Ov.; *nescio quâ præter solitum dulcedine læti*, delighted with some unusual pleasure, Virg.
- solum, i. n.** 1. A throne. 2. §Kingly power, royal authority. 3. A part of a bath where the bather sits, a bath.
- solvagus, a, um. adj.** 1. Wandering or roaming alone. 2. Alone, solitary. 3. (Of knowledge) Keeping to itself, contracted.
- sollennis, e. adj.** [*sollus*, an old word for *tetus*, *annua*] 1. Yearly, taking place every year, annual. 2. Fixed, established, regular (i. e. regularly recurring). 3. Religious, festive, solemn. 4. Usual, accustomed, wonted.—*n.* as *subst.* 1. A religious rite, a solemnity, a solemn festival, a solemn sacrifice. 2. A custom, an established practice: *præter repeterent sollennia*, let them return to their usual avocations, Tac.: (§*n. pl.* as *adv.*) *insanire putas sollennia me*, you think I am only crazed after the ordinary fashion of mankind, Hor.
- sollenniter. adv.** In a solemn manner, with all due solemnity.
- sollers, ertis, adj.** [*sollus*, *asa*] 1. Skilful, dexterous, expert, clever, accomplished. 2. Ingenious, inventive, crafty, cunning.
- sollertior. adv.** Skilfully, dexterously, cleverly, ingeniously.
- sollertia, æ. f.** 1. Skill, expertness, dexterity, cleverness, ingenuity. 2. Sagacity, discernment. 3. (In a bad sense) Subtlety (rare): *placuit sollertia*, the ingenious plan was approved, Tac.
- solllicitatio, onis. f.** Solicitation, instigation.
- solllicite. adv.** Anxiously, solicitously, carefully.
- solllicito, a. v. a.** 1. To move violently, to agitate, to shake, to disturb (the sea with oars, the ground with a plough, an arrow in trying to pull it from a wound, the world with fear, the thread in spinning, etc.). 2. To disturb with anxiety, to make anxious, to fret with care, to worry, to vex, to disquiet, to disturb (peace, etc.). 3. To irritate, to provoke. 4. To rouse, to excite, to instigate, to tempt, to seduce (to do anything, *usu.* something bad, *c. ad* and *acc.*, *c. ut* or *ne* and *subj.*, § *infia*). 5. To tamper with, to try to seduce, to solicit: *et cantu tremulo pota Cupidinem lentum sollicitas*, and full of wine you seek with tremulous voice to allure Cupid, slow to come at your invitation, Hor.
- solllicitudo, inis. f.** Solllicitude, anxiety, care, uneasiness, disquietude.
- solllicitus, a, um. adj.** [*sollus*, an old word for *tetus*, *cico*] 1. §Wholly (i. e. violently) disturbed, agitated, shaken, tossed about (of the sea, of ships, etc.). 2. Uneasy, disquieted, anxious, solicitous, full of care. 3. Timid, easily alarmed (of animals). 4. Anxious, i. e. causing anxiety, disquieting, worrying, agitating (as fear, love, etc.): (*canis*) *solllicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus*, (a dog) an animal easily disturbed by noises at night, Liv.; *solllicitive canes*, or the watchful dogs, Ov.; *solllicita justitia*, timid, undecided justice, Cic.
- sollociamus, i. m.** [*σολοκισμός*.] 1. A solecism. 2. †A fault.
- soller, aria v. dep.** 1. To comfort, to console, to solace. 2. To relieve, to assuage, to mitigate, alleviate, allay, soothe (hunger, fear, care, etc.), to beguile (labour).

solstitialis, a. adj. Of the solstice (esp. of the summer solstice), of the summer: *tempus solstitiale*, the day when the sun enters Cancer, mid-summer, Ov.; *noxque tardior hybernâ solstitialis erit*, and the summer night will seem to pass more slowly than a winter's night, Ov.; *solstitialis orbis*, the tropic of Cancer, Cic.; *annus . . . qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe*, the year . . . which revolves according to the revolution of the sun, Liv.

solstitium, i. n. [sol, sisto.] 1. The period at which the sun stands still at mid-summer or midwinter, the solstice. 2. (Esp.) The summer solstice.

3. §Summer.

solum, i. n. 1. The basis or foundation (of anything), the bottom (of anything, of a ditch, a pool, of the sea, etc. etc.), the ground, the floor. 2. The sole of a foot or shoe. 3. Land, soil. 4. Country, region: *solum vertunt* (and *ovos mutant*), they change, i. e. leave their country (being banished), Cic.; *cum excusaretur solum vertisse exilii causâ*, when it was alleged in his excuse that he had been banished the country, Liv.; *solo sequendæ sunt dictaturæ consulatusque*, the dictatorship and consulship are to be levelled to the ground, i. e. wholly abolished, Liv.; *quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur*, whatever comes uppermost (i. e. occurs to one), as the saying is, Cic.; *cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent*, and they add apples from the fields to their table of bread (lit. increase their table of bread by apples, having put their bread under their food to keep it off the ground), Virg.; *astra tenent cœleste solum*, the stars occupy the regions of the heavens, Ov.

solum, and solummodo. adv. Alone, only.

solus, a, um, gen. solius, etc. 1. Alone, only, single, sole. 2. (Of persons or places) Lonely, solitary, (of places) deserted, unfrequented, desolate.

soluta. adv. 1. Freely, without restraint. 2. Fluently (to speak, etc.). 3. Carelessly, negligently.

solutio, ònis. f. 1. A loosening, an unloosing. 2. Payment.

solutus, a, um. part. fr. seq., used also as adj., c. compar. etc. 1. Free, unrestrained, unshackled (often c. abl.). 2. Unbridled, unchecked, licentious, void of moderation, extravagant, dissolute. 3. Remiss, negligent, easy, careless. 4. Free from the restraint of metre, loose, flowing (of style, etc.): *scribere conabar verba soluta modis*, I tried to write prose (lit. words unhampered by measure), Ov.; in paupertate solutus, cheerful amid poverty, Hor.; *Oh quid solutis est beatius curis!* Oh what is happier than to lay aside care! Cat.; *quanto longius ab urbe hostium abecederent, eo solutiore curâ in Lucretium incidunt*, marching with greater negligence the further they got from the city of the enemy, they fall in with Lucretius, Liv.

solvo, is, vi, solutum. v. a. 1. To loose, to unloose, to unbind, to untie. 2. To release, unharness, to dismiss (from work). 3. To undo (a knot, etc.), to take to pieces, to put an end to, to break up (anything that has been put together, as a bridge, a ship, a knot of people assembled together, etc.): *solvite corde metum*, dismiss fear from your breast, Virg.; *committas acies ego possum solvere*, I can part armies joined in battle, Prop.; *solvit amicos*, he separates friends, Prop.; *morem consulendi senatum solvit*, he put an end to (or broke) the custom of consulting the senate, Liv.; *cœtæque soluto discedunt*, and the company being broken up, they depart, Ov. 4. To open (one's mouth, a letter, etc.): *linguam ad iurgia solvit*, she opens her mouth (or lets loose her tongue) in reproaches, Ov.; *ergastula solvit*, he opened the prisons, Cic. 5. To dis-olve, to melt. 6. To free, to exempt, to release, to discharge (from an obligation, restraint, etc.): *me tener solvet vitulus*, a tender calf shall discharge me from my vows (i. e. the sacrifice of a calf will be all that I shall be bound to), Hor.; *nec Rutulos solvo*, nor do I exempt the Rutulians from their destiny, Virg.; *ego somno solutus sum*, I awoke, Cic. 7. To pay, to discharge (a debt, an obligation, a vow, a duty), to keep (a promise): *quum non solvendo ære alieno respublica esset*, as the republic was unable to discharge its debt, Liv.;

solvisti fidem, you have redeemed your promise, Ter.; *Magnis injuria poenis solvitur*, the wrong is atoned for (only) by a heavy punishment, Ov.; 8. To explain, to solve. 9. *Solvo ancoram, solvo navem*, to weigh anchor, to set sail; so *also solvo by itself*: *a terrâ solverunt*, they put off from the shore, Cæs.; *cœnati solvimus*, after supper we set sail, Cic.; *naves ex superiore portu levis venti solverunt*, the ships sailed from the upper harbour with a light breeze, Cæs.

somniculosus, a, um. *adj.* Fond of sleep, sleepy, lazy.

§somniafer, ĕra, ĕrum. *adj.* 1. Bringing sleep, soporific. 2. Bringing the sleep of death, deadly (of poison, etc.).

somnio, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To dream (lit. and metaph.). 2. (v. a.) To dream of, to see or fancy in a dream.

somnium, i. n. 1. A dream, (metaph.) an idle fancy. 2. §†A vision seen by a waking man.

somnus, i. m. 1. Sleep, slumber. 2. §The sleep of death: in *somnis* . . . Hector visus adesse mihi, in my sleep (i. e. in a dream) Hector appeared to be present to me, Virg. 3. §Night (opp. to dies).

§sonabilis, e, and *sonax*. ācis. *adj.* Sounding, loud.

sonipes, ĕdia. m. A horse.

sonitus, ūs. m. A sound, a noise: *sonitus Olympi*, the thunder of heaven, Virg.; *sonitus nostri*, my thundering speech, Cic.

soniterum tripudium.—See *tripudium*.

sono, as, ui, itum, and ātum (*infra* also *sonēre* in Lucr.). v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To sound, to resound, to make a noise. 2. (v. a.) To sound, i. e. to make to sound, to utter, to call out, to cry out. 3. §To sing, to sing of, to celebrate, to extol: *dicta non sonant*, words do not ring, i. e. are not money, Plaut.; *nec vox hominem sonat*, nor does your voice sound like that of a human being, Virg.; *avorum antiqua sonantem nomina*, talking loudly of the ancient glories of his ancestors, Virg.; *furē sonuere juvenci*, the bullocks betrayed the thief by their lowings, Prop.; *verbo discrepare, re unum sonare*, to be different in name but to mean the same in reality, Cic.

sonor, ōria. m. Noise, sound (in no prose before Tac.).

sonorus, a, um. *adj.* Loud, sonorous, resounding.

sona, tia. *adj.* Guilty, criminal; m. as *subst.*, a criminal, a guilty person.

sonticus, a, um. *adj.* Serious, important, sufficient (of a reason, etc.), Tib.

sonus, i. m. 1. A sound, a noise. 2. A word uttered: *ora sono discordia signant*, they remark our expressions, differing in language from theirs, Virg.

†*sōphia*, s. f. [σοφία.] Wisdom.

sōphistes, s. m. [σοφιστής.] A sophist.

†*sōphus*, i. m. [σοφός.] 1. A wise man. 2. (As *adj.*) Clever, skilful.

sōpio, is, ivi, itum. v. a. 1. To lull to sleep. 2. To render insensible, to stun. 3. To quiet, to calm, to tranquillise, to still. 4. To extinguish (fire, etc.): *sopitas aras excitat*, he rekindles the extinct fires on the altars, Virg.; *sopitæ quietis tempus*, the time when people are most soundly asleep, Liv.

sōpor, ōria. m. 1. Heavy sleep, sleep. 2. §†The sleep of death. 3. §Sleepiness, laziness, indolence.

§sōporifer, ĕra, ĕrum. *adj.* Bringing sleep, soporific.

sōpōro, as. v. a. 1. To lull to sleep, to cast into a sleep. 2. To render soporific.

sōpōrus, a, um. *adj.* Causing or bringing sleep (of night, etc.).

sorbeo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. 1. To suck up, to suck down, to drink, to swallow. 2. To swallow up, to devour (as whirlpools, fire, etc.): *me ab eo ita observari scio, ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum*, I am aware that I am so watched by him, that I am not only the sole object of his hatred . . . , Cic.

†*sorbillo*, as. v. a. To sip.

†*sorbītio*, ōnia. f. That which is sucked up, drunk, swallowed, a draught.

sorbum, i. n. A serviceberry.

- sordēo**, *ea*, *no perf. v. a.* 1. †To be dirty. 2. †To be mean, sordid. 3. To be contemptible, to be despised (*c. dat. of him by whom*): *pectum atas altera sordet*, is a second life contemptible as a reward? *Hor.*
- sordes**, *is f.* [more usu. in *pl.*] 1. Dust, filth. 2. A mourning garment (always *pl.* in this sense). 3. Lowness or meanness of condition, obscurity. 4. The dregs of the people, the mob, the rabble. 5. Meanness, sordidness, stinginess: *sordes illae verborum*, these low, vulgar expressions, *Tac.*
- sordescō**, *is*, *no perf. v. a.* To become dirty, to be dirty.
- sordidatus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Clad in dirty clothes, meanly dressed. 2. Clad in mourning.
- sordide**, *adv.* Meanly, basely, vulgarly, unbecomingly, sordidly.
- sordidus**, *a, um*, and *dim. psordidulus*, *a, um. adj.* 1. Dirty, foul, filthy, mean-looking, shabby. 2. Low, of low condition, obscure, ignoble, poor, humble. 3. Mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful. 4. Sordid, stingy: *cupido sordidus*, avarice, *Hor.*; *sordida terga suia*, the smokedchine of a pig, *Ov.*
- †sōrex**, *icis m.* A shrew mouse.
- sōritea**, *ae m.* [*σωριτης*.] A logical argument or fallacy based on an accumulation of arguments or instances, a sorites.
- sōror**, *ōria f.* 1. A sister: *doctae sorores*, the Muses, *Ov.*; *tristis sorores*, the Fates, *Hor., Ov., Tib.* 2. §One of the same band or company, a female comrade.
- sōrōricida**, *ae m.* [*soror caedo*.] A murderer of his sister.
- sōrōrius**, *a, um. adj.* Of, belonging to or connected with a sister, sisterly.
- stra**, *tis*. 1. A lot (thrown to determine a chance), a chance. 2. A casting or drawing of lots, decision by lot. 3. Lot, i. e. fate, destiny, that which is allotted to any one, a share, a part. 4. §Sex (male or female). 5. (Of money) Capital, principal. 6. An oracular response, a prophecy: *responsa sortium*, the answers of the oracles, *Liv.*; *non tui sortis juvenem*, a youth not of the same rank (or lot in life) as you, *Hor.*
- sortilēgus**, *a, um. adj.* Giving oracles, prophetic; *m. as subst.*, a soothsayer, a fortune-teller.
- sortior**, *iris*, *itus sum. v. dep.* 1. To cast lots, to draw lots. 2. To appoint by lot, to assign. 3. To draw a lot for, to receive in consequence of drawing lots, to have allotted to one. 4. §To share, to divide (as the members of a company divide a duty). 5. To obtain, to receive. 6. §To choose, to select: *part. perf. sortitus*, having arrived by lot, etc., (often also in *pass. sense*) allotted, assigned or distributed as a share.
- sortite**, *abl. as adv.* 1. By lot. 2. By fate, in accordance with destiny.
- sortitio**, *onis f.*, and **sortitus**, *ōis m.* A drawing or casting lots, a deciding or distributing lots: *quae sortitus non portulit uiles*, who had not to endure that anyone should draw lots for her (as a slave), *Virg.*
- sospes**, *itis. adj.* 1. Safe, unharmed, uninjured. 2. Favourable, propitious.
- sospita**, *ae f.* Protectress, patroness (*esp. of Juno*).
- suspito**, *as. v. a.* To protect, to render or keep safe, to preserve.
- sōter**, *ōris m.* [*σωτηρ*.] A saviour, a preserver, a deliverer.
- spādix**, *icis. adj. m. f.* Of a bright chestnut colour (*spadix* properly being the fruit of the palm, a date).
- spādo**, *ōnis m.* A eunuch.
- spargo**, *is*, *si*, *sum. v. a.* 1. To strew, to spread, to scatter, to sprinkle, to throw about. 2. To throw, to hurl (*javelina*, etc.). 3. To besprinkle, to bespatter, to moisten, to bestrew. 4. (*Esp. in part. pass.*) To spot, to speckle: *priscis sparsa tabellis porticus*, a colonnade covered in different places with old tablets, *Ov.* 5. To scatter (as a storm scatters ships, etc.), to separate, to divide, to spread widely, to spread about (a

report, etc.) 6. To dissipate, to squander: *asperge animum, ut falli* from time to time such expressions as . . . , Hor.

sparsus, a, um. *part. pass. fr. parco*, q. v. (Esp.) Speckled, spotted (c. abl.).

spartum, i. n. Broom, Spanish broom, used in ancient times for making ropes of.

spātilus, i. m. A bream (a kind of fish).

spāra, i. m. A hunting-spear, a light spear.

spātha, m. f. A broad two-edged sword without a point.

spātor, āris. v. dep. 1. To walk, to walk about, to take a walk. 2.

To go, to advance, to proceed: *spatiantes alae*, spreading wings, Ov.

spātiōse. *adv.* Widely, extensively, over an extended space.

spātiōsus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Roomy, ample, spacious. 2. Broad, wide, extensive. 3. §Stout, large (of an animal). 4. §Long, lasting a long time.

spātiūm, i. n. 1. Room, space. 2. Distance, interval (of either place or time): *vis spatium*, the length of the road, Ov. 3. §Size, bulk, length, breadth: *nec limite callida recto in spatiumque fugit*, nor does she, being cunning, flee in a straight course, and so as to cover a distance of ground, Ov.; *trahit in spatium (aurea)*, he pulls out (his ears) and gives them length, Ov. 4. A place for walking, a walk, a promenade, a road, a path: *spatium declivis Olympi*, the road down the sloping side of heaven, Ov.; *mens . . . amat spatia obstantia rumpere claustra*, the mind loves to break down the barriers that hinder its free course, Hor.; *locus . . . planis porrectus spatia*, ground extending in level plains, Hor. 5. A space of time: *subripiendum aliquid putavi spatii*, I thought I ought to steal a moment (to write to you), Cic. 6. Metrical time, measure (rare), a period. 7. Time, leisure, opportunity. 8. A course, a race: *equus spatio qui saepe supremo vicit Olympia*, a horse who has often conquered at the Olympic games in the last time of going round the course (i. e. in the decisive round), Eur. ap. Cic.; *te vero mea quem spatia propioribus aetas insequitur*, but you who are nearer my own age (lit. whom my age attends upon, keeps close to, in a course nearer to), Virg.

spēcies, ei. f. 1. †§A view, a sight. 2. Outward appearance, appearance, form, shape, guise: *speciem honesti habere*, to have the appearance (or look) of what is right, Cic. 3. Appearance, look, show, semblance (as opp. to reality): *per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi*, under pretence of taking aid to the Byzantines, Liv.; *paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis*, a few tents being left to make a show, Cæsar. 4. Fine appearance, beauty, elegance. 5. §An unreal appearance, a vision, a phantom. 6. §An image, an effigy. 7. A kind, a species. 8. An idea, a notion.

spēcillum, i. n. A probe, an instrument for examining diseased parts.

spēcimen, īnis. n. (no pl.) 1. A specimen, example, instance, proof.

2. A model, a pattern.

spēciose. *adv.* Beautifully, superbly, elegantly.

spēciosus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Showy, handsome, beautiful, elegant, graceful.

2. Specious, plausible, sounding well: *speciosaque eripe damna*, and deliver me from this brilliant-looking destruction (of Midas, who changed all he touched to gold), Ov.

spēcābilis, e. *adj.* 1. To be seen, visible. 2. Splendid, beautiful.

spēcācūlum, i. n. 1. A thing to be seen, a show, a sight, a spectacle, esp. a public show of games, plays, gladiatorial combats, etc. 2. A theatre, a place for spectacles or games.

spēcātio, ōnis. f. A beholding, a seeing, contemplation. 2. A proving or testing (of money).

spēcator, ōris. m. 1. A beholder, a spectator, a looker on. 2. †A critic, a critical judge, a connoisseur.

spēcatus, a, um. *part. pass. fr. specio*, used also as *adj.*, c. compar, etc. 1. tried, tested, proved. 2. Found good, approved, excellent.

spectio, onia. f. The observing or the right of observing the auspices.

specto, as. a. a. 1. To look at, to behold, to look upon, to be a spectator
2. (c. ad or in and acc. to look (as a house, etc. looks towards what fronts it) : Belgæ spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, the Belgæ lie to the north-east, Cæsar. 3. To try, to test, to prove, to assay. 4. To judge of (c. ex and abl. of the test by which). 5. To look to (as an object), to keep in view, to aim at : quem locum probandæ virtutis tuæ spectas, what opportunity of exhibiting your valour do you expect ? Cæsar. 6. (c. ad and acc.) To look to, i. e. depend upon. 7. (c. ad or in and acc., or c. adv. of place, eo, quo, etc.) To have a tendency : hoc eo spectabat, the tendency of this was, Cic. ; nonne videtis rem ad seditionem spectare ? do you not see that matters are tending towards a mutiny ? Liv. 8. (c. ad and acc.) To concern, to belong to.

spectrum, i. n. A phantom, apparition, spectre.

spēcula, æ. f. 1. A look-out place, a watch-tower : homines in speculis sunt, men are on the watch, Cic. ; in speculis omnis Abydos erat, all Abydos could see me, Ov. 2. §A high place, a height, a top (of a mountain or of a wall).

spēcula, æ. f. A slight hope.

spēculābundus, a, um. adj. On the look-out, watching.

spēculāria, um. pl. n. Windows of some transparent stone.

spēculātor, ōria. m. 1. A look-out man, a watchman. 2. A scout, a spr. 3. An investigator, an examiner.

spēculātorius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to spies or scouts : speculatorie naves, vessels sent to reconnoitre, Liv.

spēculātrix, icia. f. A female spy upon or looker into (the Furies, etc.).

spēclor, āria. v. dep. 1. To watch, to observe. 2. To spy out, to go as a scout, to reconnoitre. 3. §To see, to notice.

spēcŭlum, i. n. 1. A mirror, a looking-glass. 2. (Rare) A copy, an imitation.

spēcus, ūs. m. (also †f., and §in nom. and acc. sing. n.). 1. A cave, a cavern. 2. Any hollow, any cavity (a wound, etc.).

spēlæum, i. n., and spēlunca, æ. f. [σπήλαιον.] A cave, a cavern, a den.

sperno, is, sprēvi, tum. v. a. To despise, to condemn, to scorn, to reject with scorn.

spēro, as. v. a. 1. To hope, to hope for, to expect. 2. To look for (as evil), to apprehend, to fear as impending.

spes, spei. f. 1. Hope, expectation, anticipation. 2. §A thing hoped for. 3. §One's hope, i. e. that on which one's hope is founded. 4. Expectation (of some evil), apprehension.

sphæra, æ. f. 1. A ball, a globe, a sphere. 2. A celestial globe.

Sphinx, gia. f. [Σφίγξ.] A fabulous monster that destroyed the Thebans, who could not answer a riddle she proposed, and was destroyed by Œdipus.

spīca, æ. f. 1. An ear of corn. 2. §A top or tuft of any plant. 3. §†An arrow. 4. The brightest star in the constellation Virgo.

spīceus, a, um. adj. Consisting of ears of corn, of corn, of grain.

spīcŭlum, i. n. 1. The head of a javelin or arrow. 2. A javelin, a spear, a lance, an arrow, §the sting of a bee or scorpion, etc.

spīna, æ. f. 1. A thorn. 2. A prickle (of a porcupine, etc.), a fish bone. 3. The spine, the backbone. 4. §The back. 5. (Metaph.) Subtleties (of speech, argument, etc.), difficulties. 6. §Thorny cares, anxieties.

spīnētum, i. n. A bramble hedge, a thicket of thorn bushes.

spīneus, a, um. adj. Made of or full of thorns.

spīnifer, ōra, ōrum. adj. Thorny.

spīndeus, a, um. adj. 1. Thorny, full of thorns (lit. and metaph.). 2. Intricate, difficult, subtle (of argument, speech, etc.).

spīnthria, æ. m. A debauchee.

spīnus, i. f. The sloe tree, the blackthorn.

spīra, æ. f. [σπείρα.] 1. A fold, a coil. 2. †A twisted hatstring.

spirābilis, e. adj. That can be breathed.

spirāculum, i. n., and spirāmentum, i. n. A breathing hole, a vent, a hole: *spiramenta animæ*, the lungs, Virg.; *spiramenta temporum*, intervals of breathing time, respites, Tac.

spirans, antis. part. pass. fr. spiro; also as adj. 1. Breathing (once c. abl.): *Cacus spirans ignibus*, Cacus breathing forth flames, Virg. 2.

Breathing, i. e. living (of men, also of statues like life): *eo spirante*, while he was alive, Cic.; *spirante republicā*, while the republic still exists, Cic.

spiritus, ūs. m. 1. A breath of air, a breeze. 2. Breath. 3. Breathing (the power or the act). 4. The breath of life, life. 5.

Spirit, spirited, feeling, courage, vivacity, vigour: (*credebant*) *fractus spiritus esse*, they thought that their courage was broken, Liv. 6. (Rare)

Spirit, feeling: [*Coriolanus*] *hostiles jam tum spiritus gerens*, already cherishing a hostile spirit, Liv. 7. Pride, haughtiness, fierceness. 8.

§A sigh.

spiro, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To breathe, to blow (as the wind).

2. (v. a.) To breathe (as a living animal). 3. To live, to be alive.

4. (§c. dat.) To breathe in, to favour. 5. To breathe forth, to exhale, to pour forth with the breath. 6. ‡To utter. 7. To breathe (metaph.),

i. e. to be full of, to be redolent of: *quæ spirabat amores*, she who was redolent of love, Hor.; *spirans immane*, breathing deeds of violence, Virg.;

tribunatum etiam nunc spirans, even now aiming at the tribuneship, Liv.; *graviter spirantis copia thymbræ*, plenty of strong-smelling savory, Virg.;

fervetque fretis spirantibus æquor, and the sea is in a fury with its roaring waters, Virg.

spissæ. adv. Slowly, as if working through a dense crowd.

†§**spissesco, is. v. n.** To become thick.

spisso, as. v. a. To make thick, to condense.

spissus, a, um. adj. 1. Thick, compact, dense, packed close, close. 2. Moving slowly, slow. 3. Slowly done, i. e. difficult.

†§**splen, enis. m. [σπλην.]** The spleen.

splendeo, es, no perf. v. n. 1. To shine, to be bright, to gleam, to glitter.

2. To be conspicuous, to be illustrious.

splendescō, is. v. n. 1. To become bright, to begin to shine. 2. To be made brilliant (as a subject by eloquence).

splendide. adv. 1. Splendidly, magnificently, gorgeously. 2. Nobly, with brilliant distinction, (to pass life, etc.) honourably.

splendidus, a, um. adj. 1. Bright, shining, glittering, brilliant. 2. Splendid, magnificent, sumptuous. 3. Honourable, noble, of high rank and character. 4. Showy (opp. to solid), specious, plausible.

splendor, ōris. m. 1. Brightness, brilliancy. 2. Splendour, magnificence. 3. High rank and character, honour, dignity, nobleness, brilliant reputation. 4. Clearness (of voice).

†§**splēniātus, a, um. adj.** With a patch on (for a cut, etc.).

†§**splēnium, i. n.** A patch, a plaster.

spoliatio, ōnis. f. Plundering, pillaging, ravaging, despoiling, spoliation: *spoliatio dignitatis*, the stripping a person of his rank, Cic.

spoliator, oris. m., and f. -atrix, icis. A plunderer, pillager, ravager, spoiler, stripper.

spolio, as. v. a. 1. To spoil, to plunder, to pillage, to ravage. 2. To despoil, to strip, to deprive by force, to rob (c. abl. rei): *Hyems spoliata nos . . . capillos*, Winter (personified) stripped of his hair, Ov.

spolium, i. n. 1. §The skin stripped off an animal one has slain. 2. Spoil, plunder, booty, pillage (esp. the arms of a conquered enemy).

sponda, æ. f. 1. The frame of a couch or bed. 2. A couch, a bed.

spondalium, i. n. [σπονδή αὐλός.] A sacrificial hymn, accompanied on the flute.

spondeo, es, sponsondi, sponsum. v. a. 1. To promise, to engage, to pledge oneself, to undertake solemnly: *spondebant animis*, they promised themselves in their minds, they felt confident, Liv. 2. To be surety,

- to become bail. 3. (Esp.) To promise (a daughter to a person for his wife), to promise in marriage, to betroth, to espouse.
- spondēna, i. n.** A spondee.
- spondylus, i. m.** A kind of shellfish, a kind of annula.
- spongia, m. f. [spongia.]** 1. A sponge. 2. An open-worked coat of mail.
- sponsa, m. f.** A bride.
- sponsalia, um. pl. n.** 1. Espousals, betrothal. 2. A feast on the occasion of espousals.
- sponsio, omis. f.** 1. A solemn promise, a solemn vow. 2. A guarantee, a security, a giving of bail or security. 3. An agreement (rare). 4. (In law) A mutual agreement between litigants that the loser should pay the winner of the suit a certain sum of money.
- sponsor, oris. m.** A bondsman, a surety, a security.
- sponsum, i. n.** An agreement, a covenant.
- sponsus, i. m.** A betrothed husband, a bridegroom: sponsi Penelope, the suitors of Penelope, Hor.
- sponsus, ſis. m.** 1. †Espousal, betrothal. 2. Bail, a becoming security.
- sponte. ad.** (found in no other case in pure Latin). Of one's own accord, willingly: sponte meā, sponte suā, etc., of my, of his own accord, etc., Virg., Cic.; sponte meā componere curas, to settle my anxieties according to my own wish, Virg.; nec suā sponte sed eorum auxilio, and that not by his own means but by their aid, Cic. Sometimes, but rarely, c. gen.: non sponte principis, without the leave of the prince, Tac.
- sporta, m. f., and †sportula, m. f.** A basket, (esp.) †a dole basket, a basket in which a great man distributed presents of food and money among his clients.
- spretio, omis. f.** Contempt, disdain.
- spretor, ōris. m.** A despiser, a contemner.
- spretus, a, um. part. pass. fr. sperno, q. v.**
- spuma, m. f.** Froth, foam.
- spūmesco, is, no perf. v. n.** To begin to foam.
- spūmōsus, a, um, spūmifer, ōra, ōrum, and spūmōsus, a, um. adj.** Foaming, frothy, covered with foam: nonne hoc spūmosum? is not this all froth (mere bombast)? Pers.
- spūmo, as. v. n.** To foam, to froth. 2. (As a. a.) To foam forth, to pour forth, foaming; part. pass. spūmatus, covered with foam or froth.
- spuo, is, ui. v. a.** To spit, to spit out.
- spure. adv.** Infamously: qui in illam tam apure dixeris, you who have brought such shameless charges against her, Cic.
- †spurcitia, m., and †-tia, ei. f.** Filth, dust.
- spurio, as. v. a.** To make filthy, to defile.
- spurius, a, um. adj.** 1. Filthy, dirty. 2. Base, mean, profligate, low.
- spūtilicinus, a, um. adj.** Deserving to be spit upon, contemptible, odious.
- spūtum, i. n.** Spittle.
- squalo, es, no perf. v. n.** 1. To be rough. 2. To be dirty, foul, neglected, squalid: squalent abductis arva colonis, the fields lie untilled, the husbandmen having been carried off, Virg. 3. To be in mourning, to wear mourning.
- squalide. adv.** Without ornament, plainly, coarsely.
- squalidus, a, um. adj.** 1. †Rough. 2. Squalid, dirty, foul. 3. Neglected. 4. Unornamented, plain.
- squalor, ōris. m.** 1. †Roughness. 2. Dirt, dirtiness, filth, squalidity. 3. Mourning garments, mourning.
- squalus, i. m.** A kind of seafish.
- squāma, m. f.** A scale (of a fish, or snake, or of scale armour).
- quāma, a, um, squāmiger, ōra, ōrum, and squamosus, a, um. adj.** Scaly, covered with scales.

squilla, *m. f.*—See *scilla*.

stabilimen, *in* *a.*; and *†stabilimentum*, *i. n.* A support, a stay, a prop.

stabilio, *la*, *ivi*, *itum* *v. a.* To establish firmly, to make stable or firm.

stabilis, *e. adj.* 1. Stable, firm, steady, lasting, enduring, well-founded: *cominus stabilior et tutior Romanus*, in close combat the Roman stood his ground better, and was better protected, *Liv.* 2. Unwavering, firm in mind, resolute, constant.

stabilitas, *atis* *f.* Steadiness, firmness, stability, constancy.

†stabilo, *as*, and *stabilor*, *aris* *v. dep.* To be stabled, to dwell (of animals).

stabilum, *i. n.* 1. *†*An abode, a home. 2. A stable, an abode for animals (even for birds, or *§*for bees). 3. *†*A public house, a tavern. 4. A brothel. *Stabuli nutritor Iberi*, the guardian of the Spanish sheep, *Mart.*

stacta, *m. f.*, or *†stacto*, *es. f.* [*στυκτή*.] Myrrh oil.

stadium, *i. n.* [*στάδιον*.] 1. A stadium, a furlong, a distance of 125 Roman paces, a little more than 200 yards. 2. A racecourse for foot-runners of a stadium in length: *stadium artis rhetoricæ*, a contest of rhetorical skill, *Cic.*

stagna, *as. v. n.* and *n.* 1. (*v. n.*) To form a pool, to stagnate, to be stagnant. 2. To be overflowed (as a place is with water). 3. (*v. a.*) To overflow.

stagnum, *i. n.* 1. A piece of standing water, a pool, a pond, a marsh, a swamp, a fen. 2. *§*(In *pl.*) Water, waves: *Phrixæ stagna sororia*, the strait of the sister of Phrixus, i. e. the Hellespont, *Ov.*

stamen, *inis. n.* 1. The warp in the loom. 2. A thread hanging from the distaff. *§*Any thread, the strings of a lyre, the meshes of a cobweb (esp. the thread of the Fates, etc.). 4. *§*Cloth, the cloth fillet worn by priests.

stamina, *a, um. adj.* Consisting of threads, full of threads.

†stanneus, *a, um.* Made of *stannum*, a compound of silver and lead.

stata mater. *Vesta*, who under that name had a statue in the forum.

statarius, *a, um. adj.* Standing firm, steady: *Stataria Comœdia*, a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet style of acting employed in it, *Ter.*; (*pl. m. as subst.*) the actors in the *Stataria Comœdia*: *C. Piso statarius orator*, *C. Piso*, a quiet mannered speaker, *Cic.*

statera, *m. f.* A steelyard, a balance, a pair of scales.

†statioſulus, *i. m.* A kind of quiet dance.

statim. adv. 1. *†*Standing firm, steadily. 2. Immediately, instantly, (as we say) on the spot, at once: *statim ut*, the moment that; *statim ut tuas legeram*, the moment I had read your letters, *Cic.*; *statim Catino absoluto*, the moment that Cato was acquitted, *Cic.*; *primo statim adventu*, the very moment that they arrived, *Liv.*; *principio anni statim res turbulentæ*, there was great disorder at the very beginning of the year, *Liv.*

statio, *onis. f.* 1. A standing still. 2. A place in which to stand still, a station (where anything, even ships, can remain safely), an abode, a resting place. 3. A military post, a station for sentinels, etc. 4. (In *pl.*) The body of sentinels or guards, the picket stationed at a post: *pone re-compositas in statione comas*, rearrange your hair and put it in its place, *Ov.*; *in statione manus . . . paravi*, I placed my hands ready in a firm posture, *Ov.*

stativus, *a, um. adj.* (Of a military post, camp, etc.) Stationary; *n. pl. as subst.*, a fixed, stationary, or permanent camp.

stator, *oris.* 1. A magistrate's attendant, an officer of a court. 2. (As an epith. of Jupiter) One who stops flight, one who supports.

statua, *m. f.* A statue.

†statuarius, *a, um. adj.* Belonging to statuary; *m. as subst.*, a statuary

statermen, *inis. n.* A stay, a prop, a rib of a ship.

- stātuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a.** To put, to place, to set, to station. 2. To set up, to raise, to erect, to build, §to plant (a tree), to pitch (a camp). 3. To fix in the mind (i. e. to think, to believe, to be of opinion). 4. To resolve, to determine. 5. To appoint, to fix, to establish, to ordain: *Cæsarem obsecrare coepit ne quid gravius in fratrem statuerem*, he began to entreat Cæsar not to adopt a severe decision against his brother, Cæs.
- stātūra, æ. f.** Stature, height.
- stātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. sisto, q. v. (esp. of time).** Fixed, appointed: *statum sacrum* or *sacrificium*, a sacred ceremony or sacrifice taking place always on the same stated day, Cic., Ov.
- stātus, ūs. m.** 1. A standing, a position, an attitude, a posture. 2. State, condition, situation, rank, posture (of affairs). 3. (In rhetoric) The state or statement of the case: *regum status decemviris donabantur*, the dignity of kings was placed at the mercy of the decemviri, Cic.; *animum perterritum loco sæpe et certo de statu demovet*, it often unsettles and altogether unhinges the terrified mind, Cic.
- stella, æ. f.** 1. A star. 2. §A constellation: *stellæ errantes*, planets, Cic.; *stella comans*, a comet, Ov.; *ubi . . . cinget gemmos stella serena polos*, when his calm light (that of the setting sun) touches both sides of heaven, Ov.
- stellans, antis, and stellatus, a, um. adj.** 1. Starry. 2. Adorned with spots like stars, spotted, variegated (of the tail of a peacock, a spotted lizard, etc.): *stellatus Argus*, Argus with eyes like stars all over him, Ov.: *stellatus jaspide fulvâ ensis*, a sword with the hilt studded with ruddy jasper, Virg.
- stellifer, ĕra, ĕrum. adj., and stelliger, ĕra, ĕrum. adj.** Starry.
- stellio, ōnis. m.** A spotted lizard.
- stemma, ātis. n.** A pedigree, a genealogical table.
- stercoro, as. v. a.** To manure with dung.
- stercus, ōris. n.** Dung, manure.
- stĕrĭlis, e. adj.** 1. Barren, sterile, unfruitful, unproductive. 2. §Causing barrenness, making unproductive. 3. Useless, fruitless, producing no advantage: *amicus sterilis*, a friend from whom nothing is to be got, Juv.; *sterilem sperando nutrit amorem*, she cherishes by hoping on a love which produces him no fruit, an unrequited love, Ov.
- stĕrĭlĭtas, atis. f.** Barrenness, sterility, unproductiveness.
- sternax, ācis. adj.** That throws down (of a horse that throws his rider).
- sterno, is, strāvi, strātum. v. a. [στροπέρωμι.]** 1. To spread out, to extend, to stretch out. 2. To scatter on the ground, to strew, to lay down: *sternunt corpora passim*, they lie about on the ground in every direction, Liv.; *sternimur optatæ gremio telluris*, we lie down on the bosom of the wished for land, Virg.; *hos humi strati*, we lying on the ground, Cic.; *viridi membra sub arbuto stratus*, lying (lit. stretched as to my limbs) beneath a green arbutus, Hor. 3. To spread out flat, to smoothe, to level, to calm, to tranquillise: *stratum silet æquor*, the calmed sea ceases to roar, Virg.; *stratis militum odiis*, having pacified the fury of the soldiers, Tac. 4. To strew, i. e. to cover by strewing (a couch, etc., with counterpanes), to arrange, to prepare (a couch, a table, by putting a cloth on it, etc.): *eos non sternere . . . poterant*, they could not saddle them (the horses), Liv.; *terram cæsi stravere juvenci*, the slain bullocks strewed or covered the ground, Virg. 5. To lay down, to pave (a road): *locum illum sternendum locare*, to issue a contract for paving that spot, Cic. 6. To throw down, to prostrate, to overthrow, defeat, rout, conquer (armies or enemies), to demolish (walls, cities, etc.), to slay (often *sterno morte*, cæde, etc.): *torrens sternit agros, sternit sata læta*, the torrent levels the fields, beats down the rich crops, Virg.; *mortalia corda Per gentes humilis stravit pavor*, fear has crushed the hearts of men throughout the nations, Virg.
- sternuo, is, ui, no sup. v. n. and a.** 1. (v. n.) To sneeze, to splutter (as a candle). 2. (v. a.) To give (an omen) by sneezing.

sternutamentum, *i. n.* A sneezing.

†sterquilium, *i. n.* A dunghill.

sterto, *is, ui, no sup. v. n.* To snore.

Sthēnelēus, *a, um*. 1. Of Sthenelus, the father of Eurystheus: Stheneleus hostis, your enemy, the son of Sthenelus, *i. e.* Eurystheus, Ov. 2. Of another Sthenelus, the father of Cycnus: Stheneleia proles, Cycnus, Ov.; in volucrem corpus Stheneleida versum . . . dolet, grieves that his body is changed into a swan, Ov.

stigma, *stia. n.* [στῖγμα.] 1. A brand, a mark, a mark of disgrace, a stigma. 2. A cut in shaving.

stigmātias, *ss. m.* A branded slave.

stilla, *ss. f.* A drop.

stillidium, *i. n.* [stella cado.] Liquid falling drop by drop (*esp.* rain falling from the roofs and eaves of houses).

stillo, *aa. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To drop, to drip, to trickle down. 2. To let drop, to let fall, to distil.

stilus, *i. m.* 1. (Rare) A stake, a pale. 2. A fork or spud to root out weeds with. 3. (Rare) A stem, a stalk [in quā oratione . . . ut in herbis rustici solent dicere] . . . inest luxuries quædam quæ stilo depascenda est, there is a degree of luxuriance which must be weeded out with a fork, or which must be fed down so as to reduce the plant to a single stalk, Cic. 4. (The most usu. sense) A steel pen for writing on waxen tablets, having one end sharp to write with, the other blunt to erase with: sæpè stilum vertas, often change, *i. e.* use the other end of your pen (to erase what you have written), Hor.: stilus exercitatus, a practised pen, a habit of writing, Cic. 5. Style (of composition).

†stimulatio, *onis. f.* Excitement, impulse.

stimulator, *ōris. m., †f. stimulator, ſcis.* One who stimulates, who instigates.

stimulo, *aa. v. a.* 1. To goad, to vex, to annoy, to torment, to disquiet. 2. To stimulate, excite, rouse up, spur on, instigate (*c. ad* and *acc.*, or *c. ut* or *ne* and *subj.*).

stimulus, *i. m.* 1. A goad for driving cattle, slaves, etc. 2. An annoyance, a vexation: stimuli doloris, the stings of pain, Cic. 3. A stimulus, a spur, an excitement, an incentive, an inducement. 4. A pointed stake fixed beneath the surface of the ground to check the advance of enemies.

†stinguo, *is, xxi, netum. v. a.* To extinguish.

stipatio, *ōnis. f.* A closely packed crowd, a numerous retinue.

stipator, *ōris. n.* An attendant on a great man; in *pl.* a retinue, a suite, a train.

stipendiarius, *a, um*. 1. Liable to contributions, tributary. 2. Receiving pay (as soldiers): vectigal stipendiarium, a fixed yearly contribution in money, Cic.; *m.* as *subst.*, *esp.* in *pl.*, a tributary, a person or nation bound to pay tribute.

stipendium, *i. n.* [stips pendo.] 1. A tax, imposition, tribute of money: quod me manet stipendium? what punishment awaits me? Hor. 2. The pay of a soldier, stipend: stipendia merere, or facere, to earn pay, *i. e.* to serve a campaign, Cic., Liv.; tempus est jam opulenta vos et ditia stipendia facere, . . . hic dignam mercedem emeritis stipendiis dabit. It is time now for you to make a rich and profitable campaign . . ., here fortune will bestow on you a reward worthy of the campaigns you have already served, Liv.; (generally) emereri stipendium, means to complete the time of military service, to serve out one's time; nemini spes emerendi stipendia adempta, no one is deprived of his hope of obtaining his discharge at the completion of his time of service, Liv. 3. Military service, a campaign: ut quisque minime multa stipendia haberet, according as each had served the fewest campaigns, Liv.; animum tanquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis ambitionis . . ., for the mind, having completed, as it were, its full time in the service of lust, ambition, etc., Cic.

- stipes**, *ŭtis. m.* 1. A stake, a post. 2. The trunk of a tree. 3. A tree. 4. A blockhead. 5. †A branch.
- stipo**, *as. v. a.* 1. To crowd together, to press close, to compress. 2. To pack, to pack up, to pack closely: *stipare Platonis Menandrum*, to pack up Plato's works with those of Menander, Hor. 3. To fill full: *curia cum patribus fuerit stipata verendis*, when the senate-house is full of venerable fathers, Ov. 4. To surround, to attend, to accompany: *custodium gregibus circum se stipat euntem*, she surrounds herself as she goes with a dense crowd of guardians, Prop.
- stips**, *stĭpis. f.*, not found in *nom.* nor in *pl.* A small gift in money, a small pecuniary contribution.
- stĭpŭla**, *se. f.* 1. The stalk or blade of corn, (or of other things, as) beans, rushes, etc. 2. Stubble, straw.
- stĭpŭlātiō**, *ōnis. f.*; and *dim. stipulationcula, m. f.* A promise, agreement, engagement, stipulation.
- stĭpŭlor**, *āris. v. dep.* To require a promise, to stipulate for, to demand an agreement, to bargain for: *stipulata pecunia*, a sum of money promised, Cic.
- stirĭa**, *m. f.* An icicle.
- stirpĭtus**, *ade.* By the roots, utterly.
- stirps**, *is. f.* 1. (The lower part of the trunk of a tree, including the root) A stem, a stalk, a trunk, a root. 2. A shoot, a plant. 3. (Metaph.) A stock, a race, a family, lineage. 4. A scion, i. e. offspring, progeny. 5. Source, origin, cause, foundation: *novum exili stirpe gentis*, the original character of their race not being yet worn out, Liv.; *quod apes ab stirpe natus viderat*, because he had seen his bees wholly destroyed, Virg.
- stiva**, *se. f.* A plough handle.
- stlātārius**, *a. um. adj.* Bought in a shop, i. e. foreign, costly.
- stloppus**, *i. m.* The noise of a slap on an inflated cheek.
- sto**, *as. stēti, stātum. v. a.* 1. To stand, to stand still: *mons jam stabant*, the walls now stood, i. e. were now built, Ov.; *pulvere caelum stare vident*, they see the heavens thick (as we say, standing) with dust, Virg., Hor.; *nec steterunt in te virque paterque meus*, nor has any husband or father of mine stood in arms against you, Ov. 2. To stand firm, to last, to stick fast, to be immovable: *disciplina . . . qua stetit ad hanc diem Romana res*, discipline, by which Rome has hitherto been preserved, Liv.; *per quos homines ordinesque steterim . . . non ignoras*, by what men and by what orders of men I have been supported and saved you are aware, Cic.; [you said] *sine provinciā stare non posse*, that he could not be saved from ruin unless a province was allotted to him, Cic. 3. To stand about, to loiter: *diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit*, for some time the fate of the battle wavered without inclining to either side, Liv. 4. To make a firm stand, a firm resistance, to stand criticism, (and therefore) to phase (as a work, an author, etc.). 5. To be stationed (of an army, fleet, ship, etc.). 6. To stand on end, to bristle up (as the hair of a frightened person, etc.). 7. To persist in, persevere in, abide by, adhere firmly to (opinions, etc.) (*c. in* and *abl.* or *c. abl.*): *vere stans*, a person who sticks to the truth, Liv.; *Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit pergere ire*, Hannibal, as soon as he himself had made up his mind to advance, Liv.; (as *impers.*) *stat casus renovare omnes*, I determine again to encounter every chance, Virg. 8. (*c. ab* or *cum* and *abl.*) To adhere to (a person or party), to take the part of: *cum Dī prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent*, when, one may almost say, the Gods themselves were on Hannibal's side, Liv. 9. (*c. per* and *acc.*) To depend upon, to be owing to: *jubebat ostenderent prioribus pœlis per duces non per milites stetisse ne vincerent*, he bade them show that in the previous battles their defeat had been owing to the generals, not to the soldiers, Liv. 10. To stand one in, i. e. to cost (*c. abl.* of the price): *hand illi stabant Æneia parvo hospitio*, the friendship of Æneas will have cost him dear, Virg.

Stoica. adv. Like a Stoic, Stoically.

Stoicus, a, um. adj. [*στωϊκός*] Of the Stoic sect, Stoic, Stoical; *m.* as *subst.*, a Stoic philosopher.

stola, m. f. [*στώλη*] A long robe reaching to the ankles (a mark of effeminacy if worn by a man).

stolātus, a, um. Wearing a stola: stolatus Ulysses, a Ulysses in petticoats (of Livin), Suet.; stolatus pudor, modesty befitting a matron, Mart.

stolidē. adv. Stupidly, stolidly.

stolidus, a, um. adj. 1. Dull, stupid, stolid. 2. Inoperative (of a cause).

stomācher, ātia. v. dep. 1. To be irritated, angry, indignant, vexed (sometimes c. acc. of the object or cause). 2. (c. *esse* and *abl.*) To quarrel with.

stomāchōse. adv. Angrily, pettishly.

stomāchōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Irritable, ill-humoured. 2. Angry, vexed.

stomāchus, i. m. [*στόμαχος*] 1. The gullet. 2. The stomach: *Indi non tui stomachi*, the games were not to your stomach, not such as you have a stomach, i. e. a taste for, Cic. 3. Irritability. 4. Irritation, displeasure, anger.

stōra, m. f. A straw mat, a rush mat.

strābo, ōnia. m. A person who squints.

strāges, is. f. [*sterno*] 1. A throwing down, a throwing to the ground, an overthrowing. 2. An overthrow, a defeat. 3. Slaughter, bloodshed.

strāgulus, a, um. adj. To be spread, put on as a covering (as bedclothes, etc.): *vectis stragula*, a counterpane, Liv.; — *m.* as *subst.*, a counterpane, a coverlet. 2. † A horsecloth.

strāma, īnia. n. Straw, litter.

stramentum, i. n. 1. Straw, litter. 2. A straw bed. 3. (In pl.) Thatch. 4. A rug, a counterpane, a coverlet.

strāminosa, a, um. adj. Made of straw, thatched with straw.

strangilo, as. v. a. 1. To throttle, to choke, to strangle. 2. To vex, to torment.

stranguria, m. f. Strangury.

strātēgema, ātia. n. [*στρατήγημα*] A stratagem, a piece of generalship; (metaph.) a manoeuvre.

strāta, a, um. part. pass. fr. sterno, q. v. 1. (*m.* as *subst.*) A coverlet. 2. (More usu.) A bed. 3. A horse-cloth, a saddle, housings: *strata viarum*, the streets, Virg.

strānus. adv. Strenuously, vigorously, energetically, boldly.

strāuitas, ātia. f. Energy, vigour, promptness, activity.

strānus, a, um. 1. Strenuous, energetic, active, vigorous, brave. 2. † Unquiet, restless. 3. Proceeding vigorously, swift (of a ship): *strenua nos exercet inertia*, a busy idleness occupies me, Hor.

strōpito, as. v. n. To make a loud rustling noise.

strōpitus, āia. m. A loud noise, a din, a crash, a rattle, a clatter, a noise of many voices, a bang (of a door, etc.), † the sound of a musical instrument.

strōpo, is, ui, itum. v. a. 1. To sound, to make a loud noise, to rattle, to rustle, to bang, to roar, to ring (of arms). 2. To resound (as a place, etc., with a noise). 3. (Once as *v. a.*) To vociferate, to holler out.

strictim. adv. [*stringo*] Slightly, superficially, briefly, in a summary manner.

strictura, m. f. A bar of wrought iron, a mass of iron.

strictus, a, um. part. pass. fr. stringo, q. v.; used also as adj., c. compar. etc. 1. Drawn close, closed, narrow (of a door or entrance). 2. Drawn (of a sword): *inter se strictus conservare manus*, they joined in battle with drawn swords in their hands (lit. brought hands armed with drawn swords into conflict), Ov. 3. Stripped off, gathered (of leaves, etc.), brief,

cunctis: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, their wounds made painful by the morning cold, Liv.

strideo, *es*, and *strido*, *is*, *di*, no sup. v. a. To hiss, to whistle, to creak.

stridor, *ōris*. m. 1. A hissing, whistling, creaking, grating sound, the trumpeting of an elephant, the roaring of wind or storms.

†stridulus, a, um. *adj.* Hissing, creaking, rattling, roaring.

strigilia, *is*. *f.* (sync. *striglia*, Juv.). A flesh comb, a scraper used in a bath.

strigōsus, a, um. *adj.* Lean, lank, scraggy; (metaph.) meagre (of style).

stringo, *is*, *inxi*, *ictum*. v. a. 1. To draw tight, to bind tight, to bind.

2. To touch slightly, to graze. 3. To pull off, to strip off (leaves from trees, etc.). 4. To draw (a sword). 5. To wound (esp. metaph. the mind, etc.): *animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago*, the idea of his father's love for him penetrated his mind, Virg.—See *strictus*.

†stringor, *ōris*. m. The touch.

strix, *strigis*. *f.* A screech owl.

†strōpha, *is*. *f.* [στροφή.] A trick, a quibble.

strōphium, *i*. n. [στροφάλιον.] A girdle worn by women just below the breasts.

structor, *ōris*. m. 1. A builder. 2. †A carver at dinner.

structūra, *is*. *f.* 1. Structure, a mode of building. 2. A building.

3. Arrangement (of words), structure of a sentence: *serarum structura*, copper mines, or mining works in copper mines, Cæsar.

structus, a, um. *part. pass.* from *struo*, q. v.; n. *pl.* as *subst.* *Saxorum structa*, buildings of stone, stone walls, Lucr.

strues, *is*. *f.* 1. A heap, a pile, a dense mass (even of people). 2. †A heap of little cakes, as an offering to the gods.

strūma, *is*. *f.* Scrofulous tumour, a wen.

†strūmōsus, a, um. *adj.* Having a wen, scrofulous.

struo, *is*, *xi*, *ctum*. v. a. 1. To heap up, to pile up, to build up. 2. To build, to raise, to erect: *strueremque suis altaria donis*, and I would load his altar with (or heap upon his altar a pile of) appropriate offerings, Virg. 3. To put together, to make to prepare. 4. To arrange, to put in proper order, to regulate, to marshal in order: *sua sponte struebatur acies*, the soldiers of their own accord ranged themselves in order of battle, Liv. 5. To contrive, to plan, to devise, to invent, to contrive (esp. something injurious to some one): *quid struit?* what is he intending to do? Virg.

Strymōnius, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of the Strymon, a river in Thrace. 2. Thracian: *Strymonia*, a Thracian woman, i.e. an Amazon, Prop.

stūdeo, *es*, *ui*. v. a. 1. To be eager, to be zealous, to desire eagerly, to labour earnestly (c. acc. or c. infin., most usu. c. dat.). 2. To be zealous for, to favour (a party, etc., c. dat.): *unum studetis*, you have but one object, Cic.; *cum intelligeret omnes fere Gallos novis rebus studere*, when he found that nearly all the Gauls were desirous of a revolution, Cæsar. 3. †To apply oneself to study, to study (sine c.): *ab parvulis labori ac diuturni student*, from their childhood they are inured to toil and hardship, Cæsar.

stūdiōse. *adv.* Zealously, eagerly, earnestly, diligently.

stūdiōsus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Eager, earnest, very desirous (c. gen.). 2. Very fond of, partial to, eager to promote the interest of, attached to (c. gen.). 3. Assiduous, zealous, diligent. 4. Studious, fond of learning.

stūdium, *i*. n. 1. A busying oneself about anything, zeal, earnestness, diligence, energy. 2. Goodwill, affection, zeal for the interests of, attachment to (c. in and acc.). 3. Party spirit, partiality: *aliquid studio partium facere*, to do anything out of party spirit, Cic. 4. A labour, an occupation, a pursuit. 5. Application to literature, study: *O servi studiorum*, O ye who have taken to study too late, Hor.; *ut omnes intelligant me non studio accusare, sed officio defendere*, that all men may perceive that I am not saying this out of a desire to accuse him, but in the discharge of my duty as defending my client, Cic.

stulte. *adv.* Foolishly, stupidly.

stultitia, *ae. f.* Folly, foolishness, stupidity.

stultus, *a, um. adj.* Foolish, stupid, silly.

stūpēfācio, *ia, feci, factum. pass. -flo, fis, etc. v. a.* To stupify, to render stupid or senseless.

stūpeo, *es, ui, and stupeo, ia, no sup. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To be stupified, to be struck senseless. 2. (*Esp.*) To be stupified with astonishment, astonished, astounded, amazed (*c. abl., or c. in and abl., or c. ad and acc.*). 3. To become motionless (even of things, of the wheel of Ixion, etc.). 4. (*§v. a.*) To be astonished at, to marvel at, to admire (*c. acc.*): *qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus*, which gazes in stupid admiration at men with titles and with images of noble ancestors in their houses, Hor.

stūpīditas, *ātis. f.* Stupidity, stolidity, folly.

stūpīdus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Amazed, astounded. 2. Stupid, dull.

stūpor, *ōris. m.* Stupor, stupefaction (*esp. that produced by surprise*), astonishment amazement.

stappa, *ae. f.* Tow, flax, oakum.

stuppeus, *a, um. adj.* Made of tow, of flax, of rope: *stuppea flamma manu spargitur*, burning tow is scattered about by the hand, Virg.

stūpro, *as. v. a.* To seduce, defile, debauch, ravish.

stūprum, *i. n.* 1. Defilement, violation, seduction, rape. 2. Adultery: *una Clytæmnestræ stuprum vehit*, one (vessel) carries the paramour of Clytæmnestra, Prop.

sturnus, *i. m.* A starling.

styrax, *ācis. m. [στυράξ.]* Storax, a resinous gum.

Stygius, *a, um. adj.* Of the Styx, the most celebrated river of Hell. 2. Of Hell: *Stygia cymba*, Charon's boat, Virg.; *Stygius Jupiter*, Pluto, Virg.; *vi soporatus Stygiā ramus*, a branch rendered soporific with deadly power, Virg.; *corpora . . . Stygiæ dimittite nocti*, send his body down to the night of the shades below, i. e., to death.

suadēla, *ae. f.* Persuasion.

suadeo, *es, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To advise, to counsel (*c. dat. pers., acc. of the measure, dat. pers., or c. ut and subj.; §rare c. acc. pers. and infin.*). 2. To induce, to impel (*as a motive, etc.*): *suadentque cadentia sidera somnos*, and the descending stars warn us that it is time for sleep, Virg.; 3. To recommend, to speak in favour of, to advocate (*a proposed law, a motion, etc.*).

Suada, *ae. f.* The Goddess of Persuasion.

suasio, *ōnis. f.* 1. The recommendation or advocacy of a proposed measure. 2. A persuasive style of eloquence.

suasor, *ōris. m.* An adviser, an advocate (of a measure), a recommender.

†suasus, *ūs. m.* Recommendation, persuasion.

§suaveōlens, *entis. adj.* Sweet smelling, fragrant.

†§suaviōlens, *a, um. adj.* Sweet spoken, agreeable.

suaviōlōquens, *entis, and -lōquus, a, um. adj.* Sweet spoken, eloquent, agreeable.

suaviōloquentia, *ae. f.* Sweetness of speech, winning eloquence.

§suaviōlum, *i. n.* A little kiss (rare).

suavior, *āris. v. dep.* To kiss.

suavis, *e. adj.* 1. Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. 2. Kind, courteous.

suavitas, *ātis. f. and suavitudo, inis. f.* Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness.

suaviter. adv. Pleasantly, agreeably, with pleasure: *quid agis dulcissime rerum? suaviter ut nunc est*, how are you, my dear fellow? pretty well as times go, Hor.

suavium, *i. n.* A kiss: *meum suaviū*, my darling, Ter.

sub. prep., c. abl. and c. acc. 1. (*c. abl.*) Under, below, beneath, underneath. 2. Below, at the foot of (a mountain, etc.), just in front of.

3. During, at the time of: *volet hæc sub luce videri*, this one will prefer

to be seen in the light, Hor.; faces quas . . . viator jam sub luce reliquit, torches which some traveller has left still just alight, Ov. 4. (c. acc., after a verb of motion towards) Under, below, beneath. 5. Close up to. 6. (Of time) Close to, towards, just before: sub galli cantum, at cockcrow, Hor. 7. (Of time) Close after, immediately after: sub hoc herus . . . inquit, on this the master said, Hor.

subabsurde. adv. Rather absurdly.

subabsurdus. adj. Rather ridiculous.

subaccuso, as. v. a. To accuse in some degree, to blame slightly.

subactio, ōnis. f. The bringing into order, training to subjection.

subactus, a, um. part. pass. fr. subigo, q. v.

subāgrestis, e. adj. Rather clownish, rather boorish.

subālāris, e. adj. That is carried under the arms.

subāmārus, a, um. adj. Rather bitter.

subarroganter. adv. Rather haughtily.

subausulto, as. v. a. To listen secretly, to play the eavesdropper.

subdēbilitātus, a, um. adj. Rather discouraged.

subdifficilis, e. adj. Rather difficult.

subdiffido, is, fesus sum. v. n. To be somewhat distrustful.

subdītivus, a, um. adj. Supposititious, spurious, counterfeit.

†subdīto, as. v. a. To furnish, supply, provide.

subdo, is, dīdi, dītum. v. a. 1. To put, place, lay, or set under: modo subdit aquis (se), sometimes she plunges beneath the waters, Ov.; subdit calcaria equo, he sets spurs to his horse, Liv.; vidi . . . Veneris vinculis subdere colla senem, I have seen an old man put his neck under the yoke of Venus, Tib.; Plutonis subdita regno, brought under (i. e. subject to) the authority of Pluto, Tib. 2. To furnish, supply, afford: risus stimulos animo subdidit, that laugh added a stimulus to (or irritated) her mind, Liv. 3. To substitute: (in locum) me subditum . . . appellat, they call me a supposititious child, Liv. 4. ‡To forge, to counterfeit.

subdōceo, es, ūi, otum. v. a. To teach as an assistant; in *pass.*, to be taught by an assistant tutor.

subdōle. adv. Cunningly, deceitfully.

subdōlus, a, um. adj. Cunning, tricky, deceitful, artful.

subdūbīto, as. v. a. To doubt slightly, to entertain a slight doubt.

subdūco, is, xi, otum. v. a. 1. To draw up, pull up, lift up, raise. 2. (Of ships) To draw up on land. 3. To draw off, to withdraw, to cause (troops) to retreat. 4. To remove, to take away. 5. To steal (c. dat. person from whom). 6. To cast up, to reckon, to calculate: qua se subducere colles incipiunt, where the hills begin to let themselves down (i. e. to slope down gradually), Virg.; se subducere ab ipso vulnere visa fera est, the beast appeared to get out of the way of the wound (i. e. of the weapon which would have wounded him), Ov.

subductio, ōnis. f. 1. (Navis) A drawing up on shore. 2. A reckoning.

subdūrus, a, um. adj. Rather hard.

§subēdo, is, ēdi, ēsum. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To eat away below.

subeo, is, ūi, itum. v. a. 1. To go under, into (c. in or ad and acc., §c. dat.). 2. To advance, to go on, to go forward. 3. (c. ad and acc.) To approach, to draw near to (and §c. dat.). 4. To succeed, to come after (sine c. or c. dat.): ne subeant herbae, that herbs may not spring up, Virg. 5. To come on secretly, to steal on. 6. To occur (to the mind), (sine c., or as v. a. c. acc.): subiit cari genitoris imago, the image of my dear father presented itself to me, Virg.; subit ira cadentem ulcisci patriam, an angry desire presents itself to me to avenge my falling country, Virg.; dulcedo legis ipsa per se . . . subibat animos, the agreeableness of the law of itself made an impression on their minds, Liv. 7. (v. a.) To come under (a roof), to enter (a house), to plunge beneath (water). 8. §To come upon, to come to, to pervade.

9. To succeed (as a successor). 10. To undergo, to submit to, to take upon oneself (labour, pain, etc.); *pass. as impers.*: *subitum est ei remigrare*, it has occurred to him (*or* he has determined) to return, Cic.
- süber, äris. n.** The cork-tree.
- sübhorridus, a, um. adj.** Somewhat rough, roughish.
- sübligo, is, ägi, actum. v. a.** 1. To bring down, to subdue, to tame.
2. To bring into subjection, into order (land, the mind, etc.), to cultivate, to till. 3. To compel.
- sübimpüdens, entis. adj.** Rather impudent.
- sübünänis, e. adj.** Somewhat empty, rather vain.
- sübinde. adv.** 1. Immediately after, just after. 2. Now and then, from time to time, continually.
- subinsulsus, a, um. adj.** Somewhat tasteless *or* insipid.
- sübinvideo, es, vidi, visum. v. a. (c. dat.).** To be somewhat envious of, to envy a little.
- sübinvito, as. v. a.** To give a slight invitation to.
- sübirascor, äris, irätus sum. v. dep. (c. dat.).** To be a little angry.
- sübütärius, a, um. adj.** Made suddenly, collected suddenly, etc.
- sübüto. adv.** Suddenly, unexpectedly: *subito sæpe dicere*, often to speak extemporaneously, Cic.
- sübütus, a, um. adj.** Sudden, unexpected: *subitus miles*, soldiers collected in haste on an emergency, Tac.; *n. as subst.*, a sudden occurrence, an unexpected event *or* crisis.
- subjecto. adv.** Submissively.
- subjectio, onis. f.** 1. A placing *or* bringing under. 2. A substituting (one will for another), forging. 3. An annexing, subjoining. 4. An answer added by a speaker to a question which he has himself just asked.
- subjecto, as. v. a.** 1. To place under. 2. To throw up from below.
- subjector, oris. m.** One who substitutes (see *subjectio*, 2), a forger.
- subjectus, a, um. part. pass. of seq. q. v.; also as adj., c. compar. etc.** 1. Placed under. 2. Lying close to, near, adjacent, bordering on (*c. dat.*). 3. Liable to, subject to, exposed to.
- subjicio, is, jëci, jectum. v. a. (c. acc. of the immediate, dat. of the more remote object).** 1. To throw, lay, place, *or* bring under. 2. To throw out from under, to throw up: *quantum vere novo viridis se subjicit alnus*, as much as the green alder-tree throws itself up (*i. e.* shoots up) at the beginning of spring, Virg.; *corpora saltu subjiciunt in equos*, they throw their bodies with a spring (*i. e.* they spring) upon their horses, Virg. 3. To substitute (*esp.* that which is spurious for that which is genuine), to forge, to put forward unfairly, to suborn. 4. To bring before (an idea before a person's mind), to submit. 5. To subject, to make subject, to place in subjection. 6. To make subordinate to; in *pass.* to be subordinate to, to be comprised under (sometimes *c. sub* and *acc.*): *sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, remissness, shame, terror*, are all comprised under the one idea of fear, Cic. 7. To add, append, annex, subjoin: *vix pauca furenti subjicio*, I scarcely add a few words in reply to her frenzied speech, Virg.
- subjungo, is, nxi, nctum. v. a. (c. acc. of the immediate, dat. of the more remote object).** 1. To join to, to annex, add, affix. 2. To yoke, to harness. 3. To submit, to place in subordination to. 4. To bring under, subject, subjugate (often *c. sub* and *acc.*). 5. †§To place under (as a foundation): *puppis . . . rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones*, the ship having figures of Phrygian lions attached to its beak, Virg.; *atque hæc percussis subjungit carmina nervis*, and she sings this song as an accompaniment to the strings of the lyre which she touches, Ov.
- sübläbor, eris, lapsus sum. v. dep.** To glide on (as time), to glide *or* pass away (as hope), to glide down, to descend.
- sublate. adv.** 1. In a lofty strain, loftily. 2. Arrogantly, proudly.
- sublätio, onis. f.** A lifting up, elevation, exaltation.
- sublätus, a, um. part. pass. fr. tollo, q. v.; also as adj., c. compar. etc.** 1.

- Lifted up, raised up, raised on high. 2. §Educated, brought up. 3. Elated, exulting, proud. 4. Taken away.
- sublēgo, is, lēgi, lectum. v. a.** 1. To gather from below, to gather up. 2. To overhear. 3. To elect as a substitute (c. in locum and gen.).
- sublēvatio, ōnis. f.** A lightening, alleviation, relief.
- sublēvo, as. v. a.** 1. To lift up from beneath, to raise up, to hold up. 2. To sustain, support (any one in misfortune), to comfort. 3. To lighten, to relieve, to alleviate, to mitigate (evil, suffering, etc.).
- sūblica, ae. f.** A stake, a post, a pile; in *pl.* (esp.), piles for a bridge.
- sublicius, a, um. adj.** Wooden, resting on piles: *sublicius pons*, (esp.) the wooden bridge over the Tiber built by Ancus.
- subligaculum, i, and †subligar, aris. n.** A waistband of drawers, drawers, breeches.
- subligo, as. v. a.** To bind below, to tie on, to gird on: *subligatus*, with drawers on, Mart.
- sūblime. adv.** 1. On high, up in the air. 2. §In sublime style.
- sūblimis, e. adj.** 1. Uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated: *campique armis sublimibus ardent*, and the field glows with uplifted arms, Virg.; *os hemini sublime dedit*, he gave man a face looking upwards, Ov. 2. (Metaph.) Lofty, exalted, aspiring (of the mind, etc.). 3. (Metaph.) Elevated, sublime (of poetry, style, etc.); *n. as subst.*, height: *sonus naturā in sublime fertur*, sound is naturally borne upwards, Cic.
- †sublimitas, atis. f.** Loftiness (of style, etc.), sublimity.
- subluceo, es, xi, no sup. v. n.** To shine a little, to gleam faintly, to be somewhat bright, to glimmer.
- subluo, is, ui, lutum. v. a.** To wash, to wash the foot of (as a river does of a mountain).
- sublustris, e. adj.** Giving a faint light, glimmering.
- submergo, is, si, sum. v. a.** To sink beneath, to submerge.
- subministro, as. v. a.** To furnish, to supply, to give, to afford.
- submisso. adv.** 1. Humbly, submissively. 2. Gently, quietly.
- submitio, onis. f.** A letting down (the voice, etc.), a lowering, a sinking.
- submitus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seq.; also as adj. c. compar., etc.** 1. Low, stooping low. 2. Gentle, calm, lowered (of a voice, etc.), quiet (of style, etc.). 3. Mean, grovelling, abject. 4. Humble, submissive.
- submitto, is, misi, missum. v. a.** 1. To send forth from below, to raise or lift up, to cause to spring up, to put forth, to produce. 2. To place, put, or set under. 3. To rear, to bring up: *crinem barbarumque submittere*, to let their hair and beard grow, Tac. 4. To let down, to lower (sometimes esp. to lower the voice), to let fall, to sink, to drop: *adhortatus ... ne ad minores calamitates animos submitterent*, he exhorted them not to let their spirits sink at lighter misfortunes, Liv. 5. To send secretly, to send quietly. 6. (c. dat. pers.) To send as a successor to. 7. To subject, to submit: *sibi destinatum in animo esse*, Camillo submittere imperium, (they said) that they had made up their minds to put the whole power in the hands of Camillus, Liv.; *animos submittere amori*, to let her spirit yield to love, Virg. 8. §To put down, to check: *inceptum frustra submitte furorem*, cease your anger which has been begun without cause, Virg. 9. Submitte me, to lower oneself, to condescend.
- submōleste fero.** I am somewhat annoyed, Cic.
- submōlestus, a, um. adj.** Rather vexatious.
- †submōneo, es, ui, itum. v. a.** To warn privately, to give a secret hint to.
- submōrōsus, a, um. adj.** Somewhat peevish.
- submōtor, oris. m.** One who puts (people) aside in order to make room: *submotor aditus*, the lictor who made way for people to approach the Roman governor, Liv.
- submōveo, es, mōvi, mōtum. v. a.** 1. To drive away, to remove. 2. §To ward off. 3. To remove out of the way (as an officer removes people to make room for others), to clear away. 4. To withdraw, to keep out of the way (c. abl. or c. ab and abl.): *submoto incesserunt*, as soon as room

had been cleared for them they advanced, Liv.: non . . . consularis submovet lictor miseros tumultus mentis, the lictor of the consul (i. e. the rank of consul) cannot drive away the sad disquietude of the mind, Hor.; ut ii . . . magnitudine poenae maleficio submoverentur, that those people . . . might be kept from crime by the severity of the punishment affixed to it, Cic.; maris urges submovere littora, you are diligent in removing further off the shores of the sea (by building piers, dams, etc.), Hor.

submūto, *as. v. a.* To change, to substitute.

subnascor, *ēris, nātus sum. v. dep.* To grow up beneath.

subnecto, *es, xui, xum. v. a.* 1. To bind or tie under, or beneath (c. acc. and dat.). 2. To fasten below, to fasten.

subnēgo, *as. v. a.* To deny faintly, to half deny.

subnixus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Supported by, resting on (c. abl.). 2. Relying on, depending on: *mentum mitrā crinemque madentem subnixus*, bound under his chin and reeking hair with a turban (i. e. with a turban bound under his chin and hair reeking with unguents), Virg.; *non videbo Ap. Claudium et Q. Fulvium victoriā insolente subnixos*, I will not see Ap. Claudius and Q. Fulvius exulting in their unaccustomed triumph, Liv.

subnōto, *as. v. a.* To mark secretly, to observe quietly.

subnūba, *m. f.* A female rival in marriage.

subnūbilus, *a, um. adj.* Rather cloudy, somewhat overcast.

sūbo, *as. v. a.* To be at heat.

sūbobescēnus, *a, um. adj.* Rather indecent.

sūbobescūrus, *a, um. adj.* Rather obscure.

sūbōdiosus, *a, um. adj.* Rather vexatious, rather odious.

sūboffendo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* To offend slightly.

sūbōles, *is. f.* Offspring, progeny, issue: *Romae suboles*, the Roman youth, Hor.

sūbōlesco, *is, no perf. v. a.* To grow up.

sūbōlet, *impers.* *Subolet mihi*, I have an inkling, Plaut.

†sūbōrior, *eris, ortus sum, infin. -ōriri. v. dep.* To spring up, to arise.

sūborno, *as. v. a.* 1. To fit out, provide, equip, adorn. 2. To incite or instigate secretly, to suborn.

†sūbortus, *ūs. m.* A rising or springing up.

subrancidus, *a, um. adj.* Somewhat tainted.

subraucus, *a, um. adj.* Rather hoarse.

subrectus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. subrigo.* Uplifted.

subrēmigo, *as. v. a.* To row along, to row on.

subrēpo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a. and a.* 1. (v. a.) To creep along, to steal on, to advance imperceptibly. 2. (v. a.) To creep under, to approach (c. acc.), to steal imperceptibly over (as sleep steals over the eyes), (c. dat.).

subrideo, *es, si, sum. v. a.* To smile gently.

subridicūle, *adv.* Rather ridiculously, or humourously.

subrigo, *is, rexi, rectum. v. a.* To lift up, to raise up, to prick up (one's ears).

subringor, *ēris, no perf. v. dep.* To make a wry face, to be a little vexed.

subripio, *is, ui, reptum (sync. pl. perf. suspueram, and imper. pl. suspīte, Hor.) v. a.* To take away secretly, to pilfer, to steal: *quæ me surpuerat mihi*, which stole away my senses (lit. which stole me from myself), Hor.; *crimina sunt oculis subripienda patris*, our crimes are to be concealed from the eyes of our father, Ov.; *virtus quæ nec eripi nec subripi potest*, virtue which can neither be taken from one by force nor by stealth, Cic.

subrōgo, *as. v. a.* To cause to be chosen in the place of another, to elect as a substitute, to substitute.

subrostrāni, *ōrum. pl. m.* People who hang about the rostrum, loungers.

subrūbeo, *es, ui (no sup.). v. a.* To be reddish.

subruo, *is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* 1. To tear down, throw down, pull down, batter down, demolish. 2. To undermine. 3. To corrupt, seduce (by bribes, etc.)

subrusticus, *a, um. adj.* Rather clownish, not very polished.

subscribo, *is, psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To write underneath or below (c. dat.

of that beneath or at the bottom of which; sometimes esp. the censor wrote down his reason for censuring or degrading any one): *si quæret Pater Urbium subscribi statuis*, if he wishes to have the inscription "The Father of his City" engraved on the pedestal of his statue, Hor. 2. To write down, to subscribe, to sign. 3. (Because a prosecutor signed the accusation) To accuse, impeach, prosecute (*c. in* and *acc. pers.*, *c. quod* and *subj.* of the deed imputed): *quia parricidii causa subscripta esset*, because it was a charge of parricide that had been brought, Cic. 4. To subscribe to, i. e. assent to, agree with, approve of (*c. dat.*).

subscriptio, *ōnis. f.* 1. Anything written under, or beneath (esp. a subscribing or signing a bill of accusation, or a writing down by the censor of his grounds for a censure of any one). 2. A list, a register. 3. †A signing, a signature.

subscriptor, *ōris. m.* One who signs a bill of accusation.

subsecivus, *a, um. adj.* What remains over: *subseciva tempora*, leisure hours, Cic.; *quæ arripui . . . subsecivis operis*, ut aiunt, which I have taken up as extra work as they say, Cic.

subseco, *as, ui, sectum. v. a.* To cut under, to cut away, to cut off.

subsellium, *i. n.* 1. A seat, a bench (esp. a judge's seat, the bench). 2. A court of justice (*usu. in pl.*): *rem ab subselliis in rostra detulit*, he transferred the cause from the courts of law to the assemblies of the people, Cic.: *versatus in utrisque subselliis*, having had practice both in public and private causes (or perhaps, as prosecutor and counsel for the defence), Cic.

†**subsentio**, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To perceive secretly, to have an inkling of.

subsequor, *ēris, sēcūtus sum. v. dep.* 1. To follow close after, to follow, to pursue. 2. To follow (i. e. happen after, to ensue). 3. To follow (i. e. to imitate, to copy, to follow the example of).

†**subservio**, *is (no perf.). v. n.* 1. To be subservient to. 2. To comply with, to humour (*c. dat.*).

subsidiarius, *a, um. adj.* Belonging to a reserve, forming a reserve; *n. pl.* as *sub/ct.*, a body of reserve, of troops in reserve.

subsidium, *i. n.* 1. Troops stationed in reserve in the third line, the *triarii*. 2. A body of reserve, a reinforcement. 3. Aid, assistance, help, support.

subsido, *is, sēdi, sessum. v. n.* 1. To sit down, settle down, crouch down, sink down. 2. To subside, to fall, to abate (as floods, winds, etc.): *extremus galeâ imâ subsidit Acestes*, the lot of Acestes remained at the bottom of the helmet, and was the last to be drawn, Virg.; *subsidit digitis*, it sinks beneath, i. e. yields to the pressure of his fingers, Ov. 3. To stop, to halt. 4. To remain, stay, settle, abide. 5. To lie in ambush, to lie in wait: *devictam Asiam subseedit adulter*, the adulterer lay in wait for the conqueror of Asia, Virg.; *juvat ut tigris subidere cervis*, so that tigers may be willing to lie down with deer, Hor.

†**subsignānus**, *a, um. adj.* Serving under the standard, kept close to the standard as a reserve.

subsigno, *as. v. a.* To set down in a list, to register.

subsilio, *is, ui, sultum. v. n.* To leap out, to leap up, to come up (as dice).

subsisto, *is, stiti. v. n.* 1. To stop, to halt, to stand still; (of things) to stop, to cease. 2. To make a stand, to make a stand against, to withstand, to resist (*c. dat.*), (twice (Liv.) *c. acc.*). 3. To last, to continue. to subsist: *quod neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent*, because the anchors and cables could not hold out, Cæsar; *non subsistere sumptui possem*, I could not stand (hold out against or support) the expense, Cic.

subsortior, *iris. v. dep.* To choose by lot as a substitute.

subsortitio, *ōnis. f.* A choosing a substitute by lot.

†**substantia**, *æ. f.* Essence, substance: *sine substantiâ facultatum*, without any considerable property, Tac.

substerno, *is, strāvi, strātum. v. a.* 1. To strew, spread, lay or scatter under or beneath: *substratus Numida mortuo Romano*, the Numidian

- lying under the dead Roman, Liv. 2. To cover (by spreading something over). 3. To place under, subject to (c. dat. of that under which).
- substituo, is, ui, itum. v. a.** 1. To bring under, to bring close to: *substitueratque animo speciem quoque corporis amplam*, he had represented to his (own) mind an imposing stature, Liv. 2. To substitute, to put in the place of (c. in locum and gen., sometimes c. dat.).
- †substo, as. v. s.** To stand firm, to be firm, to hold out.
- substringo, is, inxi, lectum. v. a.** 1. To bind beneath, to bind, to tie up. 2. To restrain. 3. To pick up (one's ear): *substricta gerens ilia*, with his flanks tucked up (of a dog), Ov.; *substricta crura*, their spindle shanks, Ov.
- substructio, ōnis. f.** A foundation, a building or work underground.
- substruo, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** 1. To build as a foundation, to build the foundation of. 2. To pave.
- subsum, sūbes, etc. (see sum). v. s.** 1. (c. dat.) To be under, to be beneath, to lie beneath, to be exposed to. 2. To be close at hand, to be near. 3. To exist.
- substitus, a, um. adj.** Trimmed at the bottom.
- subtēmen, inis. s.** 1. The woof, the weft. 2. Thread (sometimes esp. the thread of the Fates).
- subter. prep., c. abl., or after a verb of motion to, c. acc.** Under, below, beneath, underneath, close under, close up to.
- subterfugio, is, fugi, fugitum. v. a.** To avoid secretly, evade, escape, shun, shirk (c. acc.).
- subterlabor, ōris, lapsus sum. v. dep.** To glide beneath, to flow below (c. acc.).
- subterrāneus, a, um. adj.** Subterranean, underground.
- †§subtertēnuo, as. v. a.** To make thinner at the bottom.
- subtexo, is, ui, xtum. v. a.** 1. †To weave at the bottom of, to join to, to subjoin, to add, to append. 2. To draw in front of as a veil: *patrio capiti bibulas subtexere nubes*, to draw clouds full of moisture before the face of her father the sun (of Circe), Ov.; (by a change of construction) *cœlum subtexere fumo*, to cover or veil the heaven with smoke, Virg. 2. To put together, to compose (poems, etc.): *familiarem originem subtexit*, he wove into his work an account of the origin of different families, Nep.
- subtilis, e. adj.** 1. Thin, slender, delicate. 2. Delicate, exquisite (of taste, etc.). 3. Precise, exact, accurate. 4. Over precise, fine drawn, too refined, subtle. 5. (Of style) Plain, precise, unadorned.
- subtilitas, atis. f.** 1. Exceeding delicacy, excessive precision, accuracy or definiteness. 2. Subtlety, nicety, acuteness. 3. Plainness, absence of ornament.
- subtiliter. adv.** 1. Finely, minutely. 2. Closely (of a connection). 3. Acutely, with precision, with minute accuracy, with subtlety or exactness of definition. 4. In plain unadorned language, with simplicity of style.
- subtimeo, es, ui, no sup. v. s.** To be a little afraid.
- subtraho, is, xi, ctum. v. a.** To draw off, carry off, remove, withdraw, take away (c. ab or ex and abl. or c. dat.). 2. *subtraho me*, to withdraw (from a place), to abandon (a habit), (c. ab and abl. or c. dat.): *subtrahiturque solum*, and the sea beneath the vessel gives way under their strokes, Virg.; *Furium... fortuna bello subtraxit*, fortune kept Furius from the war, Liv.; *subtrahente se quoque*, as everyone drew off (excused himself from having set the report afloat), Liv.
- †subtristis, e. adj.** Rather sad, rather melancholy.
- subturpis, e, and subturpiscūlus, a, um. adj.** Somewhat mean.
- subtus. adv.** Underneath, beneath, below.
- §subtūsus, a, um. adj.** Somewhat bruised.
- sūbūcula, æ. f.** A shirt.

†*sūbūla*, *m. f.* An awl.

Sūburra, *m. f.* The name of a street in Rome, in the Esquiline district, where the chief market for provisions was.

Sūburranus, *a, um. adj.* Of the street Suburra, of the Esquiline Hill.

sūburbānitas, *atīa. f.* Nearness to the city of Rome.

sūburbānus, *a, um. adj.* Suburban, close to the city; *a. as subst.*, a suburban villa, an estate in the suburbs; *m. pl. as subst.*, the inhabitants of the towns near Rome.

sūburbium, *i. n.* A suburb.

‡*sūburgeo*, *es, si, no sup. v. a.* To drive towards, to drive close to.

subvectio, *onīa. f.*, and ‡*subvectus*, *ūs. m.* Carrying, transporting, conveyance.

subvecto, *as, v. a.* To convey, to bring, to carry, to transport.

subveho, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* To bring, to convey, to carry, to transport.

subvēnio, *is, vēni, ventum. v. n.* 1. (*c. dat.*) To come to the assistance of, to come as a reinforcement. 2. To aid, to assist, to succour.

3. To relieve, to remedy (an evil). 4. (*In pass.*) To be supplied subsequently: unde aut initio humano generi dari potuissent, aut postea subveniri? whence could they have either been given at first to mankind, or supplied subsequently? Cic.; *as impera*, priusquam Carthagine subveniretur, before any assistance could come from Carthage, Liv.

subvēreor, *ōris, itus sum. dep.* To be rather afraid.

‡*subversor*, *ōris. m.* An overturner, a subverter.

subverto, *is, ti, sum. v. a.* 1. To turn upside down, upset, overturn. 2. To subvert, ut an end to, destroy, to ruin. 3. To annul, to cancel.

subvexus, *a, um. adj.* Sloping upwards.

subvōlo, *as, v. n.* To fly upwards.

subvolvo, *is, vi, vōlūtum. v. a.* To roll on, to roll along.

†*§suoāvus*, *a, um. adj.* Hollow below.

succēdo, *is, cessi, cessum. v. n.* 1. To go under, to come or pass under, to enter (a house, etc.) (*c. dat.*, very rarely *c. acc.*): rogantes corpora.... Redderet ac tumulto sineret succedere terræ, entreating him to give back the bodies and to allow them to be buried (lit. to go under a grave or mound of earth), Virg.: succedoque oneri, and I place myself under my burden, Virg. 2. To approach (*c. dat.*). 3. To climb, to mount, to ascend (*c. acc. c. in* and *acc.*): alto succedere cælo, to rise up to the high heavens, Virg.; aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, she sees wood grow up over her smooth legs, Ov. 4. To proceed, advance, march forward. 5. To come on in the place of, to be successor to, to succeed (*c. dat. pers.* or *c. in* and *acc.* of the place, or *c. dat.* of the office). 6. To follow, to succeed (in point of time, *c. dat.*). 7. To succeed, to turn out well, to be successful (most usu. of things, but also of persons): ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, on the other side the Ubii come next, Cæsar; *pass. impera*: non solum quod tibi succederetur, not only because a successor to you was appointed, Cic.; nolle successum non patribus, non consulibus, they were unwilling that the senators or the consuls should meet with success, Liv.

succendo, *is, di, sum. v. a.* 1. To set on fire from below, to set on fire. 2. (§Metaph.) To kindle, to inflame.

succenseo, *es, ui, sum. v. n.* To be angry (sine *c.* or *c. dat.* of the object).

†*§suoentūreātus*, *a, um. adj.* Received as a recruit into a century.

successio, *onīa. f.* A succeeding (in office or property), succession.

successor, *ōris. m.* A successor (in office, or property, or in point of time).

successus, *a, um* (very rare). *part. pass. fr. succedo.* That has succeeded: cum omnia meā causā velles mihi successa, as you wished that I might succeed in everything for my own sake, Cic.

successus, *ūs. m.* 1. An advance, an approach. 2. Success, good fortune.

succidia, *m. f.* A leg of pork, a fitch of bacon.

‡*§sucido*, *is, cidi. v. n. [cado.]* To fall down.

sucido, *is, di, sum. v. a. [cædo.]* To cut down, to cut off.

- †succidus, a, um. *adj.* Juicy, greasy.
 §succidua, a, um. *adj.* Falling.
 succinctus, a, um. *part. pass. fr. succingo.* 1. Girt, girt up: nimbo succincta, with a cloud around her waist, Virg. 2. §Girt up for, i. e. prepared, ready (c. dat.). 3. Surrounded. 4. §Active. 5. †Succinct, concise, brief: quatuor juvenes ferro succincti, four youths with swords concealed beneath their garments, Liv.; succincta comas pinus, the pinetree with its leaves compact and close to the stem, Ov.
 succingo, is, nxi, netum. *v. a.* 1. To gird, to gird tightly up. 2. To surround.
 succino, is, ui. *v. n.* To sing after, to chime in.
 †succinum, i. *n.* Amber.
 †succinus, a, um. *adj.* Of amber.
 succlāmatio, ōnia. *f.* A crying out, an exclamation.
 succlāmo, as. *v. a.* To cry out, to shout after (some one else has spoken).
 suceontūmēliōse. *adv.* Rather insultingly.
 succresco, is, ōvi, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To grow up. 2. To grow up after (so as to supply the place of), to succeed (c. dat.).
 succrispus, a, um. *adj.* Somewhat curled, a little curled.
 succumbo, is, cūbui, itum. *v. n.* 1. To fall down, sink down, lie down: vidit Cyllenius omnes succubuisse oculos, Mercury saw that all eyes had sunk down in sleep, Ov. 2. To yield, to submit: qui Cannensi ruinæ non succubuissent, who had not sunk under the disaster of Cannæ, Liv.
 succarro, is, ri, rsum. *v. a.* (c. dat.). 1. †§To run or come under. 2. To hasten to the assistance of, to aid, assist, help, succour. 3. To occur (as an idea occurs to the mind). 4. (Very rare) To encounter (evils).
 succus, i. *m.* 1. Juice, sap. 2. §A liquor, a draught. 3. (Metaph.) Vigour, strength, energy, vivacity.
 †§succussus, ūs. *m.* A shaking.
 §sucutio, is, cussi, cussum. *v. a.* To toss up, to toss about, to shake.
 succula, arum. *pl. f.* The constellation Hyades.
 sudarium, i. *n.* A towel, a napkin.
 †sudatrix, iois. *f.* That causes perspiration.
 sudes or sudis, is. *f.* A stake, a pile.
 sudo, as. *v. n.* and *a.* 1. (v. n.) To sweat, to perspire. 2. (Metaph.) To drip, to be wet (of the thing, or of the moisture that comes from it). 3. To labour, to exert oneself violently. 4. (v. a.) To exude, to distil. 5. †To make or acquire with great exertion.
 sudor, ōris. *m.* 1. Sweat, perspiration. 2. §Any liquid (the sea, poison, etc.). 3. Hard labour, toil, severe exertion: creditur habere sudoris minimum, it is thought to have very little difficulty, Hor.
 sūdus, a, um. *adj.* (in pure Latin, only in neut.). Clear, cloudless, tranquil; *n.* as *subet*, a clear sky, fine weather.
 †§sueo, es, and suesco, is, suevi, suctum, §suē. *v. n.* To be accustomed, to be wont, to be used (c. dat. or c. infin.).
 suffes, ōtis. *m.* The name of the chief magistrate at Carthage.
 †suffarcino, as. *v. a.* To stuff out, to cram.
 suffero, fers (see tollo). *v. irr.* To support, to bear, to endure.
 sufficio, is, fēci, fectum. *v. a.* and *n.* 1. (v. a.) To impregnate, imbue, tinge, suffuse: eos excursionibus sufficiendo . . . assuefecerat, by exercising them in sallies and skirmishes, he had accustomed them . . ., Liv. 2. To supply, furnish, provide. 3. To substitute, to elect or appoint in the place of (c. in and acc. of the place, more rarely c. dat. pers.), to elect. 4. (v. n.) To suffice, to be sufficient: nec nos obniti contra sufficimus, nor are we able to strive against it, Virg.
 suffigo, is, xi, xum. *v. a.* To fasten beneath, to fasten, to fix (c. dat. or c. in and abl.).
 §suffimen, inis. *n.*, and suffimentum, i. *n.* Incense for fumigation.
 sufflo, is, ivi, itum. *v. a.* 1. To fumigate. 2. †§To warm.

- †sufflāmen**, īnis. *n.* 1. A clog, a dragchain. 2. A hinderance, an impediment.
- sufflo**, as. *v. a.* 1. To blow. 2. To inflate. 3. †To boast, to puff oneself up.
- suffoco**, as. *v. a.* To strangle, stifle, choke, suffocate.
- suffodio**, is, fodi, fossum. *v. a.* 1. To dig under, to undermine. 2. To stab, to pierce.
- suffragatio**, ōnis. *f.* 1. A voting. 2. A voting for a person: *suffragatio consulatūa*, a voting for a person's being consul.
- suffragator**, ōris. *m.* 1. A voter. 2. A voter for a person, a partisan of a particular candidate.
- suffragatorius**, a, um. Of a vote in favour of a person, commendatory.
- suffragium**, i. *n.* 1. A vote, a suffrage. 2. A vote, i. e. the right of voting. 3. A favourable opinion, approbation.
- suffragor**, aris. *v. dep.* 1. To give a vote. 2. (Esp.) To vote for (a candidate), *c. dat.* 3. To favour, to approve of.
- suffringo**, is, frēgi, fractum. *v. a.* To break.
- suffugio**, is, fugi, fugitum. *v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To flee away. 2. (*v. a.*) To avoid, to escape.
- suffugium**, i. *n.* A place of shelter, a refuge (*c. dat.* or *c. gen.* of that from which).
- †suffulcio**, is, si, tum. *v. a.* To prop up, to support, to sustain.
- suffundo**, is, fudi, fūsum. *v. a.* To pour over, to spread through, to suffuse: *suffunditur ora rubore*, she is suffused as to her countenance (i. e. her countenance is suffused) with a blush, *Ov.*; *aequabili calore suffusus aether*, the air penetrated with an equal warmth, *Cic.*; *animus malevolentia suffusus*, the mind penetrated (i. e. thoroughly filled) with malice, *Cic.*
- †suffusus**, a, um. *adj.* Brownish.
- suggero**, is, gessi, gestum. *v. a.* 1. To put under, to pile up under. 2. To heap up, to pile up. 3. To bring, to give, to furnish, to supply, to suggest (a reason, etc.). 4. To add: *Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt*, they place Horatius next immediately after Brutus, *Liv.*; *Druso ludus est suggerendus*, some trick must be put upon Drusus, *Cic.*
- suggestum**, i. *n.*, and **suggestus**, ūs. *m.* 1. A raised place to speak from a platform. 2. Any elevated place or seat.
- suggrandis**, e. *adj.* Largish.
- †suggrēdior**, ēris, gressus sum. *v. dep.* 1. To approach. 2. To attack.
- sugillatio**, ōnis. *f.* 1. †A bruise. 2. An affronting, insulting.
- sugillo**, as. *v. a.* 1. †To beat, to bruise. 2. To insult, to affront.
- sūgo**, is, xi, ctum. *v. a.* To suck.
- sui**, *gen.*, sibi, *dat.*, se *acc.* and *abl.* (sometimes sibi met, semet, etc., and †sepe; in *acc.* often doubled, sese; *abl.* when governed by cum joined with it as one word) secum, of both numbers and all genders. Of himself, herself, itself, themselves (referring to the nom. to the verb): [he said] *se deum esse*, that he was a god, *Liv.*; (before suus, or with the verb volo, sibi is sometimes used superfluously), [wondering] *quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet*, what the sudden uproar meant, *Liv.*; *suo sibi gladio nunc jugulo*, I kill this man with his own sword, *Ter.*; *nunc tibi videtur esse apud sese?* does he seem to you to be in his senses? *Ter.*; *ut veniam ad se rogat*, he begs me to come to his house, *Cic.*
- suillus**, a, um. *adj.* Of pigs, of swine.
- sulco**, as. *v. a.* To cut furrows through, to furrow, to plough (lit. and metaph., of a vessel ploughing the sea or of wrinkles furrowing the face, etc.).
- sulcus**, i. *m.* 1. A furrow (lit. and metaph., of the track of a vessel in the sea, of a comet in the air, etc.). 2. A ditch, a trench.
- sulfur**, ūris. *n.* 1. Brimstone, sulphur. 2. †Lightning.
- †sulfuratus**, a, um. *adj.* Impregnated with sulphur.
- sulfureus**, a, um. *adj.* Sulphureous, impregnated with sulphur.
- Sullātūro**, is. *v. n.* To play the part of Sulla.

sum, es, fui. v. pers. 1. To be, to exist. 2. To be (in a place), to remain. 3. To happen, to be the fact, to be true. 4. (c. cum and abl.) To be the wife or mistress of. 5. (c. ad and acc.) To arrive at. 6. Est qui (c. indic. or subj.), some one: sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympiam collegisse juvat, some people delight to collect the dust of Olympia in a chariot, Hor. 7. (In the *perf. tense*) To have ceased to be: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, we are no longer Trojans, Troy no longer exists, Virg. 8. (In 3rd *pers. sing.* or *pl.*, c. gen. or c. dat.) It belongs to: est mihi namque domi pater, for I have a father at home, Virg.; quorum summa est auctoritas, who possess the chief authority, Cic. 9. (In 3rd *sing.* as *impers.*, c. gen.) It is the duty of: est adolescentis majores natu vereri, it is the duty of a young man to respect his elders, Cic.

†sūmen, ūnis. n. 1. An udder (esp. of a sow). 2. A pig.

summa, æ. f. The main thing, the chief point, the principal matter, the total amount, the sum: summa belli, the general issue of the war, Liv.; summa reipublicæ, the general interests of the republic, the public safety, Cic.; discrimen summæ rerum, the fact of their all being in danger, Liv.; quorum ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum, consiliorumque redeat, to whose judgment and decision every thing and every plan is referred, Cæs.; non in summâ exercitus tuendâ, not as regarded the preservation of the main body of the army, Cæs.; summa imperii, summa rerum, the chief authority, Cæs., Cic.; ad huic summam totius belli deferri, that to him the supreme command of the whole war was entrusted, Cæs.; summa victoriæ, the whole credit of the victory, Cæs.; ad summam, on the whole, in short, in a word, Cic., Hor.; in summâ, in all, Cic.

summâtîm. adv. Summarily, briefly, compendiously: a me cognosces summâtîm, from me you shall learn just the heads of the news, Cic.

†§summâtus, ūs. m. Chief power, supremacy.

summe. adv. In the highest degree, exceedingly, excessively.

summôpère. adv. With all one's might, or heart, exceedingly, excessively.

summergo, summotor, summoveo, etc.—See subm.

summus, a, um. superl. fr. superus, contr. fr. supremus, but not always quite the same in usage. 1. Uppermost, highest, topmost: summus Deus, the supreme God, Ov.; summâ voce, at the top of one's voice, Hor.; summus ego, I was at the top of the table, Hor.; is sermo qui . . . a summo adhibetur in poculis, that conversation which at drinking parties is introduced by the president, Cic. 2. Last, latest, final, at the end, at either extremity of anything: stipites ab summo præacuti, stakes sharpened at the end, i. e. at the bottom, Cæs.; but, a summo inflexum bacillum, a staff bent at the top, Cic.; summa delibans oscula, kissing the tips of his lips, kissing him gently, Virg. 3. Highest in rank, most distinguished, most excellent, most honourable, most eminent, most illustrious. 4. Greatest in degree, quality, or importance: summum bonum, the chief good, Cic.; summa respublica in hujus periculo tentatur, the general welfare of the state is at stake in this man's danger, Cic.; quo res summa loco? in what condition are affairs in general? Virg.; summo reipublicæ, at a most critical period of the republic, Cic.; cum quibus erat ei de summis rebus dimicandum, with whom he had to fight for all he held dear, Nep.; socium summis adjungere rebus, to take me as your companion in the greatest enterprises, Virg.; summus cruciatus, the greatest extremity of torture, Cæs.—**ad summum, and summum, as adv.** At most, at the utmost, at the outside, at furthest: §summum, for the last time.

sūmo, is, mpei, mptum. v. a. 1. To take, to lay hold of, to take up (lit. and metaph.): bellum cum Veientibus sumptum, a war taken up (or begun) with the people of Veii, Liv.; sumptis inimiciis, having taken up the quarrel, Cic. 2. To conceive, to acquire, to derive (a feeling, etc.): tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat, he had acquired so much pride, Cæs. 3. To exact (punishment) (c. ex or de and abl. pers.). 4. To choose, to select. 5. To assume, to appropriate, to take as one's own, to adopt children (rare), to arrogate. 6. To employ, to apply to a purpose: ubi

intellexit frustra tantum laborem sumi, when he perceived that all the exertion was employed to no purpose, Cæsa. 7. (In discussion) To take for granted, to assume (a point). 8. To bring forward (as an instance).

9. To procure, to buy.

sumptio, ōnis. f. A premiss taken for granted, an assumption.

sumptuārius, a, um. adj. Of or relating to expense, sumptuary.

sumptuose. adv. Sumptuously, expensively.

sumptuosa, a, um. adj. 1. Costing much, expensive, sumptuous. 2.

Expensive in one's habits, extravagant.

sumptus, ūs. m. Expense, cost, charge.

suo, ia, sui, sūtum. v. a. To sew, to sew together, to join or put together : per ærea suta, through the joints of his brazen armour.

suōvētaurilia, um. pl. n. [sua, ovia, taurus.] A sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull, offered esp. at lustrations.

sūpellex, ectilis. f. Household stuff, household furniture : nōris quam sit tibi curta supellex, learn how ill-furnished your mind is, Pers.

sūper. adv. and prep., c. acc. or abl. 1. (*adv.*) Above, on the top, thereupon.

2. Moreover, besides : satis superque, enough and more than enough, Hor., Cic.; so super quam satis est, more than enough, Hor.; super quam quod dissenserunt a consilio, besides that they had disapproved of his intention, Liv. 3. Remaining, over and above : nec spes ulla super, nor is there any hope left, Virg. 4. §(For desuper) From above. 5. (*prep. c. acc.*)

Over, above, on the top of, upon, on. 6. Beyond (of either place or quantity), besides, in addition to : qui alii super alios trucidentur, who are put to death in heaps one upon the other, Liv.; super omnia, above all, especially, Virg., Ov., Liv. 7. (*c. abl.*) Above, on (very rare in prose).

8. §In, during : nocte super mediā, at midnight. 9. About, concerning, respecting.

sūpērabīlia, e. adj. 1. That may be got over or surmounted (as a wall).

2. That may be conquered, subdued, overcome. 3. ‡Curable.

§sūpēradō. ia, dīdi, dītum. v. a. To add besides, to add.

sūpērātor, ōria. m. A conqueror.

sūperbe. adv. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

sūperbia, e. f. 1. Pride, haughtiness. 2. §A high spirit.

§sūperbīlōquentia, e. f. Haughty speaking.

sūperbio, ia. v. n. 1. To be haughty or proud. 2. To take pride in (*c. abl., or c. quod and subj.*). 3. §To be superb, to be splendid.

sūperbus, a, um. adj. 1. Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent. 2. Delicate, fastidious. 3. Superb, magnificent, splendid.

sūpercīllium, i. n. 1. An eyebrow. 2. (Metaph.) A brow (of a hill, etc.), a ridge. 3. Superciliousness, arrogance, disdainfulness.

sūpērmīneo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. To be conspicuous above, to tower above.

sūperfīcies, ei. f. 1. ‡A top, a surface. 2. (What is placed upon the ground, and rises above it, as a building, tree, etc., but esp.) A building (esp. in respect of the ground it covers).

sūperfixus, a, um. adj. Fastened above, fixed on the top.

sūperfluo, ia, xi, xum. v. n. 1. To overflow. 2. To be extravagant, redundant (of style, etc.).

sūperfundo, ia, fūdi, fūsum. v. a. 1. To pour in, on, or over (lit. and metaph.) : hostes superfusi, the enemy pouring upon him in numbers, Liv. 2. To overwhelm : superfundens lætitia, extravagant joy, Liv.

‡sūpergrēdior, ōria, gressus sum. v. dep. To go beyond, to surpass, to excel.

sūpērimīneo, es, ui, no sup. v. a. To hang over, to threaten.

§sūpērimpendens, entis. adj. Overhanging.

§sūpērimpleo, es, evi, etum (in tmesi implentur super). v. a. To fill to overflowing.

vērimpōno, ia, pōui, pōitum. v. a. To place (one thing) upon (another), to place above.

- sūp̄erincido**, *is, di. v. n.* To fall from above.
- sūp̄erincūbo**, *as, and sūp̄erincumbo*, *is, cubui. v. n.* To lie upon.
- sūp̄eringēre**, *is, gessi, gestum. v. a.* To heap upon, to pour down (as the sun pours down his rays).
- sūp̄erinjicio**, *is, jeci, jectum. v. a.* To throw on or over.
- sūp̄erinsterno**, *is, strāvi, strātum. v. a.* To strew or spread over.
- sūp̄erior**.—*See superus. —superius. adv.* Above, higher.
- sūperjacio**, *is, jeci, jectum. v. a.* 1. To throw upon or over. 2. To exaggerate : *scopulosque superjacet undā*, and covers or overtops the rocks with its waves (but some read *undam*, throws its waves over the rocks), *Virg.*: *superjecto pavidæ natārunť sequore damæ*, the timid deer swam about in the sea spread over the land, *Hor.*
- sūperlātio**, *ōnis. f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole.
- sūperlātus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. superfero.* Exaggerated (description, etc.).
- sūperno. adv.** From above, upwards, above.
- sūpernus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. High, lofty. 2. Standing on high ground. 3. Supreme, celestial (of deities) : *superna mutor*, I am changed as to the upper part of my body, *Hor.*
- sūp̄ero**, *as. v. a. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To overtop, to be above, to surmount, to rise above, to climb, to go beyond, to pass. 2. To be superior to, to surpass, to excel. 3. To overcome, defeat, conquer. 4. (*v. n.*) To be excessive, to be superabundant, to abound. 5. To be left over and above, to remain, to survive : *arduo montis per deserta jugo superans*, passing the lofty and desolate tops of the mountain over the highest ridge, *Virg.*; *levi superabat retia saltu*, she leaped over the nets with a light bound, *Ov.*
- §sūp̄erōbruo**, *is, ui, ūtum. v. a.* To overwhelm.
- sūperpendens**, *entis. adj.* Overhanging.
- sūperpōno**, *is, pōsi, pōsitum. v. a.* 1. To place (one thing) on or over (another, *c. dat.*, of the more remote object). 2. To place in command of (*c. in and acc.*).
- sūperscando**, *is, di, sum. v. a.* To climb over, to climb.
- sūpersēdeo**, *is, sēdi, sessum. v. a.* To refrain from, to desist from, to give up, to omit (*c. abl.*, more rarely *c. infin. or ‡c. dat.*): *pass. impera*: *cum bodie litibus supersederi æquum sit*, as it is fitting that on this day we should abstain from quarrels, *Liv.*
- ‡sūperstagno**, *as. v. n.* To spread out into a lake.
- sūperstes**, *itis. adj.* Surviving, remaining or existing after a person's death (often *c. dat.*, more rarely *c. gen.*).
- sūperstītio**, *ōnis. f.* 1. Superstition. 2. An object of awe (esp. of religious awe).
- sūperstītiōse. adv.** Superstitiously.
- sūperstītiōsus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Superstitious, full of superstition. 2. †Prophetic, having prophetic power.
- supersto**, *as, stīti, no sup. v. n.* To stand upon, over, or above (*c. dat. or §c. acc.*).
- sūperstrātus**, *a, um. adj.* Strewed or spread on or over, lying above.
- sūperstruo**, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* To build on, over, or above.
- sūpersum**, *es, fui (see sum). v. n.* 1. To be over and above, to be left remaining, to remain, to survive (*c. dat.*). 2. To be abundant, superabundant, amply sufficient in quantity : *modo vita supersit*, provided my life be long enough, *Virg.* 3. To be excessive, too great.
- §et̄ portēgo**, *is, xi, ctum. v. a.* To cover over.
- ‡sūperurgens**, *entis. adj.* Pressing from above.
- sūperus**, *a, um. compar. superior, superl. sūprēmus contr. summus, q. v., adj.* 1. That is above, upper, higher, celestial (when opp. to earthly), on earth (when opp. to the shades below); *m. pl. as subst.*, the Gods above; *n. pl. as subst.*, the upper regions, the heavens.—*Comp. superior.* 1. Upper, higher. 2. Previous, preceding, former : *ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturā docendum*, he must explain by what has been written above, and in what is written afterwards, *Cic.*; *superior Africanus*, the

elder *Africanna*, Cic. 3. Superior, better, more distinguished, more powerful, having the advantage (in any respect). — *Superl. sūprēmus*. 1. The highest, topmost, loftiest. 2. The highest in rank, most exalted, supreme. 3. Last, latest (esp. of death): *supremum supplicium*, the punishment of death, Cic.; *supremum carpere iter*, to tread the path of death, i. e. to die, Hor.; *supremi ignes*, the fire of the funeral pile, Ov.; ore *supremo*, with his dying breath, Ov.; *n. sing.* as *adv.*, for the last time; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, the last honours, the last offices (burial, etc.).

sūpervacāneus, *a, um. adj.* Superfluous, unnecessary: *supervacaneum opus*, the employment of one's leisure hours, Cic.

sūpervacuus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Superfluous, unnecessary, needless. 2. That from which one derives no benefit.

sūpervādo, *is, si, sum. v. a.* To go or climb over, to surmount.

sūpervēhor, *eris, vectus sum. v. pass.* To go, ride, or sail over or by.

sūpervēnio, *is, veni, ventum. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To come up or upon, to come, to arrive, to come in addition (often c. *dat.*). 2. (*v. a.*) To come over, to cover. 3. To come after, to follow (of things coming in succession).

†sūpervēntus, *ūs. m.* A coming up, an arrival.

sūpervōlo, *as, and sūpervōlito, as. v. n.* To fly over (sometimes as *v. a. c. acc.*).

sūpīnor, *aris. v. pass.* To lie on one's back: *supinatae glebae*, the soil turned up or thrown on its back by the plough, Virg.

sūpīnus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Bent backward, thrown backward, lying on one's back: *cælo supinas si tuleris manus*, if you raise your hands with upturned palms to heaven, Hor.; *supinus jactus*, a throwing or shooting upwards, Liv. 2. Going up or back to its source, retrograde (esp. of a river, etc.). *supinum carmen*, a verse that can be read backwards and forwards in the same metre, Mart. 3. Sloping, situated in a slope. 4. Supine, negligent, remiss, careless. 5. †With the head thrown back, haughty.

suppar, *āris. adj.* Nearly equal.

suppeditatio, *onis. f.* A supply, an abundant supply.

suppedito, *as. v. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To be fully supplied, to be abundant: *cui si vita suppeditavisset*, and if he had lived long enough, Cic.; *nec consilium nec oratio suppeditat*, I have neither ideas nor language at command, Liv. 2. To be sufficient, to suffice (c. *ad* or *in* and *acc.* of the object). 3. To be fully supplied with, to have enough of, to be rich in (c. *abl.*) 4. (*v. a.*) To supply, to furnish, to provide in abundance, to give in ample quantity.

†suppētis, *arum. pl. f.* Aid, assistance.

suppētior, *aris. v. dep.* To come to the aid of, to aid, to assist.

suppēto, *is, ivi (plusq. perf., suppetisset, Liv.). v. n.* (very rare except in 3rd sing. or pl., or infin.). 1. To be at hand, to be present, to be in sufficient quantity. 2. To be equal to, to correspond to (c. *dat.*): *nec consilium sibi suppetere dicebat*, he said that he had no plan ready, that no plan occurred to him, Liv.

supplanto, *as. v. a.* 1. To throw down. 2. To trip up: *tenero supplantor verba palato*, he pronounces his words mincingly, with soft voice, Pers.

supplémentum, *i. n.* That which fills up, makes complete (esp. a reinforcement), a body of recruits to supply vacant places in a legion: *per causam supplementi ab exercitu discedit*, he quits the army in order to get reinforcements, Cæsar.

suppleo, *es, ēvi, ētum. v. a.* To fill up, to complete, to make complete, to raise (legions) to their full complement: *inania moenia supple*, people my empty city, Ov.

supplex, *lols. adj.* [sub plico.] Begging on bended knee, suppliant, entreating humbly, submissive, supplicatory (sometimes c. *dat.*); *m. f.*, as *subst.*, a suppliant.

applicatio, *onis. f.* A public prayer or supplication (either of thanksgiving

or of humiliation, in consequence of some public events, sometimes in honour of a victory, as a compliment to the general).

suppliciter. adv. Suppliantly, beseechingly, submissively.

supplicium, i. n. 1. Supplication (to the Gods), public prayer. 2. An entreaty, a petition (to men). 3. Punishment: *supplicium capitis, ultimum supplicium, supremum supplicium, capital punishment*, Cic., Tac.

supplico, as, āvi, ātum. v. a. To humble oneself in entreaty to, to entreat, to beseech, to supplicate (c. dat. *pera*.)

supplōdo, is, si, sum. v. a. To stamp (*pedem*).

supplōsio, ōnis. f. A stamping.

supponitot, uit. v. impera. To repent a little, to be somewhat vexed (c. acc. *pera*, gen. *rei*).

suppono, is, pōni, pōitum. v. a. 1. To put, place, or set under (c. dat. of the more remote object): *suppositi jugo*, placed under (i. e. harnessed to the yoke (bulls), Ov.; *supponere terrae vipereos dentes*, to sow (lit. to place beneath the earth), the viper's teeth, Ov.; *fratrem supposuit tumulo*, she buried her brother, Ov.; *neque falcem supponat aristis*, and let him not apply the sickle to the corn, Virg. 2. To substitute (c. dat. or in locum): *criminibus illis pro rege se supponit reum*, he puts himself in the place of the king to answer those charges, Cic. 3. To substitute falsely, to counterfeit, to forge: *supposita de matre*, born of a mother substituted unfairly for the proper one, of spurious race, Virg. 4. To add, to annex, to subjoin. 5. To make subject, to subject, to bring under the power of. 6. To place beneath, to postpone in a comparison, to esteem less.

supporto, as. v. a. To carry, to bring, to convey.

†suppositicius, a, um. adj. Substituted, supposititious.

suppressio, ōnis. f. A keeping back, embezzlement.

suppressus, a, um. part. pass. fr. seq.; also as adj., c. compar. etc. Low, subdued (of voice, style, etc.).

supprimo, is, pressi, pressum. v. a. 1. To press down, to press under, to sink (a ship). 2. To hold back, to check, to stop, to keep back, to keep down: *suppressis fontibus aret*, (the river) is dry, its springs being stopped, Ov.; *roscida supprime lora*, hold back the dewy reins (so as to stop the horses), Ov. 3. To keep back, i. e. conceal, suppress.

suppūdet, uit, itum est. v. impera. To be somewhat ashamed (c. acc. *pera*, gen. *rei*).

supputo, as. v. a. To count up, compute, reckon.

supra. adv. and prep. c. acc. 1. (*adv.*) On the upper side, on the top, above: *toto vertice supra est*, he is a whole head taller, Virg. 2. Before, previously: *supra repetero instituta majorum*, to trace the institutions of our ancestors a long way back, Sall. 3. More, in a greater degree, at a higher price, beyond: *nihil supra Deos lacezzo*, I do not worry the Gods for anything beyond, Hor.; *supra quam fieri possit*, beyond all possibility, Cic. 4. (*prep. c. acc.*) Above, over. 5. Beyond, further than. 6. Back, beyond (of time, i. e.) before. 7. Beyond, above (in point of number or quantity): *supra belli Latini metum*, in addition to the fear of the Latin war, Liv.

suprascando, is, di, sum. v. a. To climb over, to surmount, to pass.

supremus.—See *superus* and *summus*.

sura, ae. f. The calf of the leg.

sarcūlus, i. m. A young twig or branch, a sprout, a shoot, a stem, a sucker.

surdaster, tra, trum. adj. Rather hard of hearing, deafish.

surditas, atis. f. Deafness.

surdus, a, um. adj. 1. Deaf. (*metaph.*) unwilling to listen, unfavourable, unfriendly. 2. (*Metaph.*) Incapable of hearing to any purpose, immovable, inflexible: *surda vota*, prayers which no deity listens to, Pers. 3. Noiseless, mute, voiceless: *non erit officii gratia surda tui*, the thanks for your kindness shall not be unspoken, Ov. 4. ‡Dim, faint, indistinct.

sūreua, ae. m. The chief officer of state in Parthia.

surgo, is, surrexi, no sup. v. n. 1. To rise, to arise. 2. To mount,

- to ascend. 3. (Esp.) To rise from sleep, to get up (out of bed). 4. To rise, to spring up, to grow up, to grow taller.
- surrancidus**, etc. — See *subr.*
- sursum** and **†sursus**. *adv.* 1. From below, upwards, on high. 2. High up, placed high.
- sus, suis**. *m. f.* A swine, a pig, a boar, a sow.
- susceptio**, **ōnia**. *f.* An undertaking (of a work), an undergoing (of toil, pain, etc.).
- suscipio**, **is**, **cōpi**, **ceptum**. *v. a.* 1. To take up, to catch up, to lift up, to raise, to lift, to support. 2. To bring up, to rear, to educate. 3. To beget, to be the parent of: *si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset...* if any child by you had been borne or conceived by me, *Virg.* 4. To take, to receive. 5. To take upon oneself, to undertake, undergo: *suscepta persona*, an assumed character, *Cic.*; *suscepit vita hominum ut* (c. subj.), mankind has adopted the custom of..., *Cic.*; *qui suscipiant posse...*, who undertake to prove that it is possible..., *Cic.*; *suscepit Anchises*, Anchises takes him up, i. e. replies to him, *Virg.*
- suscito**, **as**. *v. a.* 1. To lift up, to raise, to throw up (ground in ploughing, etc.): *aura suscitât lintea*, the breeze raises or swells out the sails, *Ov.* 2. †To build, to erect. 3. To stir up, excite, rouse up, encourage, incite, spur on, to awaken, to revive, to rekindle, to kindle (lit. and metaph.): *vim suscitât irâ*, in his anger he recalls his former prowess, *Virg.*
- †suspecto**, **as**. *v. a.* 1. To look up at, to watch. 2. To mistrust, to suspect.
- suspectus**, **a**, **um**. *part. pass. fr. suspicio*; used also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. 1. Suspected, mistrusted, regarded with suspicion: in *suspecto loco*, in a dangerous place, *Liv.*; *non dare suspectum*, to withhold them is pregnant with suspicious circumstances, *Ov.*
- suspectus**, **ūs**. *m.* A looking up or upwards: *quantus ad ætherium cœli suspectus Olympum*, as far as the distance which one has to look up to the ethereal heaven, *Virg.*; *turris erat vasti suspectūs*, there was a tower which one had to look up to very much, i. e. which was very high, *Virg.* 2. Esteem, respect: *suspectus honorum*, a looking up to rank, *Ov.*
- suspendium**, **i**. *n.* A hanging (esp. of oneself).
- suspendo**, **is**, **di**, **sum**. *v. a.* 1. To hang up, to hang, to suspend: *naso suspendis adunco ignotos*, you turn up your nose at unknown persons, *Hor.* 2. To hang (a person so as to put him to death). 3. To hang up (in a temple, as an offering), to offer up. 4. To build upon arches. 5. To prop up, to support. 6. To keep in suspense, to agitate with doubts. 7. To suspend, i. e. to put a stop to, to stop, to check. *suspendit pictâ vultum mentemque tabellâ*, he keeps both his attention and his eyes fixed upon a picture, *Hor.* 8. (In *pass.*) To depend on, to be dependent on (*usu. c. ex* and *abl.*).
- suspensus**, **a**, **um**. *part. pass. fr. prec.* 1. Raised, elevated, raised on high: *fluctu suspensa tumentis*, raised lightly on the swelling wave, *Virg.*; *vestigia suspensio... fert taciturna gradu*, he advances his noiseless steps on tiptoe, *Ov.* 2. In suspense, uncertain, wavering, hesitating, anxious: *lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto*, having their satchel and slate hung on their left arm, *Hor.*
- suspīcax**, **ācis**. *adj.* 1. Suspicious, distrustful. 2. †Suspicious, i. e. exciting suspicion.
- suspicio**, **is**, **spexi**, **spectrum**. *v. a.* 1. To look up or upwards, to look up at (lit. or with the mind): *nihil altum... suspicere possunt*, they cannot raise (the glance of) their minds to anything sublime, *Cic.* 2. To look up to, i. e. respect, honour, admire, revere, esteem. 3. To suspect, to distrust (only in *part. pass.*).—See *suspectus*.
- suspicio**, **ōnia**. *f.* 1. Suspicion, distrust, mistrust. 2. An idea, a notion.

suspiciōse. adv. 1. In a suspicious, distrustful, spirit or tone. 2. In a way calculated to excite suspicion.

suspiciōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Suspicious, i. e. inclined to suspicion, full of suspicion. 2. Suspicious, i. e. calculated to excite suspicion.

suspīcor, āris. v. dep. 1. To suspect (oftener of suspecting, i. e. apprehending a future event, esp. evil, than of suspecting a person of evil, c. acc., or c. acc. and infin.). 2. To form an idea or notion of, to conceive, to imagine.

suspirātus, ūs. m., suspirītus, ūs. m., and suspirium, i. n. A sigh.

suspiro, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To sigh, to heave a sigh. 2. §(v. a.) To sigh for, to long for, or perhaps to utter with a sigh, to speak of in a desponding tone (as a lover, c. acc.): solā suspirat in illā, he sighs for her alone, Ov.

susque deque. Up and down (an expression of indifference): de Octavio susque deque, as to Octavius, that is a matter of no consequence, Cic.

†sustentāculum, i. n. A support, a prop.

sustentātio, ōnis. f. A deferring, delay.

sustento, as. v. a. 1. To hold up, to support, to uphold, (lit. and metaph.) to maintain in a good position, to preserve from falling, to preserve. 2. To support, to maintain (with food, necessaries, etc.): quæ parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus sustentaret, who made up to them at her own expense for the scanty allowance given them by their fathers Cic.: sustentabatur, he maintained himself, Tac. 3. To report, i. e. bear, endure, to hold out against (evil). 4. To put off, to defer, to delay.

sustineo, es, ui, tentum. v. a. 1. To hold up or upright, to sustain, to support. 2. §To hold in the hand, to have, to keep in. 3. To keep back, to check, to restrain, to withstand: nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, at one time advancing, and at another time halting the army, Liv. 4. To uphold, maintain, preserve (dignity, etc.): sui personæ unus sustineo, I by myself support their characters, Cic.; causam publicam sustinere, to support the burden of having to conduct a public trial, Cic. 5. To support, maintain (with food, etc.). 6. (Most usu.) To support, sustain, i. e. to bear, endure, undergo, to be equal to bearing: nec nymphæ justā petentem sustinere deam, nor could the nymphs resist the goddess while making a reasonable request, Ov.; nec jam suspendere fletum sustinet, nor can he endure (is he able) any longer to restrain his tears, Ov. 7. To dare, to venture: non attollere contra sustinet hæc oculos, she does not dare to raise her eyes to encounter hers, Ov.; quæ si præferre Dianæ sustinuit, who presumed to place herself before Diana, Ov. 8. To put off, to defer, to delay.

†sustollo. is, no perf. (see tollo). 1. To lift up, to raise up, to raise. 2. To take away, to remove.

sustuli.—See tollo.

sūsurrator, ōris. m. A whisperer, a mutterer.

sūsurre, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To make a low continued sound, to buzz, to hum, to murmur. 2. (v. a.) To whisper, to utter in a low tone.

sūsurrus, i. m. A low noise, a hum, a buzz, a whisper (of the voice, of the wind, the rustling of leaves, etc.).

†sūsurrus, a, um. adj. Whispering.

sūtīlis, e. adj. Sewn together, put together (of a boat), wreathed, twined (of garlands).

sūtōr, ōris. m. A cobbler, a shoemaker.

sūtōrius, a, um, and †sūtīrius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to a shoemaker.

sūtūra, æ. f. A sewing together, a seam.

suus, a, um. adj. 1. His, hers, its, theirs, of or belonging to him, her, etc., (with reference to the nom. case to the verb, once in Ov. for ejus): respice Laerten ut jam sua lumina condas, think of Laertes, that you may close his eyes. 2. Favourable to, friendly to him, her, etc.: Octavius

quem quidem sui Cæsarem salutabant, Octavius whom his partisans were saluting as Cæsar, Cic.; Cæsar suos a proelio continebat, Cæsar kept back his troops from fighting, Cæs.; vix sua virgo erat, the damsel was scarcely herself, scarcely in her senses, Ov.

+συνόφρατα, *m. m.* [συνεφάρτης.] An informer, a talebearer, a slanderer.

syllāba, *m. f.* [συλλαβή.] A syllable.

syllābatim, *adv.* Syllable by syllable.

sylva, *m. f.* [ὕλη.] 1. A wood, a forest, woodland. 2. A grove, a plantation of trees, §trees. 3. A crowd, (of things) a mass, a quantity: omnis ubertas et quasi sylva dicendi, all copiousness, and as one may say fertility of speaking, Cic.

Sylvanus, *i. m.* Sylvanus, the God of the woods: monticolæ Sylvani, the mountain-dwelling deities of the woods, Ov.

sylvesco, *ia*, no perf. *v. n.* (of a vine). To run to wood.

sylvestris, *e. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a wood or forest. 2. Woody, well wooded, full of woods, overgrown with woods. 3. Living in the woods, wild: eductosque pares sylvestri ex ubere reges, and the two kings reared at the udder of a wild wolf, Prop. 4. §Sylvan, pastoral.

§sylvicola, *m. m. f.* Inhabiting the woods, an inhabitant of woods.

§sylvicultrix, *icla. f.* Dwelling in the woods, wild (of a deer).

+§sylvifragus, *a, um. adj.* Breaking the woods (winds).

sylvosus, *a, um. adj.* Well-wooded, woody.

+symbola, *m. f.* [συμβολή.] A contribution towards a common feast, a share of a reckoning: ut de symbolis æsemus, that we might have a picnic dinner, Ter.

symphōnia, *m. f.* [συμφωνία.] Harmony, music played in concert.

symphōniacus, *a, um. adj.* Belonging to a concert: symphoniaci pueri, boys used to singing in concert.

Symplāgades, *um. pl. f.* [Συμπληγάδες.] Two rocks at the entrance of the Euxine Sea, which, according to the fable, met together and crushed any ship that tried to pass between them, till the Gods made them immovable to allow the Argo to pass.

Symposium, *i. n.* The title of one of Plato's dialogues.

Synēdrus, *i. m.* [σύνεδρος.] The title of the senators in Macedonia.

syngrapha, *m. f.* [συγγραφή.] A written agreement to pay money, a note of hand.

synodus, *ontis. m.* [σὺν ὀδὸς.] A kind of fish.

†synthesis, *is. f.* [σὺν τίθημι.] 1. A service of plate. 2. A suit of clothes. 3. A dressing gown.

†styrma, *ātis. n.* A robe with a train worn by tragic actors. 2. Tragedy.

Syrtis, *is*, and †ydis. *f.* 1. (In *pl.*) Two quicksands on the northern coast of Africa. 2. §A quicksand, a gulf.

Syrus and Syrius, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of Syria, Syrian, of Palestine. 2. (*m.* and *f.* as *subst.*) A Syrian slave, a gladiator.

T.

Tābella, *m. f.* 1. A small board, table, or tablet: heu! quantum fati parva tabella vehet, alas! how much of future fate does one little plank (i. e. the cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed) carry, Ov. 2. (Esp.) A writing-tablet. 3. Any writing, a letter, a record: tabellæ questionis, minutes of evidence, Cic.; falsæ tabellæ, forged wills, Juv.; laureatæ tabellæ, despatches wreathed with laurel as announcing victory, Liv. 4. A voting tablet, a ticket on which the vote was written. 5. A painted tablet, i. e. a picture, a painting. 6. A votive tablet on which the offerer indicated by painting or writing the mercy in gratitude for which he had offered it.

- tabellarius, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to a *tabella*, q. v.: *tabellaria lex*, a law regulating voting; *m.* as *subst.*, a letter-carrier, a courier.
- tabeo, es, ui, no sup. v. n.** To melt away, waste away, consume away: *artus sale tabentes*, limbs dripping with sea-water, *Virg.*
- taberna, ae. f.** 1. A hut, a cabin, a low cottage. 2. A booth (for the sale of wares), a stall, a shop. 3. An inn, a tavern.
- tabernaculum, i. n.** A tent (sometimes esp. one erected outside the city for the purpose of taking auguries): *cum tabernaculum vitio cepisset*, when he (the officer who was to take the auspices) had selected a place for setting up his tent for that purpose without the proper forms, *Cic.*
- tabernarius, i. m.** A shopkeeper.
- tabes, is. f.** 1. A wasting away. 2. A wasting disease, consumption, pestilence. 3. Anything melted, or corrupted, the moisture which comes from melting or wasting: *per fluentem tabem liquescentis nivis*, over the liquid pools of melting snow, *Liv.*; *per tabem sanguinis*, over the pools of blood, *Liv.* 4. §Anything destructive, that causes a person to waste away: *hos necat afflatus funesti tabe veneni*, these it kills, having the fatal contagion of its deadly poison breathed on them, *Ov.*; (metaph.) *infecit ea tabes legionum mentes*, the contagion of disaffection infected the minds of the legions, *Tac.* 5. §Any wasting grief, corroding anxiety (esp. of love, etc.).
- tabesco, is, ui (no sup.). v. n.** 1. To melt away, to be consumed. 2. To waste away (with disease, anxiety, esp. that of love). 3. To waste away with envy (rare); *pass. impers.*: *perspicio nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse*, I perceive that we have nothing to do but to fret ourselves to death under this disaster, *Cic.*
- tabidus, a, um. adj.** 1. Melting. 2. Wasting away, languishing, being consumed. 3. Causing people to waste away, consuming, destructive (disease, poison, age, etc.).
- tabificus, a, um. adj.** Causing one to waste away, consuming.
- tabula, ae. f.** 1. A board, a plank. 2. A writing tablet (esp. when written on), a writing, a written document, a letter, an account-book, an account, a will, a record, a register, a written list. 3. (As auctions were advertised by hanging up tablets) An auction. 4. A painted tablet (i. e. a painting, a picture). 5. A votive tablet (see *tabella*). 6. *Duodecim tabulae*, the twelve tables (of the laws brought from Athens by the *Decemviri*): *novae tabulae*, new account-books, instead of the old ones, in which debts owing were registered by the creditor (i. e. an abolition of existing debts); *tabula praerogativae*, a list of votes, *Cic.*; *manum de tabula*, take your hand from the picture (i. e. enough of this), *Cic.*
- tabularium, i. n. (usu. in pl.).** Archives, records.
- tabulatio, onis. f., and tabulatum, i. n.** A floor, a storey: *tabulata*, rows of vines rising above one another, *Virg.*
- tabum, i. n.** 1. Corrupt moisture, putrid matter, gore. 2. An infectious disease, a pestilence.
- taceo, es, ui, itum. v. n. and a.** 1. To be silent, to say nothing, to give forth no sound. 2. To be still (of a place): [they said] *tacere indolem illam Romanam*, that the old Roman disposition was hushed (was cowed), *Liv.* 3. (v. a.) To pass over in silence, not to speak of: *tacenda*, things unfit to be spoken, *Hor., Ov.*; *quod cum antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit*, which, as it has been passed over in silence and omitted by the ancients, *Liv.*—See *tacitus*.
- tacite. adv.** Silently, in silence, noiselessly.
- taciturnitas, atis. f.** A keeping silence, taciturnity, silence.
- taciturnus, a, um. adj.** 1. Taciturn, fond of silence, not talkative. 2. Silent, making but little noise, noiseless (of a slow stream). 3. §Undisturbed by noise, (of a place) quiet.
- tacitus, a, um. part. pass. of taceo; used as adj.** 1. Passed over in silence. 2. Tacit, assumed as a matter of course, not formally expressed. 3. (Most usu.) Silent, not speaking: *si mori tacitum oportet*, if I must die without saying a word in my defence, *Liv.*; *ut forte legentem aut*

tacitum impellat, so as to interrupt you when you chance to be reading, or absorbed in silent meditation, Hor. 4. (Of things, places, etc.) Quiet, noiseless, undisturbed: *tacitâ cum lyrâ*, with your untouched lyre, Hor.; *totumque pererrat luminibus tacitis*, she looks him all over with silent glances, Virg.; *vel quæ sublegi tacitus tibi*, or what I overheard unperceived by you, Virg.; *per tacitum*, in its silent course (of a river), Virg.

†*tactilis*, *e. adj.* That may be touched, tangible.

tactio, *onis. f.* The sense of touch, touch.

tactus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. tango.*

tactus, *ûs. m.* 1. The act of touching, touch: *is ejus tactus est*, so great is its power on everything it (the sun) touches, Cic. 2. The sense of touch, the feeling of touching or being touched.

tæda, *æ. f.* A plank of pine wood, esp. a torch of pinewood, a torch, *§esp. a nuptial torch.* 1. *§* A marriage: *pactæ expectat tempora tædæ*, she looks forward to the time of her promised wedding, Ov.; *nam me non ullæ poterunt corrumpere tædæ*, for the prospect of no other marriage (or for no other love) will be able to seduce me, Prop.

tædet, no perf. *v. impers.* To weary, to disgust (*c. acc. pers., gen. rei*).

§tædifer, *öra, örüm. adj.* Bearing a torch (epith. of Ceres, as having sought for her daughter with torches, and having torches borne at her festivals).

tædium, *i. n.* Weariness, loathing, disgust, ennui: *nuper sollicitum quæ mihi tædium*, you which lately were a cause of disgust and trouble to me, Hor.

Tænārius, *a, um, and f. Tænāris, idis. adj.* 1. Of Tænarus, a promontory of Laconia celebrated for its black marble, for a temple to Neptune, and also as having near it an entrance to the shades below. 2. Made of Tænarian marble. 3. Lacedæmonian, Spartan: *Tænaria marita*, the Spartan wife (*i. e.* Helen), Ov.; *Tænarius Deus*, Neptune, Prop. 4. Of the infernal regions, infernal. — *Tænarides*, *æ. m.* The Spartan youth (*i. e.* Hyacinthus), Ov.

tænia, *æ. f. [ταυρία.]* A fillet for the head, a headband, a ribbon for the hair.

tægax, *ägis. adj.* (Very rare) Thievish, tricky.

täläris, *e. adj.* Reaching to the ankles (*n. pl. as subst.*). 1. The winged sandals of Mercury, winged sandals. 2. *§* A gown reaching to the ankles.

tälärius, *a, um. adj.* Of or belonging to dice: *ludus talaris*, a gaming-house, Cic.

Tälassius, *i, and Tälassio, ōnis. m.* An exclamation in use at weddings, adopted from the name of a Roman who got one of the most beautiful of the Sabine women for his bride.

tälea, *æ. f.* A thin rod or staff, a stake: *talææ ferreæ*, oblong bits of iron used by the Britons as money, Cæs.

tälentum, *i. n. [τάλαντον.]* A talent, a Grecian weight, about half a cwt., or a Grecian sum of money of various value, the Attic talent being worth about 243*l.* 15*s.*

tällo, *onis. f.* Retaliation, a punishment equal to the injury sustained: *sine talione*, with impunity, Mart.

tälis, *æ. adj.* 1. Such, of such a character, size, appearance, etc., often answering to, or answered by *qualis*. 2. So great, so excellent.

†*täliter. adv.* In such a manner.

talpa, *æ. f.* A mole.

tälus, *i. m.* 1. The ankle-bone, an ankle. *Securus cadat an recto strect fabula talo*, indifferent whether the play fails or succeeds, Hor.; *recto vivere talo*, to conduct oneself well, Pers. 2. A die (as originally made of the ankle-bone of animals), [the talus was only marked on four sides, having rounded ends, while the tessera was like our die, a cube, and marked on all its six sides.]

tam. adv. (denoting comparison in degree). 1. So, so far, so much (oftener answered by *quam*). 2. *Tam . . . quam*, as . . . as: *tam tibi sum supplex quam tu mihi sæpe fuisti*, I am as suppliant to you as you have often

been to me, Ov. ; (sometimes answered by *ut* or *qui*, c. subj.) *tam* lyncæus qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, so sharp-sighted as to stumble against nothing in such darkness, Cic. 3. Non tam . . . quam, not so much . . . as.

tamdiu. adv. So long, for so long a time (sometimes answered by *quamdiu*, *quam*, *ut*, *dum*, etc.): *tamdiu* laudabitur dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, he will be praised as long as any recollection of Rome lasts, Cic.

tamen. adv. Yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding, however, still.

tāmetſi. conj. [*tamen*, etc.] Notwithstanding that, although, though (c. indic. or †c. subj.).

tamquam.—See *tanquam*.

tandem. adv. At length, at last, finally (in questions sometimes merely increasing the force of expression): *quousque tandem abutere patientiâ nostrâ?* how long, how long I say, are you going to abuse our patience? Cic.; *itane tandem?* is it so indeed? Ter.

tango, is, tetigi, tactum. v. a. 1. To touch (sometimes to touch so as to eat). 2. To reach, to arrive at, to come to, to attain to. 3. To touch, i. e. to be contiguous to, to border on. 4. To strike (a lyre, etc., and in *pass. part.*, esp. as lightning strikes anything). 5. To move (the mind, etc.), to affect, to influence, to make an impression on. 6. To touch upon, i. e. to mention. 7. †To touch, i. e. to take in hand, undertake. 8. †To trick, to cheat (c. abl. of that out of which): *sparsâ tangere corpus aquâ*, to sprinkle the body with water, Ov.

tanquam. adv. 1. As, just as, like. 2. As if, as it were (sometimes *tanquam si* in this sense).

tanti. gen. n. of tantus, q. v. (With verbs of buying, selling, valuing, etc.) Of such value, at such a price, of such importance: *est mihi tanti*, Quirites! it is well worth my while, O Romans! Cic.; *sunt jurgia tanti*, a quarrel is worth while for such a cause, Ov.

†*tantillus, a, um. adj.* So little (*usu. rest. as subst.*), such a little thing, such a small quantity.

tantisper. adv. 1. For so long a time, so long. 2. In the meantime, meanwhile. 3. (Rare) At times, sometimes.

tanto. adv. (In comparisons) By so much, so much (often answered by *quanto*): *tanto* pessimus omnium poeta, *quanto* . . . , as much the worst of all poets as (you are the best of all patrons), Cat.; *post tanto* (for *tanto post*), so long after, Virg.

tantopere. adv. Go greatly, to such a degree, so thoroughly.

tantulus, a, um. adj. So little, so small; *n. as subst.*, so small a quantity, so little a thing.

tantum. adv. 1. So much, so greatly, to such a degree (often answered by *quantum*): *nec tantum dulcia quantum et liquida*, and not so sweet as liquid. 2. Only, alone, merely. 3. *Tantum non*, almost, nearly, all but. 4. *Tantum quod* (c. indic.), hardly, scarcely; *tantum quod hominem non nominat*, he all but names the man, Cic.

tantummōdo. adv. Only, alone.

tantundem. n. fr. tantusdem, found in no other gender, and only nom. gen. and acc. sing. So much, so great a quantity, just so much: *ut ejus solum tantundem haberet quantum*, that its bottom should be just as wide as, Cæa; (acc. as *adv.*) in so great a degree; (*gen.*, like *tanto*) at such a price, of such importance; *tantidem quanti*, of the same importance as, Cic.

tantus, a, um. adj. 1. So great, such (in size, quantity, degree, etc.) (often followed by *quantus*, *qui*, or *ut*): *tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt quantum fuit diei spatium*, our soldiers killed as many of them as what remained of daylight would allow, Cæa; *tanta Melitensis vestis*, such a quantity of Maltese robea, Cic. 2. (Rare) So little. 3. (In neut.) So much, such a quantity: *cum tantum belli in manibus esset*, when they had so vast a war on their hands, Liv. 4. (Very rare) So little.—See *tanti*, *tanto*, *tantum*.

tāpes, etis. n.; also *n. pl. tapētia, um.* Embroidered cloth, tapestry, a carpet.

tarde. adv. Slowly, tardily, after some time, lazily.

+štardesco, is, no perf. v. n. To become slow, sluggish, lazy.

+štardigrādus, a, um, and štardīpes, ēdis. adj. Slow-paced, slow-footed, slow.

tarditas, atis. f. 1. Slowness. 2. Tardiness. 3. Slowness of intellect, dullness, stupidity.

+tardiuscūlus, a, um. adj. Rather slow or lazy.

tardo, as. v. a. To make slow, to delay, to hinder, to retard, to impede; (*pass. imper.*) numquid putes tardandum esse nobis? do you think we ought to loiter at all?

tardus, a, um. adj. 1. Slow, sluggish, tardy, lingering, moving or coming slowly, passing slowly (of time), done slowly. 2. Solemn, deliberate. 3. Slow in mind, i. e. stupid, dull. 4. §Making slow (as the goat): tardus sapor, a taste that lingers on the palate, Virg.

Tarpeius, a, um. 1. Of the Tarpeian or Capitoline rock at Rome, where the citadel and temple of Jupiter Capitolinus were: Tarpeius pater, Jupiter, Prop.; Tarpeia fulmina, the thunderbolts of Jupiter. 2. Of or belonging to Tarpeia (of whom there were two, one who betrayed Rome to the Sabines, the other unknown, but celebrated by Propertius for her chastity).

Tartāreus, a, um. adj. Of Tartarus (*n. pl. Tartara*), or Hell, of or belonging to the shades below, infernal: Tartareus custos, the guardian of Hell, i. e. Cerberus, Virg.

Tartessus, a, um. adj. Of Tartessus, a town in Spain near Cadiz.

taureus, a, um. adj. 1. Of an ox or bull. 2. Of oxhide: serunt molles taures terga manus, and their delicate hands beat the drums (made of bull's hide), Ov.

Tauricus, a, um. adj. Of the Tauri or Tauric Chersonese the Crimea.

štauriformis, e. adj. Like a bull, bull-headed.

Taurinus, a, um. adj. Of the Taurini, a tribe in North Italy, whose capital was the city now called Turin.

taurinus, a, um. adj. 1. Of an ox or bull. 2. Of Oxhide.

taurus, i. m. 1. An ox or bull, a bullock. 2. The sign Taurus in the zodiac. 3. A range of mountains in Lycia in Asia Minor.

taxatio, ōnis. f. A valuation, an appraisement.

taxus, i. f. The yewtree.

+tēchna, es. f. [τέχνη.] A trick, cunning.

tecte. adv. Covertly, secretly, privily.

tectōriolum, i. n., and tectorium, i. n. Plaster for houses, roughcast, stucco: tectoria prima reponit, she puts a little wash (or paint) on her face again, Juv.; pictae tectoria linguae, the flattery of an insincere tongue, Pers.

tectōrius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to the plastering or staining of walls.

tectum, i. n. 1. A roof. 2. A house, a dwelling, an abode: laqueata tecta, highly ornamented ceilings, Hor.; solidis clauditur in tectis, he is shut up in a firm prison, Ov.

tectus, a, um. part. pass. fr. tego, q. v.; also as *adj.* (c. compar.). 1. Hidden, concealed. 2. (More usu.) Close, reserved (of a person): naves tectae, decked vessels, Liv.

tecum. abl. of tu, with cum prefixed.—See tu.

Tēgesa, a, um. adj. 1. Of Tegea, a town in Arcadia. 2. Arcadian virgo Tegesa, Callisto, daughter of a Lycian king of Arcadia, or Atalanta, daughter of Jasius; Tegesa parens, the Arcadian mother (of Erander, i. e.) Carmenta, Ov.; Tegesa sacerdos, Carmenta, Ov.

+tēges, ētis. f. A mat, a coarse rug.

tēgimen or tēgūmen, sync. tegmen, Inis. n., and tegumentum, sync. tegmentum, i. n. Anything that covers or shelters, a covering, clothes, a cloak, defensive armour, the outer bark, rind, or husks of plants or fruits:

sub cœli tegmine, beneath the vault of heaven, Lucr.; detraxerat tegmen capiti, he had taken off his helmet, Tac.; scutum . . majus corpori tegumentum, the heavy shield which was a greater protection to the body (than a clypeus), Liv.

tēgo, is, xi, etum. v. α. 1. To cover, to envelope in any way, to roof, to thatch (a house), to clothe (a person, etc.): incepto tegeret cum lumina somno, when he first closed his eyes in sleep, Virg. 2. To hide, to conceal, to keep secret, to veil, to dissemble, to disguise. 3. To cover, i. e. protect, shelter, defend: ut ne tegam spurco Damae latus? shall I give that rascal Dama the wall (by walking outside of him), Hor.

tēgula, æ. f. A tile, (in pl.) a roof of tiles.

tēla, æ. f. 1. A web of cloth, anything woven, (metaph.) a plan, a design. 2. §A spider's web, a cobweb. 3. The thread in a loom, the warp. 4. §A loom.

Tēlēgonus, i. m. The son of Ulysses and Circe, who, when he came to Ithaca, killed his father without knowing it, and then went to Italy and founded Tusculum.

tellus, ſtria. f. 1. The earth, the globe, the world. 2. A land, a country.

tēlum, i. n. 1. A missile weapon, a dart, a javelin. 2. §Any weapon, (lit. and metaph.) a sword, the horn of an ox, the cæstus of a boxer, the thunderbolt of Jupiter: tuorum scelerum tela, the shafts of your wickedness, Cic.; lucida tela diei, the brilliant sunbeams, Lucr.; ipse cum telo esse, [he began] to be constantly armed himself, Sall.

tēmērārius, a, um. adj. 1. † Casual, accidental. 2. (More usu.) Rash, heedless, precipitate, inconsiderate, imprudent: temeraria tela, shafts shot at random, Ov.

tēmēre. adv. 1. By chance, by accident, at random, casually, accidentally, rashly, precipitately, heedlessly, imprudently. 3. Non temere, not easily, not commonly, not usually: haud temere est visum, it was not seen without result, Virg.

tēmēritas, ātis. f. 1. Chance, accident. 2. Rashness, precipitation, inconsiderateness, temerity, imprudence.

tēmēro, as. v. α. To violate, to profane, to desecrate, to defile, to pollute.

tēmētum, i. n. Any intoxicating drink, wine.

temno, is (no perf in the simple verb). **v. α.** To despise, scorn, disdain.

tēmo, ōnis. m. 1. The pole of a carriage. 2. §A waggon. 3. §The constellation Charles's Wain.

tempēramētum, i. n. A mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, moderation.

tempērans, antia. part. of tempero; used as adj. (c. compar., etc.). Temperate, moderate, sober: temperantiores a cupidine imperii, more moderate in their desire of power, Liv.: potestatis temperantior, more moderate in the exercise of his power, Tac.

tempēranter. adv. With moderation, moderately.

tempērantia, æ. f. Moderation, sobriety, temperance, discretion.

temperate. adv. With moderation, moderately, with discretion.

tempērātio, ōnis. f. A due mingling or tempering, fit proportion, a well-regulated combination, a due admixture: temperatio civitatis, the organisation of a state, Cic.; hujus vitii temperatio, a means of moderating this defect, Cic.; mens mundi et temperatio, the mind and regulating principle of the world, Cic.

tempērātor, oris. m. One who manages, an arranger, a regulator.

tēperatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. tempero, q. v.; also as adj. c. compar. etc. 1. Limited, moderate. 2. Temperate, well regulated, calm, steady, moderate in temper.

tempēri or ōri, compar. tempērius (positive only in Plant.). In good time, seasonably early, at an early period.

tempēricā, ei. f. 1. A mingling. 2. Temperatura, temper.

tempēro, as. v. α. and n. 1. (v. α.) To mingle in due proportion, to temper properly. 2. To qualify, to moderate. 3. To restrain, to curb

(c. dat.): neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat quin
 exirent, nor did he think that barbarians would place such a restraint on
 themselves as to abstain from departing, Cæsa. 4. To regulate, to rule,
 to govern (c. acc.): scatebris arentia temperat arva, he brings the dry
 fields into good order by watering, Virg.; qui citharam nervis temperat,
 who regulates (or tunes) the lyre by means of its strings, Hor. 5. (v. a.)
 To abstain, to restrain oneself, to refrain (c. ab and abl., or c. dat., or c.
 infin., or c. quin and subj.). 6. To keep oneself from injuring, to spare
 (c. dat.); *pass. impers.*: temperatum segre est quin . . . pugnam inter se
 consererent, they could hardly restrain themselves from coming to blows,
 Liv.; templis tamen Deum temperatum est, however, they spared the temples
 of the Gods, Liv.

tempestas, Ætis. f. 1. A portion of time, a season, a period. 2.
 Weather. 3. A storm, a tempest, (lit. and metaph.) a period of trouble, of
 particular disturbance.

tempestive. adv. Seasonably, in due season, fitly, properly.

tempestivitas, Ætis. f. Seasonableness, propriety, an appropriate character.

tempestivus, a, um. adj. 1. Timely, seasonably, opportune. 2. (Of
 fruits, etc.) In season, ripe. 3. In good season, i. e. timely, early.

templum, i. n. 1. †(Rare) A space marked off by an augur for the observ-
 ing of the auspices. 2. †§A broad, clear, unoccupied space: cœrula cœli
 templa, the azure vault of heaven, Lucr.; mundi magnum templum, the vast
 expanse of the world. 3. A consecrated place, a sanctuary. 4. A
 temple, a place consecrated to a deity: templum conjugis antiqui, a monu-
 ment sacred to her former husband, Virg.

temporarius, a, um. adj. Lasting only for a season, temporary.

tempus, Æris. n. 1. Time. 2. A time, a period. 3. The time, the
 fitting time, the proper season, occasion, opportunity. 4. Time (i. e.
 measure in poetry). 5. A temple of the head (most usu. *pl.* in this
 sense): pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, Cacus smitten on all his three
 heads with the club, Prop.: quæ si ad tuum tempus perducitur, and if it
 can be made to last till your time of office arrives, Cic.: omne meum
 tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, I thought I ought to
 devote all my spare time to the necessities of my friends, Cic.: neque
 poetæ tempori meo defuerunt, nor were poets wanting to me in my ex-
 tremity, Cic.; O sæpe mecum tempus in ultimum deducte, you who in
 company with me were often brought into the most imminent danger, Hor.

ad tempus. adv. 1. In time, at the right time (so per tempus, Plant.).
 2. For a time, for the moment (so in tempus, Tac.): brevis est et ad
 tempus, it is short and temporary, Cic.; ad tempus lectus, appointed on an
 emergency, Liv.

in tempore. In time, at the proper time.—**ex tempore,** on the spur of
 the moment, extemporaneously.—**pro tempore. adv.** According to cir-
 cumstances.—*See temperi.*

tēmulentus, a, um. adj. Intoxicated, drunk.

†stēnācia, æ. Stubbornness.

tēnācitas, Ætis. f. A holding fast, tenacity. 2. Ruggedness, stinginess.

tēnāciter. adv. With firm hold, tenaciously, firmly.

tēnax, Æcis. adj. [teneo.] 1. Holding fast, tenacious, firm (of a hold, a
 tie, etc.). 2. Holding one's money, etc. fast, stingy, niggardly, not
 liberal: convenit eodem cum jam essent experti quid valerent restrictos et
 tenaces fuisse, it is natural that when they had learnt their value, they
 should become more cautious and less liberal, Cic. 3. Firm (in resolu-
 tion), steadfast, holding firmly to one's purpose, tenacious of, abiding firmly
 by (c. gen.). 4. Stubborn, obstinate. 5. Sticky: jacere . . . in
 tenaci gramine, to lie on the close-growing grass (with each blade close to
 so as to take hold of the other), Hor: quinquere mis Romana . . . pondere
 tenacior, a Roman quinquere mis, more unyielding from its bulk, Liv.

tendo, is, tētendi, tensum and tum. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To stretch,
 to stretch forth, to stretch out, to tighten the strings of, i. e. band (a bow),

or tune or play (a lyre): *tendant vela noti*, the winds stretch or swell the sails, Virg.; *alterum illi jubet prætorium tendi*, he orders a second general's tent to be pitched for him, Cæs. 2. §To hold out, to offer, to present, to give. 3. To spread (nets, snares, etc.), to lay. 4. §To aim, to shoot (an arrow), to direct (one's course, one's eyes, etc.): *ultra legem tendere opus*, to strain my work beyond its legitimate object, Hor.; *nihil illi tendere contra*, they did not (begin to) advance to meet him (or they made no reply), Virg.; *iter ad naves tendebat*, he bent his way to the ships; *lucida Pieriâ tendis in astra viâ*, you seek to reach the stars (i. e. immortality), by the path of the muses, Ov. 5. (v. n.) To go (of a traveller or of a road), to travel, to tend, to bend one's course. 6. To strive, to strive for, to aim at (c. ad and acc. or c. acc.). 7. To endeavour, to exert oneself, to labour vigorously: *nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum sufficimus*, nor are we able to struggle against it, nor to make so much way, Virg. 7. To pitch one's camp, to be encamped.

tēnēbræ, ārum. pl. f. 1. Darkness. 2. The darkness of night, night. 3. §A mist over the eyes from faintness, blindness, death, etc. 4. A dark place (esp. the shades below): *me tibi ad extremas mansurum, vita tenebras*, [I swear] my life, that I will remain constant to you till death, Prop. 5. Gloom, obscurity (of fame, fortune, etc.).

tēnēbrīōsus, a, um, and *štēnēbrīōsus*, a, um, and *tēnēbrōsus*, a, um. adj. Dark, full of darkness, gloomy.

tēneo, es, ui (no sup.). v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To hold, to have in the hand, to keep, to retain, to occupy (a place): *quove tenetis iter?* or whither are you holding your course (i. e. whither are you going)? Virg.; *cursum non tenuit*, he did not proceed, Cæs. 2. To hold fast, to hold back, to detain, to control, to restrain: *Sabinus castris sese tenebat*, Sabinus remained in his camp, Cæs.; *teneri non potui quin . . . declararem*, I could not be restrained from declaring, Cic. 3. To have, to possess, to be the owner of, to have in one's power, to have the mastery over: *tenente Cæsare terras*, while Cæsar governs the earth, Hor.; *an . . . iis me dem qui tenent, qui potiuntur?* Shall I join those men who are rulers and masters of every thing? Cic.; *magno Æneæ teneatur amore*, [that] she may be possessed by mighty love for Æneas, Virg.; *ut oculi picturâ teneantur*, that the eyes may be charmed by a picture, Cic. 4. To comprehend, to understand, to be aware of, to know. 5. To preserve, to maintain (a custom, a principle, etc.). 6. To acquire, to obtain, to attain. 7. To take in, to comprehend, to comprise. 8. (v. n.) To hold a position, to maintain oneself (of troops in a place). 9. (For *teneo iter*) To advance, to go (by land or sea). 10. To continue, to last, to prevail.

tēner, ēra, ērum. adj. 1. Tender, delicate, soft. 2. Of tender age, young: *de tenero ungui*, from childhood, Hor.; *adeo in teneris consuescere multum est*, of such great importance is it to accustom things to anything while young, Virg.

†tēnēre. adv. Tenderly, delicately.

†štēnērasco, is, no perf. v. n. To be tender.

tēnor, ōris. m. An uninterrupted course, a course, a career, a tenor: *plaudo educta tenore*, drawn out by a steady, gentle motion, Ov.; *brevis profecto res est si uno tenore peragetur*, the matter will not take long if it be prosecuted uninterruptedly (or steadily), Liv.

tēssa, æ. f. The car in which the images of the Gods were carried in the Circensian games.

tentābundus, a, um. adj. Making repeated attempts, making attempts in different quarters.

štentāmen, inis. n., and *tentamentum*, i. n. 1. An attempt, an endeavour. 2. A trial, a temptation, a putting to the test.

tentatio, onis. f. 1. A trial, a testing. 2. An attack.

tentātor, ōris. m. A tempter, one who puts to the proof.

tentigo, inis. f. Lewdness.

tento, as. v. a. 1. To handle, to feel with the hand, to touch: *tentat*

salientem pollice venam, he feels the throbbing pulse with his finger, Ov.
 2. To try the strength of, to make an attempt upon, to attack, to assail :
 gravis autumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, an unhealthy
 autumn had tried the health of the whole army, Cæsar; tentatura pedes,
 [wine] likely to try the steadiness of the feet, Virg. 3. To try, to tempt,
 to put to the test, to prove, to make experiment of : summa respublica ten-
 tatur, the whole interests of the republic are at stake, Cic.; tentata est
 exigua pacis spes, a slight hope of peace was attempted to be realised, Liv.
 4. To attempt, to endeavour to obtain, to endeavour to execute or carry out.
 5. To try and make an impression on, to tamper with. 6. To harass, to
 agitate.

tentorium, i. n., and dim. tentoriolum, i. n. A tent.

tentus, a, um. part. pass. fr. tendo, q. v.

tenuis, e. adj. 1. Thin, fine, slender, small, weak. 2. Trifling, slight,
 unimportant, poor, mean. 3. Low in rank or condition, mean, mean-
 spirited, paltry : tenuiores, the lower orders, Cic.; tenuissimus quisque, all
 the poorest of the common people, Cic. 4. Fine, refined (of style, argu-
 ments, etc.) : tenui cura limantur, they are polished with scrupulous care,
 Ov.

tenuitas, âtis. f. 1. Thinness, slenderness, slightness. 2. Meanness
 of condition, poverty, insignificance. 3. Scarcity, scanty supply. 4.
 Delicacy, refinement, (of style) minute carefulness and accuracy.

tenuiter. adv. 1. Lightly, slightly, superficially. 2. With great ac-
 curacy, minuteness or subtlety (to write, argue, etc.).

tenuo, as. v. a. 1. To make thin, lean, slender, fine or small, to at-
 tenuate, to wear away : modo se tenuabit in undas, presently he will dis-
 solve himself into water (Proteus), Ov. 2. To narrow, to contract : luna
 quater plenum tenuata retexit orbem, four times had the moon, after
 waning to nothing, remade her full orb, Ov. 3. To diminish, to reduce,
 to weaken, to enfeeble : magna modis tenuare parvis, to degrade great sub-
 jects by insignificant verse, Hor.

tenua. prep. c. abl. sing., abl. or gen. pl. (always after the noun). As far as,
 up to : verbo tenua, in name, nominally, Cic.

Tēnus, a, um. adj. 1. Of Teos, a town in Ionia, where Anacreon was
 born. 2. Of Anacreon.

tēpēfacio, is, feci, factum. v. a. To make warm, to warm.

tēpeo, es. v. n. 1. To be warm, moderately warm. 2. To glow with
 love for, to be in love. 3. To be cool, indifferent (esp. in love).

tēpesco, is, fui, no sup. v. n. 1. To become warm, to warm. 2.
 To cool.

tēpidus, a, um. adj. 1. Moderately warm, lukewarm, warm, tepid.
 2. Lukewarm, i. e. cool, indifferent, languid.

tēpor, ôris. m. 1. Moderate, gentle warmth. 2. Lukewarmness,
 coolness, indifference.

ter. adv. Three times, thrice : terque quaterque, over and over again, Ov.

tercentum. indecl. Three hundred.

terdecies. adv. Thirteen times.

tērēbinthus, i. f. [τερεβινθος.] The turpentine tree.

tērēbro, as. v. a. 1. To bore, to bore through, to perforate, to pierce.
 2. To poke about in, to rummage, to examine carefully.

tērēdo, inis. f. A worm (that eats wood, cloth, etc.).

Tērentua, i. n. A place at the end of the Campus Martius, where the Ludi
 Sæculares were held.

tēres, âtis. adj. 1. Rounded off, well rounded, round and smooth (often
 of delicate limbs). 2. Highly polished, elegant, neat : teretes plectra,
 well-made nets, Hor. ; in seipso totus teres atque rotundus, complete in him-
 self (with no inequalities, i. e.), equal-minded and even-tempered, Hor.

trinus, a, um. adj. 1. Triple in any way, with three bodies, three
 three persons. 2. Triple, three.

trih, and -go, is, si, sum. v. a. 1. To wipe, to wipe clean or dry,

- to clean, to wipe, to polish, to burnish. 2. †To amend, to correct :
tergere palatum, to tickle your palate, Hor.
- tergiversatio**, ōnis. *f.* Backwardness, hanging back, declining, evasion, shuffling.
- tergiversor**, aris. *v. dep.* To hang back, to shuffle, to evade (giving assistance, etc), to decline, to refuse.
- tergum**, i. *n.*, and **§tergus**, ōris. *n.* 1. A back, the rear (of an army, etc.): *terga do or verto*, to flee, Liv., Cæs., Ov.; *quæ non terga fugæ sed pugnae pectora præbent*, which do not turn their backs in flight, but present their breasts to the combat, Ov. 2. §The surface (of land or water). 3. §A body: *centum terga suum*, a hundred swine, Virg. 4. A hide, §anything made of hide or skin: *taurea terga*, cymbals made of bull's hide, Ov.; *et venit adversi in tergum Sulmonis*, and comes upon the shield of Sulmo, who stands in front of it, Virg.; *per linea terga*, [piercing] through the linen covering (of the shield), Virg.; *taurorum tergora septem*, a shield made of seven bulls' hides or seven layers of bulls' hide, Ov.; *Erycis tibi terga remitto*, I give up in your favour the cæstus (the boxing glove of bull's hide) of Eryx, Virg.
- termes**, itis. *m.* A bough when cut off.
- Terminalia**, um. *pl. n.* The festival of the god Terminus, on Feb. 23."
- terminatio**, ōnis. *f.* 1. A fixing, a determining of bounds or limits. 2. An arrangement: *versus inventus est terminatione aurium*, verse was invented by the ear fixing the rythm, Cic.
- termino**, as. *v. a.* 1. To set bounds to, to mark off by boundaries. 2. To bound, to limit, to circumscribe. 3. To define. 4. To set bounds to, to close, to terminate.
- terminus**, i. *m.* 1. A boundary, a boundary line, a limit, a bound. 2. The god Terminus, the protector of boundaries.
- ternus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Triple, threefold. 2. (In *pl.*) Three each, three apiece. 3. Three.
- terō**, is, trivi, tritum. *v. a.* 1. To rub, to rub to pieces, bruise, to grind, to thrash: *terit unguibus herbas*, she tears the grass with her nails, Ov.; *dentibus in querno stipite tritis*, with teeth sharpened against the trunk of an oak, Ov.; *calamo trivisse labellum*, to have rubbed your lip with a flute, i. e. to have played the flute, Virg.; *bis frugibus arca trita est*, twice the thrashing-floor has had corn thrashed on it, i. e. two years have passed, Ov. 2. To rub up, to polish: *hinc radios trivere rotis*, from this wood they have smoothed (or made) spokes for wheels, Virg. 3. To wear away by rubbing, to wear out, to wear away by constant use, to make common: *quod legeret tereretque... publicus usus*, which the public might read and be continually studying, Hor. 4. To travel over, to be constantly travelling over, to frequent, to haunt. 5. To pass (time).
- terra**, as. *f.* 1. The earth, the globe. 2. Earth, land, the ground. 3. A country, a region, a territory: *ubi terrarum cæses*, in what part of the world you were, Cic.; *huic terræ filio, nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo*, I do not dare to give a letter about such important matters to this low fellow, Cic.
- terrēnus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Consisting of earth. 2. Of or belonging to the earth, earthly, terrestrial. 3. §Mortal (of a man): *terrena numina*, the deities that dwell on the earth, Ov.; *quicquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat*, whatever grassy land was outside the wall, Liv.
- terreo**, es, ui, itum. *v. a.* 1. To frighten, alarm, terrify. 2. To drive by terror, to frighten away. 3. (c. *quominus* and *subj.*) To deter.
- terrestris**, e. *adj.* Of or belonging to the earth or to the land, earthly, terrestrial: *terrestris exercitus*, land forces, and *terrestris prælia*, land battles (opp. to *navalis*), Nep.
- terribilis**, e. *adj.* Terrible, frightful, dreadful.
- terriscūla**, as. *f.* An object to excite terror, a bugbear.
- §terrifico**, as. *v. a.* To frighten, to alarm, to terrify.

§terrificus, a, um. adj. Frightful, terrific, terrible, causing fear.

§terrigena, æ. m. f. Earthborn, sprung from the earth.

†§terriloquus, a, um. adj. Causing fear by what is said.

terrĭto, as. v. a. To frighten, alarm, terrify.

terrĭtĭrium, i. n. A territory, a domain.

terrĭtus, a, um. part. pass. fr. terreo.

terror, ōris. m. 1. Terror, fear, dread, consternation, alarm. 2. An object of terror, an object to frighten, to excite fear: *terror externus*, and *t. peregrinus*, a dread of foreign enemies, Liv.; *ejus vim dicendi terror-
emque timuerunt*, they feared the terrific energy of his eloquence (of Pericles), Cic.

tersus, a, um. part. pass. fr. tergeo, q. v.

tertrādecimāni, orum. pl. m. The soldiers of the 13th legion.

tertiānus, a, um. adj. 1. (Of a fever) Tertian. 2. Belonging to the third legion.

tertio. adv. 1. For the third time. 2. In the third place, thirdly.

tertium. adv. For the third time.

tertius, a, um. adj. Third.—*tertiusdecimus*. Thirteenth.

tĕruncius, i. m. 1. A quarter of an *as*, a farthing, (lit. and more usu. metaph.) the merest trifle. 2. The fourth part of anything.

tesqua, orum. pl. n. Rough wild districts, wastes, deserts, desolate places.

†tessella, æ. f. A small square bit of stone (for pavements, etc.).

tessĕra, æ. f., and dim. tessĕrŭla, æ. 1. A cube, a die (marked on all six sides: *see talus*). 2. A square tablet on which the watchword was written, a watchword, a count-raign. 3. †A token divided between two friends as a sign of perpetual (*hospitium*) friendship. 4. ‡A square bit of wood or stone for pavements. 5. ‡A ticket: *frumenti tessera*, a ticket to entitle the holder to corn, Juv.

tessĕrārius, i. m. The officer who receives the watchword from the general.

testa, æ. f. 1. A piece of burnt clay, a tile, a brickbat, a potsberd: *testarum suffragiis*, by the vote on potsberds [*quod illi oortaxipud vocant*], Nep. 2. An earthen jar, pitcher, or jug (esp. of wine): *testā cum ardente viderunt scintillare oleum*, when they saw the oil emit sparks in the burning (earthen) lamps, Virg. 3. The shell (of testaceous fish), §a shell-fish: *lubrica testa premebat aquas*, a slippery covering (of ice) bound the waters, Ov.

testāmentarius, a, um. adj. Of or relating to wills.

testāmentum, i. n. A will.

testātio, ōnis. f. 1. ‡A bearing witness. 2. A calling to witness: *inter fœderum raptorum testationem*, while invoking the Gods as witnesses to the violation of the treaty, Liv.

testatus, a, um. part. fr. testor, q. v.; used also in pass. sense as adj., c. compar. etc. Proved, attested, evident, notorious.

testicŭlus, i. m. 1. A testicle. 2. Vigour.

testificātio, ōnis. f. 1. A bearing witness or testimony, a giving evidence. 2. Attestation, evidence, proof.

testificor. āris. v. dep. 1. To bear witness, to give evidence, to testify, to attest. 2. To declare publicly, to testify, i. e. to show clearly, to be evidence or proof of. 3. To call to witness, to invoke as a witness; *part. testificatus*, sometimes in pass. sense.

testimŏnium, i. n. 1. Testimony, evidence, attestation. 2. Proof.

testis, is. m. f. 1. A witness, one who bears or can bear witness, who gives evidence. 2. §An eyewitness, a spectator. 3. A testicle.

testor, āris. v. dep. 1. To be a witness, to witness, i. e. bear witness, to give evidence, to testify, to attest. 2. To make known, to show clearly. 3. To declare publicly, to assert solemnly, to affirm, to aver. 4. To make a will. 5. To call to witness, to invoke as a witness.

§testu (only found in this abl.). An earthen pot, a lid of an earthen pot.

testūdīneus, *a, um. adj.* Made of tortoiseshell.

testūdo, *inis. f.* 1. A tortoise. 2. Tortoiseshell. 3. A lyre, a harp, a lute (the first lyre having been made by Mercury of the shell of a tortoise). 4. An arch, a vaulted roof (convex like the shell of a tortoise). 5. A shed to cover soldiers in sieges. 6. A shelter formed by soldiers locking their shields together above their heads. 7. ‡The skin of a hedgehog.

testūla, *ae. f.* A voting tablet among the Athenians.—*See testa.* 1.

tēter, *tra, trum. adj.* 1. Hideous, noisome, offensive, repulsive. 2. Shameful, disgraceful, abominable.

Tēthys, *yos. f.* 1. The wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea nymphs, etc. 2. §The sea.

tētrādrachmum, *i. n.* [τετραδραχμον.] A Greek silver coin of 4 drachms.

tētrarches, *ae. m.* [τετραρχης.] 1. The ruler of the fourth part of a district, a tetrarch. 2. A petty prince.

tētrarchia, *ae. f.* A tetrarchy, the district governed by a tetrarch.

tētricus, *a, um. adj.* Harsh, morose, austere, crabbed, stern.

‡**tētrastichon**, *i.* [τέσσαρες στίχες.] An epigram of four lines.

‡**tētrinnio**, *is. v. n.* To quack like a duck.

Teucrus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of Teucer, an ancient king of Troy. 2. Trojan: Teucra, the Trojan kingdom.

Teuthrantēs, and **-ius**, *a, um. adj.* Mysian, from Teuthrae, an old king of Mysia.

texo, *is, ui, xtum. v. a.* 1. To weave. 2. To twine, to plait (wreathes, etc.), to put together, to fabricate, to make, to build. 3. To devise, to contrive, to design.

textilis, *e. adj.* 1. Woven: *textilis pestis*, a poisoned garment, Poet. ap. Cic. 2. ‡Plaited, twined; *n.* as *subst.*, anything woven, a piece of cloth, cloth.

textor, *ōris. m.* A weaver.

textrinus, *a, um. adj.* Of weaving; *n.* as *subst.* 1. Weaving. 2. ‡A dockyard.

textum, *i. n.* 1. That which is woven, a web, a piece of cloth. 2. That which is put together or made, a fabric, a work: *pinca texta*, a ship, Ov.

‡**textus**, *ūs. m.* Texture, structure.

§**thālāmus**, *i. m.* [θάλαμος.] 1. A bed chamber. 2. A marriage bed. 3. Marriage, wedlock. 4. An abode, a home, a dwelling.

‡§**thālassinus**, *a, um. adj.* [θάλασσα.] Seagreen.

Thālia, *ae. f.* [Θάλεια.] The muse of comedy and light poetry.

thallus, *i. m.* A green bough.

Thaumantias, **ēdis**, and **-tis**, *idia. f.* The daughter of Thaumias (i. e. Iris).

theātrālia, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to a theatre, theatrical, scenic.

theātrum, *i. n.* [θέατρον.] 1. A playhouse, a theatre (used metaph. by Virgil of the place where Æneas celebrated the games in honour of Anchises; and generally of a place or arena for any kind of exhibition or theatre of action). 2. The body of spectators in a theatre.

Thēbānus, *a, um. adj.* Of Thebes, the chief city in Boeotia: Thebanus Deus, Hercules, Prop.; Thebani duces, Eteocles and Polynices, Prop.; Thebana soror, their sister Antigone, Ov.; Thebani modi, the odes of Pindar, Hor.

thēca, *ae. f.* [θήκη.] A cover, a case, a sheath, an envelope.

theōlōgus, *i. m.* [θεὸς λέγω,] One who discusses the Gods and divine things, a theologian.

thermæ, **ārūm. pl. f.** Warm springs, warm baths.

thēsauros, *i. m.* [θησαυρός.] 1. Anything laid up, a treasure, a store, a hoard. 2. A treasure-chamber, a treasury, a storeroom, a storehouse, a repository, a magazine.

Thermōdontēs and **tiācus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of the Thermodon, a river of

Pontus, on the banks of which the Amazons dwelt. 2. Of the Amazonè, Amazonian.

Thessàlicus, and Thessàlus, a, um. *adj.* Thessalian : Thessalicum venenum drugs of magical power, Ov. Hor.; Thessalicus axis, the chariot of Achilles, Ov.; Thessala tela, the arms of Achilles, Prop.; Thessali ignea, the fires in the Grecian camp, Hor.

†thōta, indecl. (Θ). The Greek letter Θ ; the letter of condemnation, as the initial of θάνατος.

Thetis, ïdia. *f.* 1. A sea Goddess, mother of Achilles. 2. †§The sea.

theāsus, i. m. [Θίασος.] A dance in honour of Bacchus.

thōlus, i. m. [θόλος.] A dome, a cupola, a rotunda.

thōrax, ācis, aci, aca. *m.* [θώραξ.] A breastplate, a cuirass.

thureus, thus, etc.—See tureus, tua.

Thrācius, and Thrōcius, a, um. and Thrax, -ācis. *m.*, Threissa. *f.*, and Thressa, æ. *adj.* Thracian : Threicius sacerdos, Orpheus, Virg.; Threicia lyra, the lyre of Orpheus, Prop.; animæ Thraciæ, the North-wind, Hor.

—See Threx.

thynnus, i. m. [θυννος.] A tunny fish.

thymbra, æ. *f.* [θύμβρα.] Savory (a herb).

thýmum, i. n. Wild thyme.

thyrsus, i. m. [θύρσος.] 1. A wand bound with ivy and vine-shoots borne by Bacchus and the Bacchanaliana. 2. †§A goad, a stimulus.

tiāras, æ. *m.*, and tiāra, æ. *f.* An Oriental headdress, a turban, a tiara.

tibia, æ. *f.* 1. †The shinbone. 2. A flute.

tībicen, ïnis. *m.* 1. A fluteplayer. 2. A pillar of a building.

††tībicīna, æ. *f.* A female fluteplayer.

tīgillum, i. n. A small beam, a slight rafter.

tignārius faber. A carpenter.

tignum, i. n. Wood for building, a log, a pole, a beam, a board, a plank : tigna cava, hollow ships, Prop.

tigris, is, and ïdia. *m. f.* A tiger or tigress.

tīlia, æ. *f.* The linden or limetree.

tīmēfactus, a, um. *adj.* Terrified, alarmed, frightened.

tīmeo, es, uī, no sup. v. a. To fear, to dread, to be fearful, to be terrified, to be alarmed (c. acc. and sine c.).

tīmīde. *adv.* Timidly, fearfully.

tīmīditas, atis. *f.* Timidity, cowardice, aptitude to fear.

tīmīdus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Timid, fearful, cowardly, easily frightened, afraid (sometimes c. gen. of the object) : sequi cultor timidusque Deorum, one who regards justice and has a proper reverence for the Gods, Ov.

tīmor, oris. *m.* 1. Fear, dread, alarm, consternation. 2. Proper fear, awe, reverence (for the Gods, etc.). 3. An object of fear, a terror.

§tinctīlis, e. *adj.* In which something is dipped.

tīnea, æ. *f.* A worm, a woodworm, a bookworm, etc.

tinctus, a, um. *part. pass. fr. tingo*; also as *adj.* Tinctured with, imbued with (of people with accomplishments, etc.); *n. pl.* as *subst.*, variegated stuffs.

tingo, is, nxi, notum. v. a. 1. To wet, to moisten, to bathe : te meis tingere poculis, to give you my wine (lit. to bathe you in my cups), Hor. 2. To soak in colours, to dye, to tinge, stain.

tinnio, is. v. n. and a. 1. To ring (as money), to chink, to tingle. 2. (v. a.) To ring down money (i. e. to pay). 3. ††To scream, to sing with a squeaking voice.

tinnītus, ūis. *m.* 1. A ringing of metal (such as the playing on cymbals). 2. †A jingling, a jingle of words.

tinnūlus, a, um. *adj.* Ringing (of metal), jingling, shrill.

††tintinnābūlum, i. n. A bell.

†tintiano, as; and §tintīno, as. v. n. To tingle, to ring.

tīro, ōnis. *m.* 1. A newly enlisted soldier, a recruit. 2. A beginner (in anything). 3. §A young man.

- trōcinium, i. n.** 1. A recruit's first military service, first campaign.
2. (In *pl.*) The body of recruits, the raw levies. 3. The first attempt or essay at anything.
- †trunculus, i. m.** A recruit, a beginner.
- Tirynthina, a, um. adj.** 1. Of Tiryns, a town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up. 2. Of Hercules; *m.* as *subst.*, Hercules.
- Titan, anis. m.** The Sun; (in *pl.*) the giants. — **Titānius** and **-niaous, a, um.** Of the giants: **Titania**, Latona (as daughter of the Titan, Coeus.), **Pyrrha** (as daughter of Prometheus), **Diana** (as sister of the Sun); all in *Ov.*
- titillatio, ōnis. f.** A tickling.
- titillo, as. v. a.** To tickle, (lit. and metaph.) to excite.
- titubanter. adv.** Hesitatingly, stammeringly, falteringly.
- titubo, as. v. n.** 1. To stagger, to stumble, to totter; (of the tongue) to stammer, to stutter. 2. To hesitate, to falter, to be embarrassed; (*pass. impers.*): in quacunque sit ejus parte titubatum, in whatever part of it (of a verse) there is any halting, *Cic.*
- titulus, i. m.** 1. A superscription, inscription, placard bearing an inscription, and put on anything, a label (sometimes esp. a notice of sale, an advertisement): sub titulum nostros misit Lares, she has put up our household Gods for sale, *Ov.*; nocturnis titulos imponimus actis, we give, as it were, public notice of what we do by night, *Ov.*; titulo res digna sepulchri, a fact worthy of being mentioned on her tomb, *Juv.* 2. A title, an honourable appellation: prioris Punici perpetrati belli titulus, the credit of having terminated the former Punic war, *Liv.* 3. A reason alleged, a pretext, a plea.
- trōcilio, onis. m. [trōkos.]** An usurer.
- trōfus, i. m.** Sandstone.
- tōga, ae. f.** 1. A robe, a gown (esp. the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace); **toga prætecta**, the robe of magistrates and of free-born children ornamented with a purple stripe; **toga pura**, the robe without this stripe, worn by older youths, more usu. called **toga virilis**; **toga candida**, the white robe worn by candidates for office; **toga pulla**, the robe of mourners. 2. §Peace. 3. §A woman of loose character (as such were not allowed to wear the stola).
- tōgatus, a, um. adj.** Wearing the toga: gens togata, the Romans, *Virg.* — (*m.* as *subst.*). 1. A Roman citizen (as opp. to a foreigner or a soldier). 2. †A client, a Roman of low rank. — (*f.* as *subst.*) 1. (*sc. fabula*) A play treating of Roman subjects (opp. to **palliata**, a play derived from Greek sources). 2. A prostitute: Gallia togata, the portion of Gallia Cisalpina south of the Po.
- tōlērābilis, e. adj.** 1. That may be borne, bearable, endurable. 2. †Enduring, patient.
- tōlērābiliter. adv.** Patiently.
- tōlērans, antis. part. of tolero**; used also as *adj.*, *c. gen.* Able to endure, enduring, patient.
- tōlēranter. adv.** Patiently, enduringly.
- tōlērantia, ae. f.** An enduring, bearing, endurance.
- tōlērātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. tolero**; also as *adj.*, *c. compar.* Endurable, acceptable.
- tolero, as. v. a.** 1. To bear, endure, support (pain, etc.). 2. To support, sustain, maintain. 3. (As *v. n.*) To continue one's endurance, to endure suffering.
- tollēno, ōnis. m.** A crane to lift weights (esp. to raise water).
- tollo, is, sustūli, sūblātum. v. a.** 1. To lift up, to raise up, to lift, to raise, to elevate, to exalt: sublati ancoris, having weighed anchor, *Cæs.*; quod valet . . . ad augendum aliquid et tollendum altius, which avails for increasing the importance of anything and extolling it more highly, *Cic.*; Daphnin tollemus ad astra, we will extol Daphnis to the skies, *Virg.*; sustulere illi animos, they have picked up courage, *Liv.*; nū . . . sic Nomentanus amicum tolleret, if Nomentanus had not thus raised his friend's

- spirita, Hor. 2. †To take up, i. e. adopt, educate, etc. (children). 3. (Rare) To beget. 4. (Metaph.) To raise, to rouse. 5. To take away, to take off, to remove. 6. To take off, put out of the way, i. e. kill. 7. To do away with, to annul, to abrogate, to cancel: nisi tolli diem utile est, unless it is desirable for the whole day to be wasted (to be made no day at all), Cic.—See sublatum.
- †tōlūtīm, *adv.* At full trot, trotting.
- †tōmācūlum, *i. n.* A sausage.
- †tōmentum, *i. n.* Stuffing for cushions.
- tondeo, es, tōtondī, tonsum. *v. n.* 1. To shear, to clip, to cut close, to shave. 2. To crop (herbage for food), to graze or browse upon, to gather (flowers, etc.). 3. †To fleece, to plunder (c. abl. of what is got).
- †tōnōtrālis, *e. adj.* Thundering.
- tōnitrus, ūs. *m.*, and tōnitrūm, *i. n.* (usu. in *pl.*). Thunder, a thunder-storm.
- tōno, as, ūi. *v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To thunder. 2. To make a loud noise, to sound loudly. 2. ‡To utter or invoke in a voice of thunder, to call loudly on: (often as *impers.*) hinc tonat, on the one side it thunders, Ov.
- †tonsa, *e. f.* An oar.
- †tonsilis, *e. adj.* Clipped, that may be clipped.
- tonsillae, arum. *pl. f.* The tonsils in the throat.
- tonsor, ōris. *m.* A barber, a haircutter.
- tonsorius, a, um. *adj.* Of or belonging to shaving: tonsorius culter, a razor, Cic.
- tonstricūla, *e.*, and †† tonstrix, lois. *f.* A female haircutter or barber.
- †tonstrina, *e. f.* A barber's shop.
- ††tonsura, *e. f.* A shearing, clipping, cutting (of hair), shaving.
- †tonsus, ūs. *m.* The mode of cutting the hair, the cut of the hair.
- tophus.—See tofus.
- tōpiārius, a, um. †*adj.* Of ornamental gardening; *m.* as *subst.*, an ornamental gardener; *f.* as *subst.*, the art of laying out a garden, of trimming trees into fantastic shapes, etc.
- tōpica, ōrum. *pl. n.* Topics, the title of a work of Aristotle.
- tōpice, *e. f.* [τόπος.] The art of finding topics.
- tōral, ālis. *n.* The valance of a couch.
- tōreuma, ātis. *n.* [τόρευμα.] Work executed in relief, embossed work.
- tormentum, *i. n.* [torqueo.] 1. An engine for hurling missile weapons. 2. A missile hurled or shot from such an engine. 3. A cord, a rope. 4. An instrument of torture, a rack. 5. Torment, torture, pain: tu lene tormentum ingenio admoveas, you apply a gentle pressure to the mind (so as to make it relax from its gravity or discover its secrets: see torqueo, 3.), Hor.
- tormīna, um. *pl. n.* Pain in the bowels, colic.
- tormīnōsus, a, um. *adj.* Subject to colic.
- torno, as. *v. a.* To turn in a lathe, to round off, (metaph.) polish (verses).
- tornus, *i. m.* A turning lathe.
- tōrōsus, a, um. *adj.* Muscular, brawny, lusty.
- torpēdo, īnis. *f.* 1. Sluggishness, mental torpor, listlessness. 2. The electric ray, the torpedo.
- torpeo, es, ūi, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To be benumbed, stiff, torpid, sluggish, inactive, listless, to be void of all energy. 2. To be stupified, astounded (with fear, surprise, etc.): torpens palatum, a palate that has lost its sense of taste, Ov.; cum Pausiaca torpes tabella, when you stand motionless with admiration before a picture of Pausias, Hor.; [saying] frigere et torpere senis consilia, that the counsels of the old man were cold and spiritless, Liv.
- torpesco, is, pui, no sup. *v. n.* To become torpid or motionless, to grow inactive, indolent, listless, to become void of power or energy.

torpidus, a, um. adj. Torpid, benumbed, motionless.

torpor, ōris. m. 1. Numbness, torpor, want of energy or activity. 2.

Stupefaction (arising from fear, surprise, etc.).

torquātus, a, um. adj. Wearing a chain or necklace, necklaced.

torqueo, es, si, tum. v. a. 1. To turn about, to twist, to bend, to wind.

2. To twist awry, to distort: *ferro torquere capillos*, to twist your hair with the curling-iron, Ov.; *nautæ adnixa torquent spumaa*, the sailors, leaning on their oars, turn up the foam, Virg. 2. To whirl round (in the act of throwing), to fling, to hurl, to throw. 3. To wrench,

(limbs) to torture, to rack, (lit. and metaph.) to torment: *torqueor*, I am tortured with anxiety, Ov.; *reges dicuntur . . . torquere mero quem persapexisse laborant*, kings are said to rack with wine (as the rack was applied to a criminal or a witness to discover secrets) the man whom they desire to know thoroughly, Hor. 4. To wrest, to distort (arguments, etc.): *torta quercus*, a garland of twisted oak leaves, Virg.

torquis, and †torques, is. m. f. 1. A neckchain, necklace, collar. 2.

A collar to harness oxen. 3. A wreath, a ring.

torrens, entis. part. of torreo; also as adj. 1. Burning (as a man in the sun), inflamed. 2. Violent, rushing, esp. rushing in a torrent (of water, rivers, etc.). 3. †Vehement, violent (of an orator, etc.).

torrens, entis. m. A torrent, a furious stream.

torreo, es, rui, tostum. v. a. 1. To parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn.

2. To dry up (with heat). 3. §To inflame with love.

†§**torresco, is, rui. v. a.** To become dried up.

torridus, a, um. adj. 1. Dried up, parched, burnt up: *frigore torrida*, pinched with cold, frostbitten. 2. §Burning, hot. 3. Shrivelled.

torris, is. m. A brand, a firebrand (not necessarily lighted).

†§**torto. adv.** Crookedly, awry.

tortilis, e. adj. Twisted, twined: *tortile collo auram*, a twisted gold chain for the neck, Virg.; *tortilis piscis*, a fish with flexible body, Ov.

†§**torto, as. v. a.** To torture.

tortor, ōris. m. A torturer, an executioner (lit. and metaph.).

tortuosus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of turns, winding, tortuous. 2. Entangled, involved, obscure.

tortus, a, um. part. pass. fr. torqueo, q. v.

tortus, ūs. m. A twisting, coiling, winding, a coil or fold (of a serpent).

torus, i. m. 1. †A protuberance, a knot. 2. Muscle, brawny flesh.

3. A bed, a couch: *cum consorte tori*, with the partner of his bed, i. e. his wife, Ov.; *tu mihi juncta toro*, you are joined to me in wedlock, Ov.; *addit aliquos, ut in coronâ, toros*, he adds some projecting ornaments (to his speech) as if he were weaving a garland, Cic.

†**torvitas, ātis. f.** Sternness of look.

torvus, a, um. adj. Stern looking, fierce looking, grim, fierce, savage (n. sing. and pl. as adv.; *torva tuens*, looking fiercely, Virg.

tostus, a, um. part. pass. of torreo, q. v., burnt, roasted, baked.

tot. indecl. So many (often answered by *quot, quantus, etc.*): *tot . . . quot*, as many . . . as.

totidem. indecl. The same as *tot*: *dixerit insanum qui me, totidem audiet*, he who calls me mad shall be told the same by me, Hor.; *mille talenta rotundentur: totidem altera*, let a round sum of 1000 talents be made up: add as many more, Hor.

tōties. adv. So often (often answered by *quoties, quot, etc.*): *quotiescunque dico toties mihi videor . . .*, every time I say this I seem . . ., Cic.

tōtus, a, um. gen tōtius, dat. toti, also toto, totæ. 1. All, i. e. the whole of, whole, entire, total: *totum in eo est*, all depends on this, Cic.; *totus in illis*, wholly absorbed in them, Hor.; *ex toto*, altogether, in toto, on the whole, in general.

toxicum, i. n. Poison, prop.; that in which arrows were dipped.

trābālis, is. adj. Of or belonging to a beam: *clavus trabalis*, a large nail: *ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret*, to clench this

kindness, as they say, Cic.; *telo trabali ferit*, he strikes him with a huge javelin (like a weaver's beam), Virg.

trabea, *m. f.* A robe of state for kings, augurs, knights, etc.

trabeatus, *a, um. adj.* Wearing the trabea.

traba, and *trabes*, *is. f.* 1. A beam, a piece of solid timber. 2. §A tree. 3. Anything made of timber, esp. a ship: *sub trabe citrea*, under a ceiling of citrus wood, Hor.

tractabilis, *e.* That may be easily handled, manageable, tractable, quiet (even of the wind, weather, sea, etc.). 2. Yielding, docile, placable.

tractatio, *ōnis. f.* 1. Handling, management, treatment (of anything, of a subject in speaking, etc.). 2. A special use of a word (opp. to *natura*, its natural meaning).

†*tractator*, *ōris. m.; f. -ātrix, is.* A shampooer.

tractatus, *ūs. m.* Handling, management, treatment.

tractim. adv. By drawing along, i. e. slowly, gently.

tracto, *as. v. a.* 1. §To drag, to tear. 2. To touch, to take in hand, to handle. 3. To manage, to have the management of, the care of, to wield (a weapon), to play (a harp), to conduct (war, etc.), to pass (life, time, etc.), to practise (an art), to transact (a business): *tractare animos*, to make an impression on men's minds (as eloquence), Cic.; *partes tractare secundas*, to perform the second or inferior character in a play, Hor.; *quo in munere ita se tractavit*, in which office he behaved (or conducted himself) in such a manner, Cic. 4. To treat (a person, or a subject of discussion), to discuss, to handle (in conversation): *memori tractandum pectore*, to be considered in your mindful mind, i. e. to be recollected and reflected on, Juv.

§*tractum*, *i. n.* A lock of wool drawn out for spinning.

tractus, *a, um. part. pass. fr. traho, q. v., also as adj.* Fluent (of style).

tractus, *ūs. m.* 1. A drawing, dragging (of the motion of a serpent), draught (a train or course along which a person or thing is drawn or goes, etc.), progress, movement: *longo per aera tracta fertur*, he is borne through the air in a long track (Phaethon falling like a star), Ov.; *flammerum longos tractus*, long trains of flame, Virg. 2. The extent to which a thing is drawn out, extent, size (of a camp, a city, etc.). 3. A track of country, a district, a region. 4. A drawing out so as to protract, drawling (of the voice). 5. §A stroke of a pen.

traditio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A giving up, a surrender. 2. †A tradition, an account handed down to posterity (even in writing).

†*traditor*, *ōris. m.* A betrayer.

trado, *is, dīdi, dītum. v. a.* (sometimes in Cæs. *transdo*, *c. dat.* except in sense 5.). 1. To give up, to give from hand to hand, to hand over, to deliver up, to surrender. 2. To commit, to entrust, to deliver to be taken care of, etc. 3. To surrender treacherously, to betray. 4. To transmit, to hand down to posterity, to bequeath, (lit., and more usu. metaph.) to transmit an account of (in a book), to relate (in annals, etc.), to deliver (precepts), to teach. 5. (*trado me*) To give oneself up to, to devote oneself to (a pursuit, an interest, etc.) (*c. dat.*, or rare *c. in* and *acc.*).

traduco, *is, xi, etum. v. a.* 1. To lead, bring, conduct, carry, or transport (a person or thing) across or over (often *c. dupl. acc.*; see *Blon Lat. Gr.*, pp. 75, 76.): *equum traducere*, to lead one's horse by the Censor, to pass muster (of a knight). 2. To divert (the attention, to lead from one subject to another). 3. To bring over (a man to a party). 4. To lead along (as a spectacle), to make a public show of, i. e. hold up to ridicule, degrade. 5. †To exhibit, to display. 6. To pass, spend (life, time, etc.).

traductio, *ōnis. f.* 1. A removing, a transferring. 2. In the lapse or passage (of time). 3. (In oratory) Repetition (of a word).

traductor, *ōris. m.* A transferter (said of Pompey as having aided in the removal of Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian tribe).

- †tridax, ūis. m.** A layer of a vine (for propagating the kind).
- trāgioe. adv.** After the manner of a tragedy, or a tragedian.
- trāgius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of or belonging to tragedy, to tragic poets or actors, tragical, tragic, represented in tragedy. 2. Sublime, lofty in style. 3. Tragical, i. e. sad, horrible; *m.* as *subst.*, a tragic poet.
- trāgœdia, œ. f. [τραγœdia.]** 1. A tragedy. 2. A tragic (i. e. elevated) style. 3. A spectacle, a great commotion: *si tragœdias agamus in nugis*, if we make much ado about nothing, Cic.
- trāgœdus, i. m.** A tragedian, a tragic actor.
- trāgula, œ. f.** A javelin, a dart.
- trāgua, i. m.** 1. A kind of fish. 2. †The smell of the armpits.
- trahœa, œ. f.** A sledge.
- traho, is, xi, stum. v. a.** 1. To draw, to drag, to drag away or along, to draw out (c. *ex* or *de* and *abl.* of that out of which). 2. To draw together, to contract, to wrinkle (the face). 3. To draw in, to inhale (air), to drink: *Servilius exiguâ in spe trahebat animam*, Servilius was dragging on his life with but little hope of recovery, Liv. 4. To draw to oneself, to acquire, to derive. 5. To carry off, to steal, to seize as plunder: *omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt*, they squander money in every way, Sall. 6. §To draw out, (wool, i. e.) to spin. 7. To draw, to attract, to captivate, to allure, to win over, to gain over. 8. To drag on, to pass slowly, uncomfortably, etc. (time, life, old age, etc.). 9. To draw out, spin out, i. e. protract, make long: *tempore illi præcepto, hi numero avium regnum trahabant*, the one party claimed the kingdom on account of the priority of time (when they saw the birds), the other party on account of the number of birds (which they saw), Liv.; *captæ decus Nolæ ad consulem trahabant*, they ascribed the credit of taking Nola to the consul, Liv.; *in religionem trahabant . . .*, they made it a matter of religion, i. e. looked upon it as an offence to religion, Liv.
- trajectio, onis. f.** 1. A passage, a going across (esp. across the sea). 2. Transposition. 3. Exaggeration.
- trajectus, ūis. m.** A passage (esp. across the sea).
- trājicio, is, jeci, jectum. v. a.** 1. To throw, cast, fling, or shoot over or across, to throw, to shoot, to cast. 2. To convey or transport across, (often c. *dupl. acc.*): *exercitum Rhodanum trajeci*, I made the army cross the Rhone, Cic. 3. *Trājicio me*, and often *trājicio* by itself, to pass, to cross: *si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit*, if Antony should cross the Alps, Cic.; *senatus censuit primo quoque tempore in Africam trajiciendum*, the senate decided that he was to cross over to Africa at the earliest opportunity, Liv. 4. To transfer, to transpose. 5. To transfix, to pierce: *magna pars equitum mediam trajecit aciem*, a great part of the cavalry broke through the centre of the line, Liv.; *trajecit alterno qui leve pondus equo*, he who leaps across as a light weight on (or transfers his light weight to) another horse (of a desultor), Prop.
- †trāma, œ. f.** The woof: *trama figuræ*, a lank figure, as thin as a thread, Pers.
- trāmea, itas. m.** 1. A crossway, a bye-path, a path, a road, a way. 2. A path taken (i. e. course, progress). 3. †Way, method: *versus per astra tramea*, the Zodiac, Prop.
- tramitto.—**See *transmitto*.
- trāno, as. v. a.** 1. To swim across or over. 2. §To fly through, pass through.
- tranquilla. adv.** Calmly, quietly, gently.
- tranquillitas, atis.** 1. Calm weather, a calm. 2. Tranquillity, quiet, serenity (of mind, life, etc.).
- tranquillo, as. v. a.** To render tranquil, quiet, serene, to tranquillise, to calm, to compose.
- tranquillus, a, um. adj.** Calm, tranquil, serene, peaceful, undisturbed, free from agitation, composed: *tranquillæ tuæ quidem litteræ*, your letters in-

- deed speak only of peace, Cic.; in tranquillo, in quiet, Liv.; republicâ in tranquillum redactâ, the republic being restored to tranquillity, Liv.
- trans. prep. (c. acc.).* 1. Across, over, to the other side of. 2. On the other side of, beyond.
- transâbeo, is, ivi, itum. v. a.* To pierce, to transfix (as a weapon).
- transactor, ōris. m.* A transactor, a manager (of affairs).
- transactus, a, um. part. pass. fr. transigo, q. v.*
- †transâdigo, is, ēgi, actum. v. a.* 1. To thrust through, to make to pierce (c. dupl. acc.). 2. To pierce, to transfix (with a weapon).
- transalpinus, a, um. adj.* On the other side of the Alps, Transalpine.
- transcendo, is, di, sum. v. a. and n.* 1. (v. a.) To climb over, to cross by climbing, by mounting over, to pass (hills, high paths, walks, etc., or even a river). 2. To overstep, to transgress. 3. (v. n.) To pass over, to cross over (c. in and acc. of the place to which).
- transcribo, is, psi, ptum. v. a.* 1. To transcribe, to copy out. 2. To transfer (to another person or place, c. dat.): ut in socios nomina transcriberent, to transfer the debts of people among the allies, Liv.
- transcurro, is, curri, and †eucurri, cursum. v. n.* 1. To run by, to pass by (even of a ship), to hasten by. 2. To cross over, (metaph.) to digress. 3. To pass through, to hasten through, to traverse. 4. To run through (i. e. arrive at the end of): (pass. imper.) in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, the Romans crossed over to the other camp, Liv.
- transenna, æ. f.* 1. †A rope, a noose, a springe, a trap: quam per transennam prætereuntes strictim aspeximus, which we have taken a cursory glance at (where some interpret transenna "a lattice," so that it would mean strictly "looking in through a lattice;" othera, "a rope stretched as a barrier to keep people at a distance," so that it would mean, "passing along a barrier," i. e. "which we have had a distant and therefore a slight view of.")
- transeo, is, ivi, itum. v. n. and a.* 1. (v. n.) To cross over, to go across, to pass by, to pass over, to pass on, to go over (often to a new party or subject (c. ad and acc.)). 2. (c. in and acc.) To be changed into, to be transformed into. 3. To pass by, to pass away (as time, etc.). 4. (v. a.) To pass over, to cross, to pass through, to pass by (a river, a mountain, a town, etc.). 5. To pass by, to leave unnoticed, untouched, unmentioned, etc. 6. To go beyond, i. e. to overstep, transgress, violate, (rare) to pass (life, time, etc.): (pass. imper.) a dignitate transitum est ad honestatem, we passed on from what was dignified to what was honourable (in a discussion), Cic.
- transfero, fers, tŭli, lātum. v. a. irr.* 1. To carry, bring, convey or transport over, across, from one place to another, to transfer, to remove. 2. To transcribe, to copy out. 3. To translate. 4. To use in a figurative or metaphorical sense. 5. To defer, to postpone (c. in and acc. of the time to which).
- transfigo, is, xi, xum. v. a.* To transfix, to pierce, to run through: hastæ transfixa, a spear thrust through a man, Virg.
- transfodio, is, fodi, fōssum. v. a.* To run through, to stab, to pierce.
- †transformis, e. adj.* Transformed.
- †transformo, as. v. a.* To transform, metamorphose, change.
- transfuga, æ. m.* A deserter (lit. and metaph.).
- transfugio, is, fugi, fugitum. v. n.* To go over to the enemy, to desert (lit. and metaph.).
- transfugium, i. n.* Desertion, a going over to the enemy.
- transfundo, is, fudi, fūsum. v. a.* 1. To transfuse. 2. To transfer. 3. To diffuse.
- transfusio, ōnis. f.* 1. †Transfusion. 2. Migration.
- transgredior, ōris, gressus sum. v. dep.* 1. To step across or over, to go over, to go across (by land or sea), to cross over (c. acc. of the thing crossed, c. in and acc. of the place or party to which one crosses). 2.

‡To go beyond, to surpass (*part. perf.* *transgressus*, sometimes in *pass. sense*).

transgressio, ōnis. *f.*, and ‡*transgressus*, ūs. *m.* A going across, a passing over, a passage.

transigo, is, egi, actum. *v. a.* 1. ‡To pierce, to run through, to transfix. 2. To do, to do thoroughly, to transact, to complete, to finish, to conclude, to despatch (business, etc.). 3. To settle (a disputed matter), to come to a settlement (*c. cum* and *abl.* of the opposite party). 4. ‡To pass (time, etc.): *transigite cum expeditionibus*, have done with expeditions, Tac.

transilio, is, ui, and ‡-ivi, sultum. *v. n.* and *a.* 1. (*v. n.* and *a.*) To leap over, to leap across, to spring over, to hasten across (*c. acc.* or *sine c.*). 2. (In writing or speaking) To pass over, skip, omit to mention.

transito, as. *v. a.* (Rare) To pass through.

transitio, ōnis. *f.*, and *transitus*, ūs. *m.* 1. A passing over, a passing, a passage. 2. A passing over to another party, desertion. 3. The passing (of a disease) from one to another, infection. 4. A transition: *transitus ipse tamen spectantia lumina fallit*, but the change from one colour to another, (the delicate shading) itself deceives the eyes that behold it, Ov.

transjicio, etc.—*See* *trajicio*.

translativus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Preserved by transmission, customary: *edictum translativum*, an edict copied by an officer or governor from those of his predecessors as a matter of course, Cic. 2. Common, ordinary, usual.

translatio, ōnis. *f.* 1. A transferring, a removing or shifting from one to another. 2. A metaphor. 3. ‡A translation.

translātivus, a, um. *adj.* That requires to be transferred.

translātor, ōris. *m.* One who transfers, a transferrer: [Verres] *translator quæsturæ*, who transferred the interest of the quæstorship (and especially the public money which was in his charge as quæstor) to Sulla's party, Cic.

translūceo, es, xi, no sup. *v. n.* 1. To shine through, to be transparent, brilliant. 2. ‡To shine across, to be reflected.

transmārinus, a, um. *adj.* What is or comes from or goes across the sea, transmarine, foreign.

‡*transmeo*, as. *v. a.* To go through, to go across or beyond.

transmīgro, as. *v. n.* To migrate, to remove one's abode from one place to another.

transmissio, ōnis. *f.*, and *transmissus*, ūs. A passing over, passage (of a sea, strait, or river): *pari spatio transmissus*, the passage is the same distance, Cæsar.

transmitto, or *tramitto*, is, misi, missum. *v. a.* 1. To send or despatch over or across. 2. To convey, carry, or transport across. 3. To transfer, to transmit. 4. To conduct through, to permit to pass through. 5. To commit, to entrust. 6. ‡To let go, to resign. 7. To pass over, to cross over, to pass, to cross, to traverse. 8. To pass over, i. e. to omit to mention, to neglect: *eandem vim in me transmittere*, to employ the same force against me, Tac.

transmontanus, a, um. *adj.* Transmontane, beyond the mountains.

‡*transmōveo*, es, movi, mōtum. *v. a.* To transfer, to remove.

§*transmūto*, as. *v. a.* To change, to shift about.

transnāto, as. *v. a.* To swim across or over.

Transpādanus, a, um. *adj.* On the other side of the river Po.

‡§*transpectus*, ūs. *m.* A looking through, a seeing through.

‡§*transplācio*, is, spexi, spectrum. *v. a.* To see beyond, to see on the other side.

‡*transpōno*, is, pōsui, pōsitum. *v. a.* To transport, to transfer.

transporto, as. *v. a.* To carry, convey, or transport across (sometimes *c. dupl. acc.*).

transtrum, i. n. A bench for rowers.

transulto, as. v. n. To leap across, to leap, to spring.

transuo, is, ui, ūtum. v. a. 1. ‡To sew through. 2. To pierce.

trans- or tra-vestio, ōnis. f. 1. A carrying or transporting across.

2. ‡A passing by (as troops who are being reviewed).

transvehō, is, xi, ctum. v. a. 1. To carry, convey, conduct, or transport across or over. 2. To carry, to carry along (esp. in procession). 3.

(In pass.) To ride, drive, or sail across. 4. (In pass.) To pass by, ride by (of troops who are being reviewed, etc.).

transverbēro, as. v. a. To pierce, to transfix.

transversārius, a, um. adj. Transverse, lying across.

transversus, a, um. part.; used as adj. 1. Lying across or athwart,

transverse, crosswise: *transverso ambulans foro*, walking across the forum.

2. In a cross or contrary direction, i. e. unfavourable: *discedere a rectā conscientiā transversum unquem*, to depart a nail's breadth from a right conscience, Cic.; *transverso calamo*, running his pen across them, Hor.; *mutata conversa fremunt... venti*, the wind has changed and roars in a contrary direction (is become contrary and stormy), Virg.; *de transverso*, contrary to expectation, unexpectedly, Cic.; *e transverso*, on the contrary, Cic.

transvōlo, as, and ‡transvōllito, as. 1. To fly over, to fly across, (metaph.) to pass rapidly over, to hasten over. 2. To pass over, i. e. to neglect, to disdain.

trāpētus, i. m. An olive mill, an oil mill.

†trāpēsita, m. m. [τραπέζα.] A banker.

trāpexōphōron, i. n. A pedestal, a handsome base or leg of a table.

trēoēni, m. a. pl. adj. 1. 300 apiece, 300 each. 2. Three hundred.

trēcentērīmus, a, um. adj. Three hundredth.

trēcenti, m, a. pl. adj. 1. Three hundred. 2. §Innumerable.

trēcentus. adv. Three hundred times.

trēdēcies. adv. Thirteen times.

trēdēcim. undec. Thirteen.

trēmēbundus, a, um. adj. Trembling, quivering.

trēmēfācio, is, fēcī, factum. v. a. To cause to tremble, to shake.

trēmendus, a, um, gerundive of tremo, q. v., used also as adj. Tremendous, terrible, fearful, awful, to be dreaded.

trēmisco, is, no perf., and trēmo, is, ui, no sup. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To tremble, to quiver, to shake. 2. (v. a.) To tremble at, to fear, to dread.

trēmor, ōnis. m. 1. Tremor, a trembling, a shaking. 2. §A trembling of the earth, an earthquake. 3. ‡An object of dread.

trēmūlus, a, um. adj. 1. Trembling, tremulous, quivering, unsteady, flickering. 2. Causing one to tremble (as cold).

trēpidanter. adv. With trepidation, with anxious haste.

trēpidātiō, ōnis. f. 1. Trepidation, trembling hurry, agitation. 2. Alarm, confusion.

trēpīde. adv. Tremblingly, with trepidation, in or through alarm, with the haste and confusion arising from fear.

trēpīdo, as. v. n. 1. To hurry with alarm, to be in a state of confusion, agitation, or trepidation, to be in disorder. 2. To hurry, to hasten, to be anxious. 3. §To tremble, to quiver, to flicker, to throb (as the heart, etc.): *obliquo laborat lymphe fugax trepidare rive*, the passing stream labours to make its rapid way along its winding channel, Hor.; (pass. as impers.) *totis trepidatur castris*, there is disorder in every part of the camp, Cæsar.

trēpidus, a, um. adj. 1. In a state of trepidation, disorder, or confusion, agitated, disturbed, restless, in anxious hurry, in a hurry. 2. Alarmed, frightened: *Messenii trepidi rerum suarum*, the Messenians alarmed for their property, Liv. 3. Trembling, quivering, shaking, throbbing, flickering: *trepidum ahenum*, a bubbling caldron, Virg. 4. Causing

- persons to tremble, critical, dangerous : in *re trepidâ*, in a critical state of affairs, Liv.; *trepedis* in rebus, in danger (as a soldier), Hor.
- tres*, *tria*. *adj. pl.* Three.
- tresviri*, *triumvirorum*. *pl. m.* A board of three commissioners, appointed for various purposes.
- triangulus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Having three corners, triangular; *n.* as *subst.*, a triangle.
- triarii*, *orum*. *pl. m.* The third line of soldiers in a Roman legion.
- tribas*, *âdis*. *f.* A debauched woman.
- tribuarius*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of or relating to a tribe (esp. to bribing a tribe).
- tribalis*, *is*. *m.* 1. One of the same tribe. 2. § One of the lower orders, a poor person.
- tribulum*, *i*. *n.* A threshing machine.
- tribulus*. *i*. *m.* A kind of thistle.
- tribunal*, *alis*. *n.* 1. A platform on which the seats of magistrates were raised, a judgment seat, a tribunal (used also by generals in the camp). 2. ‡ A monument.
- tribunatus*, *ûs*. *m.* The office of tribune, the tribuneship.
- tribunicus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Of or belonging to a tribune; *m.* as *subst.*, one who has been a tribune.
- tribunus*, *i*. *m.* A tribune, a tribune of the people; *tribuni aerarii*, paymasters who assisted the quaestors, and who by the Lex Aurelia were made judges in criminal trials; *tribuni Celerum*, captains of the Celeres. — *Tribuni militares* or *militum*. 1. Officers, of whom there were six in each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time. 2. Officers with consular power, who from A. U. C. 310 to 388 were elected as the chief magistrates instead of consuls; they were at first 3, then 6, and at last 8.
- tribuo*, *is*, *ui*, *utum*. *v. a.* 1. To allot, impart, bestow, distribute. 2. To give, to grant: *oro ut eam misericordiam tribua tu fortissimo viro*, I beg you to show that pity for a most gallant man, Cic.; *silentium quod est orationi tributum tunc*, the silence with which your speech was listened to, Cic. 3. To grant (i.e. concede, allow): *mihi tribuebat omnia*, he yielded to, he deferred to me in everything, Cic. 4. To ascribe, assign, attribute, impute.
- tribus*, *ûs*. *f.* [*tres*]. A tribe, a division of the Roman people, *prop.* a third part of them, as the Patrician tribes were originally three. Servius Tullius divided the people into thirty tribes, which number, B. C. 241, was increased to thirty-five.—See Smith's *Dict. Ant.* in *voc.*
- tributarius*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, or liable to pay tribute: *tabulae tributariae*, letters of credit, Cic.
- tributum*. *adv.* By tribes, tribe by tribe, in separate tribes.
- tributio*, *onis*. *f.* Distribution.
- tributum*, *i*. *n.* 1. A fixed payment or contribution, a tax, a tribute. 2. ‡ A gift, a present.
- tributus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* *Comitia tributa*, the assembly of the people in their tribes.
- trices*, *arum*. *pl. f.* 1. Toys. 2. Petty vexations, annoying tricks, subterfuges, evasions.
- tricensi*, *se*, *a*. *pl. adj.* 1. Thirty each, thirty apiece. 2. Thirty.
- triceps*, *ipites*. *adj. m. f.* Having three heads, three-headed.
- tricesimus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Thirtieth.
- trichilla*, *se*. *f.* A bower, an arbour.
- tricies*. *adv.* Thirty times.
- triclinium*, *i*. *n.* 1. A couch running round three sides of a room, for reclining on at meals. 2. A dining-room.
- tricolor*, *âris*. *v. dep.* To start trifling difficulties, to quibble, to shuffle.
- †tricolor*, *âris*. *adj. m. f.* With three bodies.
- †trispis*, *idis*. *adj.* With three points (of a trident).

- trīdens, entis. adj.** 1. With three prongs, with three points; (*m.* as *subst.*) a harpoon. 2. The trident of Neptune. 3. A weapon used by the gladiator called *retiarius*.
- trīdentifer, and trīdentiger, ōri. m.** Wielding a trident.
- trīium, i. n.** The space of three days, three days.
- triennia, ium. pl. n.** A triennial festival, a festival recurring every three years.
- triens, entis. m.** A third part of anything (*esp.* of an *as*): *§**aleo* (in wine, etc.) of a *sextarius*, equal to four *cyathi*.
- trientius tabuliusque, or (according to others) trientabulus ager,** land given for a third part of the money owed by the state, *Liv.* (xxx. 13.).
- triērarchus, i. m. [τρίηραρχος.]** The captain of a trireme.
- triēris, is. f.** A ship with three banks of oars.
- triētēricus, a, um. adj.** Celebrated every three years (of the festival of Bacchus): *n. pl.* as *subst.*, the feast or orgies of Bacchus.
- triētēris, idis. f.** 1. ‡A space of three years. 2. The festival of Bacchus celebrated every third year.
- trīfāriam. adv.** In three ways, in three places, in or into three divisions.
- trīfaux, cis. adj.** With three throats, with three sets of jaws.
- trīfidus, a, um. adj.** Cloven into three divisions, threeforked, forked.
- †trīfilis, e. adj.** With three hairs.
- §trīformis, e. adj.** Of triple form, with three bodies, with threefold nature or character (of Diana; of the world, as composed of three elements, earth, air, and water; or of the *Chimæra*).
- trīgēmīnus, a, um. adj.** Triple, threefold: *trigemini fratres*, the three twin brothers (the *Horatii* and *Curiatii*), *Liv.*; *trigemina spolia*, the spoils won from the *Curiatii*, *Liv.*
- trīginta. indecl.** Thirty.
- trigon, onis. m.** A kind of ball for playing with (*esp.* in the bath): *lusus trigon*, a game at ball, *Hor.*
- trīlibris, e. adj.** Weighing three pounds.
- trīlinguis, e. adj.** Having three tongues.
- trīlix, iois. adj.** With three threads, wrought with a triple tissue.
- †trīmestris, e. adj.** Of three months, lasting three months.
- trīmētrus, tra, trum. adj.** Trimeter, consisting of three measures of two feet.
- trīmus, a, um. adj.** Three years' old.
- Trīnācria, æ, and Trīnācus, idis. f. [τρεῖς ἄκρα.]** Sicily.
- trīni, æ, a. adj. pl.** Three, threefold, triple.
- †trīnoctiālis, e. adj.** Lasting three nights.
- trīnōdis, e. adj.** Having three knots, knotted (of a club).
- trīnundīnum, i. (but some read trinum nundinum.)** The time between two market-days, the third market-day.—*See* *nundinum*.
- Triones, um. pl. m.** The ploughing oxen, i. e. the constellation *Charles's Wain*, or *Ursa Major* and *Minor*.—*See* *Septentrio*.
- trīpartīto. adv.** In three divisions.
- trīpartītus, a, um. adj.** In three divisions or bodies: *tripartite*, threefold.
- †§trīpectōrus, a, um. adj.** Having three breasts.
- trīpēdātis, e. adj.** Three feet in measure, three feet long.
- trīpes, ōdis. adj. m. f.** Having three feet (of a table, etc.).
- trīplex, iois. adj. [tres plico.]** 1. Threefold, triple. 2. §Three; *n.* as *subst.*, a triple portion, a triple share, three times as much.
- trīplus, a, um. adj.** Triple, threefold.
- trīpūdio, as. v. n.** To dance, to dance exultingly, to exult.
- trīpūdium, i. n.** 1. A solemn measure, sacred dance used in religious ceremonies. 2. A dance. 3. A favourable omen derived from the sacred chickens eating so greedily that they dropped the grain out of their mouths on the ground.
- trīpus, ōdis. m. [τρίπους.]** 1. A tripod, a three-footed seat. 2. (*Esp.*) The tripod of the priestess at Delphi. 3. §(*In pl.*) An oracle.

- triquētrus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Triangular. 2. §Sicilian.
- trirēmis**, e. *adj.* [tres remus.] With three banks of oars; *f.* as *subst.*, a trireme, a ship with three banks of oars.
- triscurria**, orum. *pl. n.* Gross buffooneries.
- triste**. *adv.* 1. Sadly, mournfully. 2. With difficulty. 3. Harshly.
- tristitōlus**, a, um. *adj.* Rather out of spirits, sorrowful.
- tristiflōus**, a, um. *adj.* Making sad, saddening.
- tristis**, e. *adj.* 1. Sad (of persons or things), sorrowful, melancholy, dejected, desponding, unhappy, miserable. 2. (Of things) Grievous, lamentable, mournful. 3. Gloomy looking, sombre looking. 4. Harsh, austere, disagreeable (of persons or things, as a flavour etc.), morose, stern, severe, strict.
- tristitia**. *m.* 1. Sadness, dejection, grief, sorrow, unhappiness, a melancholy condition (of persons or things). 2. Moroseness, austerity, gloominess of temper, harshness.
- tristulus**, a, um. *adj.* Cleft into three forks or divisions, three forked.
- triticeus**, a, um. *adj.* Of wheat, wheaten.
- tritium**, i. *n.* Wheat.
- Tritōnius**, a, um, and **Tritoniacus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of Triton, a lake in Africa, where, according to some fables, Minerva was born. 2. Of or sacred to Minerva. **Tritonia** and **Tritōnis**, *Idis* (as *subst.*). Minerva: quid cum Tritonide pinu? what have I to do with the Argo of Minerva (because the Argo was built at the suggestion of Minerva)? *Ov.*
- tritūra**, *m. f.* Thrashing.
- tritus**, a, um. *part. pass.* fr. *tero*, q. v.; also as *adj.*, c. compar. etc. 1. Beaten, much trodden, frequented (of a road). 2. Practised, expert. 3. Much used, familiar, ordinary, common, commonplace.
- tritus**, *ūs. m.* A rubbing or wearing, a wearing away.
- triumphālis**, e. Of or belonging to a triumph: provincia maxime triumphalis, a province especially fertile in triumphs, *Cic.*; triumphalia ornamenta, the decorations worn in a triumph, *Liv*; triumphalis senex, an old man who has triumphed, *Ov.*; imagines triumphales, the images of men who have had triumphs, *Hor.*
- triumpho**, *as. v. n.* 1. To triumph, to celebrate a triumph. 2. (Metaph.) To triumph, to exult, to be delighted.—**triumphatus**. *pass. part.* Triumphed over, i. e. conquered, subdued.
- triumphus**, i. *m.* [Σπιαυσος, a Bacchic procession.] 1. A triumph, i. e. a solemn procession and entrance into the city of a Roman general after gaining a great victory. 2. (Metaph.) A triumph, a victory.
- triumvirālis**, e. *adj.* Of or belonging to triumvirs.
- triumvirātus**, *ūs. m.* The office of a triumvir, the triumvirate.
- triumviri**, orum. *pl. m.* A commission or board of three officers or magistrates appointed for various purposes, a triumvirate (sometimes found in the *sing.* triumvir, of an officer belonging to such a board): triumviri capitales, superintendents of the public prisons, *Cic.*; triumviri nocturni officers whose charge it was to prevent and to extinguish fires, *Liv.*
- Trīvia**, *m. f.* Diana, as presiding over places where three roads meet.
- triviālis**, e. *adj.* That may be found in every cross road, i. e. ordinary, common, trivial, valueless.
- trivium**, i. *n.* 1. A place where three roads meet, a cross road. 2. Any public street or highway, a street, a road.
- trōchæus**, i. *m.* 1. A dissyllabic foot with the first syllable long, and the second short, a trochee. 2. A tribrach, a foot of three short syllables.
- trōchlea**, *m. f.* A crane, a sheaf of pulleys.
- trōchus**, i. *m.* [τροχος.] A hoop (for children).
- Trōjānus**, a, um. *adj.* Of Troy, a city in Phrygia, destroyed by the Greeks after a siege of ten years, about 950 B. C.: Trojanus iudex, *Paris*, *Ov.*; Trojanus equus, a concealed danger, *Cic.*
- Trōjūgena**, *m. n. f.* [gigno.] 1. Born of a Trojan, Trojan; as *subst.*, a

- Trojan.** 2. ‡§ (As the Romans were descended from the Trojans) **A Roman.**
- trōpaeum, i. n. [trōpaeion.]** 1. A trophy, an emblem of victory set up on the field of battle, consisting of arms taken from the enemy placed on the trunk of a tree or post. 2. §A victory. 3. A memorial, a monument.
- Tros, Troia. m.** An old king of Troy; *m. pl., Trōēs, um, as subst., Trojans.*
- Trōius, Trōicus, and Trōni, a, um, and Trōas, ādis. f.** Of Troy, Trojan; **Trōas, as subst. (usu. pl.), a Trojan woman.**
- trucidatio, ōnis. f.** A slaughtering, massacring, butchery.
- trūcido, as. v. a.** 1. To slay cruelly, to slaughter, to massacre, to butcher: *seu porrum et cepae trucidas*, or whether you kill leeks and onions (jesting on the doctrines of the Pythagoreans). 2. To destroy, to demolish, to put an end to.
- trūcūlante. adv.** Fiercely, cruelly.
- trūcūlentus, a, um. adj.** Fierce, ferocious, savage, cruel, §(of the sea) stormy.
- †trūdēs, is. f.** A pointed stake or pole, a pike.
- trūdo, is, si, sum. v. a.** 1. To thrust, to push, to shove, to push on, to thrust out of the way. 2. To push forth, put forth (as a tree puts forth buds, etc.), to put forward (so as to bring into notice).
- trulla, ae. f.** 1. A ladle, a scoop. 2. A firepan. 3. ‡A washbasin.
- trunco, as. v. a.** 2. To cut short, to maim, to mutilate. 2. To deprive, to strip.
- truncus, a, um. adj.** 1. Maimed, mutilated (often *c. abl.* of the part cut off, or §*c. gen.*), crippled, (lit. and metaph.) broken (of weapons). 2. Imperfect, defective.
- truncus, i. m.** 1. The stem or trunk of a tree. 2. The trunk of anything, a body (apart from the limbs). 3. A mere log, a blockhead.
- trūtina, ae. f.** A balance, a pair of scales.
- †trūtīnor, aris. v. dep.** To weigh.
- trux, trūcia. adj.** Fierce, savage, ferocious, wild, cruel.
- tu, tui [see Lat. Gr.]** (sometimes in *pr. tute*, and *acc. tote*, and in *ser. tu-temet*). You, thou, (in the dative) as you see: *ecce tibi Ausoniae tellus*, see before you the land of Italy, Virg.; *haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fecit*, this, as you saw, was the way they carried on the war for two days, Liv.
- tūba, ae. f.** 1. A trumpet, (esp. a war trumpet, used too at funerals and sacrifices): *tuba belli civilis*, the trumpet (i. e. the instigator) of civil war, Cic. 2. ‡Sonorous poetry, epic poetry.
- tūber, ōris. n.** 1. A bump, a lump, a protuberance, a wart. 2. ‡A kind of mushroom or morel.
- tūbloen, īnis. m.** A trumpeter.
- tūbillustrum, i. n.** A feast of trumpets, when the trumpets used in sacrifices were purified; there were two such, on the 23rd of March and May.
- †tūcōtum, i. n.** A sort of sausage.
- †§tūditans, antis. part. (used as adj.).** Beating often or heavily.
- tueor, eris, tultus sum, and (rare) tātus. v. dep.** 1. To look at, to gaze at, to contemplate, to behold, to view: *torva tuens*, looking grimly, Virg. 2. To look to (i. e. care for, regard, defend, protect, guard, maintain, preserve).
- tūgūrium, i. n.** A hut, cabin, cottage.
- tūtio, ōnis. f.** A taking care of, guarding, protection, preservation.
- tuli. perf. fr. fero (q. v.).**
- tum. adv.** 1. Then, at that time, at the time. 2. Then, after that, thereupon: *quid tum?* what then? i. e. what followed? etc., Cic. 3. In addition, besides, in the next place, further: *tum tum*, or *quum tum*, both and also—as well as—not only but also.

stūmēfācio, *is, feci, factum. v. a.* 1. To cause to swell. 2. To puff up, to inflate (with pride, exultation, etc.).

tūmeo, *es, and stūmesco, is, ui (no sup.) v. a.* 1. To swell, to be swoln, (lit. and metaph.) with pride, exultation, anger, etc.: *vana tumentem*, swelling with vain arrogance, Virg. 2. To be excited, inflamed (with any kind of passion or desire): *bella tument*, wars are rising, Ov.; *tument negotia*, our affairs are in a ferment, Cic.; *quoniam Galliae tumeant*, since the Gauls are in a disturbed state, Tac. 3. To be turgid, tumid, bombastic (of style).

tūmidus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Swelling, swoln, rising high, protuberant: *tumidi lavamur*, stuffed with food we bathe, Hor. 2. (Metaph.) Swollen with excitement, (from any kind of passion or desire) excited, angry, elated, puffed up, restless. 3. (Of style) tumid, turgid, inflated, bombastic.

tūmor, *ōria. m.* 1. Swelling, a tumour, swelling, a swollen condition. 2. Excitement of mind (from any passion or desire, esp. anger or pride).

stūmūlo, *as. v. a.* To cover with a mound, to bury.

tūmūlōsus, *a, um. adj.* Full of hillocks, or hills, hilly.

tūmultuārius, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of or connected with hurry; (of troops) collected in a hurry, raised hastily, tumultuary. 2. Hurried, hasty, disorderly, irregular (of anything done).

tūmultuātiō, *ōnia. f.* A bustling, hurrying, hurry, confusion.

tūmultuor, *āris. v. dep.* To make a tumult or disturbance, to be in hurried disorder or confusion, to be agitated; (*infia.* sometimes as *pass. impers.*) *nunciatur in castris tumultuari*, news came that there was a disturbance in the camp, Cæsar; *cum Gallis tumultuatū verius quam belligeratum*, their conflicts with the Gauls had been, to speak strictly, rather a putting down of an outbreak than a regular war, Liv.—See *tumultus*.

tūmultuōse. adv. Tumultuously, in an irregular, confused, disorderly manner.

tūmultuōsus, *a, um. adj.* Full of bustle, confusion, tumult, disorderly, unquiet, tumultuous. 2. Done in a tumultuous, hurried, disorderly or irregular manner.

tūmultus, *ūs. m.* 1. Tumult, uproar, bustle, confusion, disorder, commotion, agitation. 2. A civil war, insurrection, sedition, an outbreak of subjects or dependants: *maiores . . . tumultum Gallicum quod erat Italiae finitimus . . . nominabant*, our ancestors called the contest with the Gauls "tumultus" because it took place with a people on the borders of Italy, Cic.: *servili tumultu*, at the time of the outbreak of the slaves, Cæsar. 3. Disquietude, agitation (of the mind).

tūmulus, *i. m.* 1. A raised heap of earth, a mound, a hillock. 2. (Esp.) A sepulchral mound, a grave: *tumulus inania*, a cenotaph, Virg.

tūno. adv. 1. Then, at that time, at the time. 2. After, immediately after.

tundo, *is, tūtūdi, tunsum. v. a.* 1. To beat, to strike, to buffet, to batter. 2. To pound, to bruise. 3. §To weary with continued speaking, to deafen, to stun.

tūnica, *æ. f.* 1. An undergarment for either sex. 2. §†Any coating.

tunicātus, *a, um. adj.* Wearing a tunic: *tunicatus popellus*, the common people, who wore nothing beyond a tunic, Hor.; *tunicatum cæpe*, an onion with many coats, Pers.

turba, *æ. f.* 1. A disturbance, confusion, uproar, disorder, tumult. 2. A brawl, a riotous quarrel. 3. A crowd, a band of people, a mob, a troop, a multitude (of people or of anything).

turbāmentum, *i. n.* A disturbance.

turbāte. adv. In confusion, in a disorderly manner.

turbātiō, *ōnia. f.* Confusion, disorder, disturbance.

turbātor, *oris. m.* One who causes confusion, a troubler, a disturber.

turbide. adv. In disorder, in confusion, confusedly.

turbidus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Full of or in confusion or disorder, confused. 2. Troubled, disordered, agitated; (of the mind, etc.) perplexed, frightened; (of soldiers) seditious, mutinous (sometimes c. gen.): C. Cæsar *turbidus*

- animi, C. Caesar agitated in his mind, Tac. 3. §Causing confusion, troubling, stormy (as storms, etc.); (*n.* as *adv.*): mens... turbidum lætatur, my mind exults with a tumultuous frenzy, Hor.
- turbineus, *a, um. adj.* Shaped like a cone, or like a top.
- turbo, *as.* (*perf. 3d. sing. subj., turbassit, Cic.*). 1. To throw into confusion or disorder, to disturb, trouble, agitate. 2. To disquiet, vex, perplex. 3. §To make water (etc.) turbid, thick.
- turbo, *inis. m.* 1. Any circular, rotatory, or revolving motion, a revolution, a whirl: non modo militiæ turbine, a knight not made merely by the revolutions of military promotion, Ov. 2. Anything that has a rotatory or revolving motion, a spinning top, a spindle, a reel: momento turbinis, in as short a time as it takes to spin a top, Pera. 3. A whirlwind, tornado, a hurricane. 4. §A circle, a round, a twisted coil (of a trumpet, etc.): Murranum... ingentis turbine saxi excutit, he unhorses Murranus by hurling a huge stone at him, Virg.
- turbulento and turbulenter. *adv.* In a turbulent, disorderly, tumultuous manner, violently.
- turbulentus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Disturbed, confused, agitated, restless, unquiet (of water), turbid, thick. 2. Turbulent, troublesome, causing confusion. 3. Factionous, seditious.
- turdus, *i. m.* A thrush.
- tureus, *a, um. adj.* Of frankincense.
- turges, *es*, and *turgesco, is*, no *perf. v. n.* 1. To swell, to be swoln (lit. or metaph.) with passion, etc. 2. To be turgid, tumid, bombastic, inflated (of style).
- turgidus, *a, um.* and *dim. turgidulus, a, um. adj.* 1. Swoln, swelling. 2. Turgid, inflated (of a style, or a writer).
- turibulum, *i. n.* A censer to burn incense in.
- stürilorëmus, *a, um. adj.* On or in which incense is burnt.
- stürifer, *ëra, ërum. adj.* Producing frankincense.
- stürilëgus, *a, um. adj.* Collecting or gathering frankincense.
- turma, *ë. f.* 1. A squadron of cavalry, consisting strictly of thirty-two men. 2. §A band, a crowd, a number (of persons).
- turmalis, *ë. adj.* Of or belonging to a squadron: T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, T. Manlius escaped with his squadron, Liv.; turmales, equestrian statues, Cic.
- turmätim. *adv.* 1. In squadrons. 2. §In crowds, in bands.
- turpëölus, *a, um. adj.* Rather ugly, plainish.
- turpificätus, *a, um. adj.* Defiled, polluted, base.
- turpis, *ë. adj.* 1. Ugly, unseemly, uneightly, foul, disfigured. 2. Morally unseemly, base, disgraceful, shameful, dishonourable.
- turpiter. *adv.* 1. In an ugly manner. 2. Shamefully, dishonourably, basely.
- turpitudö *inis. f.* 1. Ugliness, unsightliness. 2. Baseness, shamefulness, disgraceful conduct, dishonour, infamy.
- turpo, *as. v. a.* 1. To disfigure, to render unsightly, to deform. 2. To defile, to pollute, to disgrace, to dishonour.
- †turricöla, *ë. f.* A kind of dicebox shaped like a tower.
- turris, *is. f.* 1. A tower, a turret. 2. A castle, a palace.
- turritus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Furnished with towers, turreted, castellated. 2. (As an epith. of Cybele) Wearing a crown of towers. 3. Towering, high, lofty.
- turtur, *üris. m.* A turtledove.
- tus, *üris. n.* (and also written thus). Frankincense, incense.
- Tusca, *a, um.* (also written Thuscus). Etruscan, Etrurian: Tuscus amnis, the Tiber, Hor.; Tuscnm mare, the Mediterranean Sea, Hor.
- tussio, *is*, no *perf. v. n.* To have a cough, to cough.
- tussis, *is. f.* A cough.
- stütämen, *inis, n.*, and tutamentum, *i. n.* A defence, a protection.
- tuta.—See tu.

tūto. adv. Safely, in safety, in security, out of danger, without danger.

tūtela, ae. f. 1. Protection, defence, a watching, a keeping safe, a taking care of. 2. The office of guardian, guardianship, tutelage. 3. (§Of persons or deities) A guard, a keeper, a protector, a defender, a tutelar deity: *proræ tutela Melanthus*, Melanthus (the pilot) who guides the ship's head safely, *Ov.* 4. §That which is committed to the care of, which is protected by a charge (c. gen.).

tūto. adv. Safely, in safety, without danger.

tūtor, āris. v. dep. 1. To watch, keep, guard, protect, defend. 2. To ward off. 3. (Rare) To ward off, to avert. 4. (As *pass.*) To be protected.

tūtor, ōris. m. A protector, a defender, a guardian (esp. a guardian of wards and minors).

tūtus, a, um. part. fr. tueor, q. v.; but used as adj. (c. compar., etc.). 1. Safe, secure (often c. ab and abl., often evil from which), out of danger, free from danger. 2. Watchful, cautious, prudent: *diadema tutum*, a crown that cannot be taken away, *Hor.*; *male tutæ mentis Orestes*, Orestes of insane mind, *Hor.*; *quicquid habes age depone tutis auribus*, whatever you have to say, come, commit it to trustworthy ears, *Hor.*; *est et fidele tuta silentio merces*, there is too a sure reward for faithful silence, *Hor.*

tuus, a, um. adj. 1. Your, yours, thine, thy. 2. Favourable to you, favourable: *tuâ interest*, it concerns you, *Cic.*

tympanum, i. n. [τύμπανον.] A drum, a tambourine, a timbrel.

Tyndārides, ae. m., and Tyndāris, Idis. f. Son or daughter, male or female descendant of Tyndarius, king of Sparta and husband of Leda, who was mother of Castor and Pollux, Helen and Clytæmnestra.

Typhōeus, a, um, and Typhōis, Idis. f. adj. Of or belonging to Typhoeus, one of the giants.

typus, i. m. A figure, an image (on a wall).

týrannice. adv. Tyrannically, like a tyrant.

týrannicus, a, um. adj. Of or like a tyrant, tyrannical, tyrannous.

týrannis, Idis. f. The sway of a tyrant, tyranny, arbitrary power.

týrannoctōnus, i. m. [τύραννος κτείνω.] A slayer of a tyrant.

týrannus, i. m. 1. A despotic ruler, an usurper. 2. A monarch, a ruler. 3. A cruel ruler, a tyrant.

Týrrhōnus, a, um. adj. Tuscan, Etruscan, of Etruria.—See *Tusca*.

Týrius, a, um. adj. 1. Tyrian, of Tyre, a great city in Phœnicia, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, celebrated for its purple dye. 2. Phœnician. 3. Carthaginian. 4. Purple: *Tyria puella* and *Tyria pellex*, *Europa*, *Ov.*; *Tyrii* (as *subst.*), Tyrians, §people of Tyrian descent, Carthaginians.

U.

Ūber, ōris. n. 1. A teat, a pap, an udder. 2. Fertility.

uber, gen. ōris. adj. 1. Fertile, fruitful, productive. 2. Abundant, plentiful. 3. Copious, full (of a writer, or a writing, an account, etc.).

ŭbĕrius. compar. adv., superl. uberrime. More abundantly, more fully, more plentifully.

ŭbertas, ātis. f. 1. Fruitfulness, fertility. 2. Abundance, plenty, copiousness (lit. and metaph.) of style, etc.

ŭbertim. adv. Plentifully, abundantly, copiously.

ŭbi. adv., relat. and interrog. 1. Where, in which place, in what place (sometimes c. gen.; as, *ubi terrarum?* where in the world? *Cic.*). 2. *ubi*, wherever. 3. (*Relat.* or *indef.*) When, whenever, at what time, as soon as. 4. In which case: *est ubi . . . there are cases in which: neque præter te quisquam fuit ubi . . . obtineremus*, nor, except you, was

there any one by whose means, or before whom (as judge), we could obtain, Cic.; Iolen, questus ubi ponat aniles, Iole into whose ears she might pour her aged complaints, Ov.

ubique. adv. 1. Wherever, wheresoever. 2. Wherever it may be, i. e. anywhere, everywhere.

ubinam. adv. interrog. direct or indirect, and indef. Where.—See ubi.

ubique. adv. 1. Wherever, wheresoever. 2. (Most usu.) Anywhere, in any place, everywhere: omnes qui ubique sunt, every one in the whole world, Cic.

ubivis. adv. Where you will, wherever you please, anywhere, everywhere.

ŭdo, ōnia. m. A sock or boot of fur.

ŭda, a, um. adj. Moist, damp, wet.

ulcero, as. v. a. To make sore, (lit. and metaph.) to ulcerate.

ulcerosa, a, um. adj. Ulcerous, sore; (§metaph.) sore with anxiety or love.

ulterior, eris, ultus sum. v. dep. 1. To avenge oneself on, to take vengeance on, to punish, to chastise (an offender). 2. To avenge, to revenge, to take vengeance for (an offence or injury). 3. (Once the verb, and once or twice part. ultus, in pass. sense) To be avenged or revenged: ob iras graviter ultas, on account of provocations terribly avenged, Liv.

ulcus, ōris. n. An ulcer, a sore, (lit. and metaph.) a sore place.

ŭlgo, ūnia. f. Moisture, damp ground.

ullus, a, um., gen. ullius, etc. Any, any one (in sentences absolutely negative, or where a negative is implied; once in Virg., and once in Juv. in an affirmative sentence); m. as subst., any one.

ulmeus, a, um. adj. Of an elm-tree, of elm-wood.

ulmus, i. f. An elm, an elm-tree: ulmi Falernae, Falernian vines (because vines were often trained against elms), Juv.

ulna, ae. f. [ωλένη.] 1. ‡The elbow. 2. §The arm (in a tender sense, as embracing, etc.; not with reference to strength, as striking, etc.). 3. (In measure) An ell.

ulterior, us. compar. adj., no pos. Further, on the further side, ulterior, more remote, what is beyond: ulteriora pudet narrare, I am ashamed to speak of what followed, Ov.; Ulterior Gallia, Transalpine Gaul.—See ultimus.

ulterius. adv. Further, further on, beyond, more, longer: ulterius justo, beyond what is just, Ov.

ultimus, a, um. superl. fr. ulterior. 1. Furthest, furthest removed, most remote, most distant, uttermost. 2. Extreme, last, (and as at the greatest distance of time from the speaker) first, earliest, most ancient. 3. Extreme in degree, (at either end) highest, best, or lowest, vilest, worst: ultimum supplicium, extreme, i. e. capital punishment, Cass.; ultima passi, having suffered the extremity of misery, Ov., Liv.; priusquam ultima experirentur, before they had recourse to extreme measures, Liv.; tempus in ultimum deducti, you who were brought into the most imminent danger, Hor.; n. pl. as subst., the end: ad ultimum, to the last, Liv.; a. as adv., for the last time.

ŭltio, ōnis. f. Revenge, vengeance.

ultor, ōris. m., and ultrix, tricia. f. An avenger, a revenger, a punisher.

ultra. adv. and prep. c. acc. 1. (adv.) Beyond, farther. 2. More, besides. 3. To a longer time, to a later period (to protract, etc.): ultra quam satis est, more than enough, Cic. 3. (prep.) On the further or other side of, beyond: ultra fas, beyond what is right, Hor.; ultra placitum, disagreeably, Virg. 4. Beyond (of time), longer than, past. 5. (Of number or quantity) More than, greater than.

ultra. adv. 1. Further, beyond (chiefly in the phrase ultra utroque, to and fro, up and down): multis verbis ultra utroque habitis, much having been said on both sides, Cic. 2. Besides, moreover. 3. (Most usu.) Of one's own accord, spontaneously, voluntarily. 4. Without provocation: ultra tributa, money expended by the state on public works, Liv.

ulula, ae. f. A screechowl.

ululatus, ūs. m. A howling, a shrieking, a loud outcry (usu. of lamentation), a warcry, a warhoop, the cry of the Bacchanals.

ululo, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n.) To howl, to shriek, to utter a cry (usu. but not always mournful). 2. (Of places) To resound, to re-echo. 3. To utter in a howling tone, to cry out (a name, etc.) with howling, to invoke with a howl.

ŭlva, s. f. Sedge, weeds that grow in wet places.

umbilicus, i. m. 1. The navel. 2. The middle, the centre. 3. The projecting end of the cylinder in which a book was rolled. 4. The end (of a book or composition). 5. A sea-snail, a perriwinkle or cockle.

umbo, ōnis. m. 1. The boss of a shield. 2. §A shield. 3. ‡The elbow.

umbra, s. f. 1. A shade, a shadow: *umbras timere* (Prov.), to be afraid of a shadow, i. e. of what does not deserve to be feared, Cic. 2. A shade (of a dead person), a spirit, a ghost, a spectre, apparition. 3. A shady place, or that which gives shade, a tree etc.: *Pompeia in umbrā*, in the shady portico of Pompey, Prop.; *ignavā Veneris cessamus in umbrā*, we idle about in the indolent bower of Venus, Ov.; *vacua tonsoris in umbrā*, in the cool barber's shop frequented by idlers, Hor.; *studia in umbrā educata*, studies practised in the retirement of the closet, Tac.; *rhetorica umbra*, a rhetorician's school, Juv. 4. A shadow, i. e. a faint image or likeness. 5. A disguise, a pretext, a plea. 6. Shelter, protection. 6. A guest not invited by the host, but brought by some other guest of importance as one of his suit. 7. A kind of fish, a grayling.

umbratulum, i. n. 1. A shady place, a shady bower, etc. 2. §Shade. 3. A school. 4. A parasol, an umbrella.

umbratilis, e. 1. Remaining in the shade, in retirement, retired, contemplative (of a life, etc., not of persons). 2. (Of a declaration, etc.) Scholastic, suited to a rhetorical school.

umbrifer, ōra, ōrum. adj. 1. Giving shade, shady. 2. Bearing the shades of the dead (Charon's boat, etc.).

umbro, as. v. a. (only in part. pass. till lately). To shade, to overshadow, to crown.

umbrosus, a, um. Shady, umbrageous.

una. adv. At the same time, in the same place, together (once §c. dat.).

ūnānīmīs, e, and ūnānīmūs, a, um. adj. Agreeing, of the same mind, unanimous, in perfect accord, in harmony together.

ūnānīmītas, ātis. f. Unanimity, concord, agreement.

uncia, s. f. 1. An ounce. 2. A twelfth part of anything: *nulla uncia*, not the least bit, Juv.

unciarius, a, um. adj. Of an ounce, of a twelfth part: *unciarium fenus*, a yearly interest of 1-12th of the sum borrowed, about 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent.

†unciatim. adv. By ounces (i. e. by little and little).

uncinatus, a, um. adj. Furnished with hooks, barbed.

†unciōla, s. f., dim. of uncia. An ounce.

unctio, ōnis. f. An anointing.

unctor, ōris. m. An anointer.

unctura, s. f. An anointing (of the dead).

unctus, a, um. part. pass. of ungo; also as adj. (c. compar., etc.). Luxurious, delicate; *n. as subst.*, a luxurious banquet.

uncus, a, um. adj. Hooked, crooked, barbed.

uncus, i. m. A hook (esp. one fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, by which they were dragged to the Tiber).

unda, s. f. 1. A wave, a billow. 2. §Water. 3. Anything waving: *qua plurimus undam fumus agit*, where the abundant smoke (lit. makes waves) eddies around, Virg. 4. (Metaph.) Any agitation or agitated thing (as a stormy public meeting, the sea of public life, etc.): *salutantur unda*, a crowd of dependants come to salute a great man, Virg.

unde. adv. relat. and interrog., and indef. 1. From which place, whence, from whence. 2. From which or what cause, from which source, by

which means, from which person (as a cause or origin): *quare et refer unde domo*, find out, and come and tell me where he lives, Hor.: *qualis et unde genus*, what sort of person I am, and of what family (lit. from what source as to my family), Prop.: *non ut eloquentiam meam perspicias unde longe absum*, not (saying this) that you may perceive my eloquence, from which motive I am far removed, Cic. 3. *unde unde*, from any quarter whatever, by any means, anyhow.

undecies. adv. Eleven times.

undecim. indecl. Eleven.

undecimus, a, um. adj. Eleventh.

†*undecumque. adv.* From wherever, from whatever place.

undelibet. adv. Whencesoever you will, from any place you please.

undēni, e, a. adj. pl. Eleven: *musa per undenos emodulanda pedes*, O muse to be modulated in distichs of eleven feet, i. e. in hexameter and pentameter verse (or elegiac) verse, Ov.

undēnonāginta. indecl. [unus de nonaginta.] Eighty-nine.

undēoctōginta. indecl. Seventy-nine.

undēquādrāginta. indecl. Thirty-nine.

undēquinqūāgēsīmus, a, um. adj. The forty-ninth.

undēquinqūāginta. indecl. Forty-nine.

undēsēxāginta. indecl. Fifty-nine.

undētrīcēsīmus, a, um. adj. The twenty-ninth.

undēvicēsīmus, a, um. adj. The nineteenth.

undēviginti. indecl. Nineteen.

undique. adv. From all parts, from every place, from every quarter, on all sides, everywhere.

§*undisōnus, a, um. adj.* Resounding with the roaring of the waves: *undisoni Dii*, the Gods of the sea, Prop.

undo, as. v. n. 1. To rise in waves, to swell, to surge. 2. (Metaph.) To eddy, to undulate (of smoke, fire, etc.), to wave (of woods, reins hanging loosely, etc.): *undantes habenæ*, the flowing (or loose) reins, Virg.

undōsus, a, um. adj. 1. With large waves, billowy. 2. Beaten by the waves.

†*unetvicēsīmāni. m. pl.* The soldiers of the 21st legion.

†*unetvicēsīmus, a, um. adj.* The twenty-first.

ungo, is, nxi, netum. v. a. To mount, to smear, to besmear (with any unguent or oil), (of a ship) with pitch: *ungere tela . . . veneno*, to steep arrows in poison, Virg.; *uncta carina*, the vessel with her seams caulked with pitch, Virg.; *ungere si caules oleo meliore . . . cœperis*, if you begin to dress your cabbages in a better kind of oil, Hor.; *arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus*, arms stained in blood not yet atoned for (shed in the civil wars), Hor.; *unctis manibus*, with greasy, dirty hands, Hor.

§*unguen, inis. n.* Any fat or greasy substance fit for anointing with.

unguentarius, i. m. A perfumer.

unguento, as. v. a. To anoint, to perfume.

unguentum, i. n. Ointment, perfume.

unguis, is. m., and dim. unguiculū, i. m. A nail (of the finger, etc.), a claw, a talon, a hoof: *a teneris unguiculis*, de tenero ungui, from childhood, Cic., Hor.; *ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum*, from head to foot, Cic.; *a rectâ conscientiâ transversum unguem non oportet discedere*, one should not swerve the least atom (lit. the breadth of a nail) from the requirements of an upright conscience, Cic.; *in unguem quadret*, let it agree to a nail's breadth, Virg.; *quod multa dies . . . præsectum decies non castigavit ad unguem*, which the labour of many days has not polished to the greatest nicety (lit. to a well-cut nail, because the sculptors run their nail over their work to feel if it be perfectly smooth), Hor.; *cum . . . medium ostenderet unguem*, when he pointed his middle finger at her (that being a gesture of great contempt), Juv.

ungula, e. f. 1. A hoof. 2. §A horse. 3. †A claw of a bird:

toto corpore atque omnibus unguis, with might and main (something like our proverb, tooth and nail), Cic.

ūnīce, *adv.* In a singular degree, excessively, especially, utterly.

ſūnīcōlor, *aris*, *adj. m. f.* Of one colour, of the same colour.

ūnīcus, *a, um*, *adj.* 1. One only, a single one, single, sole. 2. Singular in its kind, of singular excellence, eminence, skill or beauty, excellent, admirable. 3. (Very rare) Singularly bad, abominable.

ſūnīformis, *e*, *adj.* Of one shape only, uniform.

ūnīgēna, *m*, *adj. m.* Only begotten, only.

ūnīmānus, *a, um*, *adj.* With only one hand.

ūnīverſe, *adv.* In general terms, generally.

ūnīverſitas, *atis*, *f.* The whole, the entire quantity or body, the universe.

ūnīverſus, and *ſūnīverſus*, *a, um*, *adj.* All taken together, all together, all collectively, all, whole, total, entire, universal, general: in *caſum unīverſe dimicationis non veniebant*, they avoided coming to the hazard of a general engagement, Liv.; *n. as ſubſt.*, the universe: in *univerſum*, generally, speaking in general terms, speaking of the whole body.

unquam, *adv.* At any time, ever (*usu.* in negative, very rare in affirmative, sentences).

ūnus, *a, um*; *gen. ſūnīna*, etc. 1. One. 2. One only, only, alone, single. 3. (Sometimes little more than our indefinite article) A, an, some, some one (*esp.* when joined with *quilibet*). 4. One and the same, the same: in *unum*, to one place, together.

ūnusquisque, *ſūnīquique*, etc. Any one, every one.

ſpīlio, *ōnis*, *m.*, or *opīlio*. A shepherd.

urbāne, *adv.* 1. Courteously, civilly, politely. 2. Wittily, elegantly, happily (*of a saying, etc.*).

urbānitas, *ātis*, *f.* 1. A city life. 2. City manners, i. e. politeness, urbanity, courtesy, civility. 3. Refinement of speech, neatness of expression, pleasantry, wit, humour, pleasant raillery. 4. ‡Knavery.

urbānus, *a, um*, *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a city, living in a city, practised in a city, found or existing in a city. 2. Civil, courteous, polite, refined in manners. 3. Refined in language, neat or happy in expression, witty, humorous, pleasant. 4. Impudent, forward: *frontis ad urbanæ descendi præmia*, I have stooped to display the qualities of townbred impudence, Hor.

urbs, *bis*, *f.* 1. A walled town, a city (*esp.* the city of Rome). 2. §The body of citizens: *quoniam ipse ad urbem cum imperio maneret*, since he himself was remaining outside the city in his military command, Cæſar.

uroena, *i*, *m.*; and *dim. ſurocōlus*, *i*, *m.* A pitcher, a waterpot, an ewer.

ūrēdo, *inis*, *f.* A blight.

urgeo, *es*, *si*, no *sup. v. a.* 1. To press upon, to press hard upon, to press, force, urge, drive, impel. 2. To press, to beset, attack vigorously, bear down (*troops, etc.*). 3. To press (*with argument, questions, etc.*). 4. To hem in, to confine, to crowd. 5. To urge (*as an argument, etc.*), to push forward, to ply vigorously, to follow up (*an opportunity, etc.*), to give no rest to: *pars urget propositum*, part keep in their course steadily, Hor.; *jus Crassus urgebat*, Crassus urged the point of law, Cic.; *tibi quam noctes festina diesque urgebam*, which (garment), hastening night and day, I laboured to make for you, Virg.; *urgeo forum*, I am continually in the forum, Cic.; *altum semper urgendo*, continually pressing out into the open sea, Hor.; *marisque Bæiis obstrepentis urges summove* littora, you are steadily labouring to push back (*by dams*) the shore of the sea which roars against Bæise, Hor.

ūrīna, *m*, *f.* Urine.

ūrīnātor, *oria*, *m.* A diver.

ūrīnor, *aria*, *v. dep.* To dive.

urna, *m*, *f.* A waterpot, a waterjar, an urn, a pot, a jar. 2. A voting urn (*into which the ballot balls were thrown*), the urn of fate from which

each individual's lot is drawn. 3. An urn to hold the ashes of the dead, a funeral urn. 4. ‡A measure containing half an amphora.

uro, is, ussi, ustum. v. a. 1. To burn, to burn up, to destroy by fire, to consume. 2. To scorch. 3. §To burn in (colours). 4. To dry up with heat (as the sun does fields), to parch with thirst. 5. To gall, to pain, to pinch with cold, to nip, to blast, to wither. 6. To harass, to distress. 7. To inflame with passion (esp. with the passion of love): *uror, I am madly in love, Hor.; urit enim fulgore suo, for he vexes them (or fills them with envy) by his brilliancy, Hor.*

ursa, æ. f. 1. A shebear, a bear. 2. The constellation called "The Bear."

ursus, i. m. A bear.

urtica, æ. f. A nettle.

urus, i. m. A wild ox, the *urua*.

usitate. adv. In an ordinary manner, in the usual way.

usitatus, a, um. part. used as adj. Usual, common, ordinary, customary, in common use, commonly met with, familiar.

usquam. adv. At or in any place, anywhere, somewhere.

usquam. adv. 1. At or in any place, anywhere, usu. in sentences, asserting or (as questions), implying a negative, rare in affirmative, or conditionally affirmative sentences: *dubitem hand equidem implorare quod usquam est, truly, I would not hesitate to implore whatever aid could be found anywhere, Virg.* 2. In any quarter, in any way, in any source. 3. (After verbs of motion) To any place, in any direction: *velut usquam victus eas, as if whenever you go anywhere you go under compulsion, Hor.*

usque. adv. 1. (Of place) All the way (to or from a place), right on, continuously, steadily.—*usque ad, to, up to, quite up to, as far as; also usque without ad (c. acc. of the names of towns).—usque ab or ex, all the way from.* 2. All the time, all the while, as far (forward or backward) as: *usque a Romulo, ever since the time of Romulus, Cic.; usque ad extremum vitæ diem, to the last day of one's life, Cic.—usque dum, usque quoad, until.* 3. Continually, incessantly, steadily, constantly, uninterruptedly, always.

ustor, oris. m. A burner (esp. of dead bodies).

ustilo, as. v. a. 1. (Rare) To burn, to burn up, to scorch. 2. To pinch with cold.

ustus, a, um. part. pass. fr. uro, q. v.

usucapio, is, cæpi, captum. v. a. To acquire ownership by long use, by prescription.

usucapio, õnis. f. The acquisition of ownership by long use, by prescription.

usura, æ. f. 1. A using, the use or enjoyment (of anything). 2. (Esp.) The use of money lent. 3. Interest for money lent or owing, usury (lit. and metaph.).

usurpatio, õnis. f. 1. A taking into use, a making use of, using, use, continual use. 2. (Rare) The undertaking (of a task, etc.).

usurpo, as. v. a. 1. To take into use, to make use of, to use, to use continually, to make regular use of, to practise. 2. To get possession of, to acquire. 3. †To perceive, to observe. 4. To be in the habit of calling: *Laelius is qui sapiens usurpatur, Laelius, the man who is called "the Wise."* 5. ‡To usurp.

usus, a, um. part. fr. utor, q. v.

usus, ñs. m. 1. A using or making use of, use, application, employment. 2. Practice, experience. 3. Usage, custom. 4. Constant intercourse, intimacy, familiarity. 5. The use and enjoyment of property. 6. Use, i. e. usefulness, utility, service, benefit, profit: *fuit mihi magno usui, he was of great service to me, Cic.; utrum prælium esset ex usu necne, whether a battle were desirable (were calculated to be of service) or not, Cæs.* 7. Requirements, necessity: *quæ belli usus possunt, things which are needed in war, Liv.* 8. *Si usus veniat, if a necessity should arise,*

Cæs.; *usus est, §usus* (c. abl. and †c. acc.), there is need of, one wants, one requires, there is a necessity for. 9. *Usus est, or adest* (sine c.), an occasion offers. 10. *Usu venio*, to happen: *quod hæc de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione præceperat*, because he had anticipated that this would be the case with respect to Vercingetorix, *Cæs.*

ut, ūti. adv. and conj. 1. (*adv.*) In what manner, how, in the manner that, *as*. 2. Like *as*, according *as*, *as* for instance. 3. (Of time) As soon *as*, when, §while: *ut primum loqui posse cœpi*, the moment that I began to be able to speak, *Cic.* 4. (Very rare) Since. 5. How, i. e. how greatly, how excellently, how admirably. 6. *Ut . . . ita, as . . . so*, not only . . . but also; *ut quisque* (c. *superl.*) . . . *ita* (c. *superl.*), the more . . . the more; *ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur*, the more excellent any one is himself the more reluctantly does he suspect others of being rogues, *Cic.* And in such sentences *ut* bears the same sense, even if *ita* be omitted, or if compar. be substituted for *superl.*: *ut inter omnes esset societas quædam major autem ut quisque proxime accederet*, so that there should be some fellowship among all men, and that more intimate in proportion as people are more intimately connected, *Cic.* — *ut ut* (sometimes written as one word). In whatever manner. 7. (*conj.*) As that, so that, that (after *sic, ita, adeo, talis*, etc.). 8. That, i. e. in order that. 9. (After verbs of happening, causing, etc.) That: *prope erat ut sinistrum cornu pelleretur Romanis*, the left wing of the Romans was very near being defeated, *Liv.* 10. (After verbs or words of causing, advising, entreating, commanding, permitting, determining, etc.) To: *quod suades ut scribam*, as to your urging me to write, *Cic.*; *tibi sum auctor ut concilies*, I advise you to gain over . . ., *Cic.*; *placuit ei ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret*, he determined to send ambassadors to Ariovistus, *Cæs.* 11. (After verbs of fearing) That not: *veretur ut foedus satis formum sit*, he fears that the treaty will not be sufficiently binding, *Cic.* 12. Granting that, supposing that, although, though, even of, in case that.

utrunque. adv. 1. In whatever way, however, howsoever. 2. §Whenever.

utens, entis. part. fr. utor, q. v.; also as *adj.*, c. compar. Rich.

utensilia, um, pl. n. Things for use, necessaries, utensils.

uter, tris. m. A leathern bottle, a skin prepared so as to hold wine, oil, etc. (such skins were often inflated and used for crossing streams with): *crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem*, inflate the swelling skin (i. e. the vain man) with exaggerated praise, *Hor.*

uter, tra, trum, gen. utrîus, etc. Whether, or which of two? which? *uter . . . uter*, which . . . other; *uter utro sit prior?* which comes first (lit. which is before the other)? *Hor.* 2. Either of two, (rare) either; *abl.* as *adv.*, to which side, which way.—See *utrum*.

utercunque, ūtracunque, etc. (see uter). adj. Whichever of the two, whichever.

uterlibet, ūtrālibet, etc. (see uter). adj. Which of the two you please, whichever of the two, whichever.

uterque, ūtrāque, etc. (see uter). adj. Each of two, each, both: *docte sermones utriusque linguæ*, learned in both languages, i. e. in Greek and Latin, *Hor.*; *littora . . . sub utroque jacentia Phœbo*, shores lying under both the rising and setting sun, i. e. the eastern and western shores, i. e. the whole world, *Ov.* (sometimes, though in *sing.*, followed by a plural verb); *abl.* as *adv.*, both ways, in both directions.

ŭterus, i. m. 1. The womb. 2. §The belly (even of the Trojan horse). 3. Any cavity, the hold of a ship, etc.

utervis, ūtrāvis, etc. (see uter). Which of the two you please, either: *in aurem utramvis otiose dormire*, to sleep soundly on either ear, i. e. to be free from care, *Ter.*

uti.—See ut.

utilis, e. adj. Useful, serviceable, advantageous, profitable, beneficial, suit-

- able, fit (c. ad and acc., or c. dat. of the purpose or object, or §c. infin.) ;
 u. as *subst.*, what is useful, the useful.
- utilitas, ūtia. f.** Use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, profit, advantage, benefit : si belli utilitatem retinere vultis, if you desire to retain what will be serviceable in war, Cic.
- utiliter. adv.** In an useful manner, usefully, advantageously, serviceably, profitably, beneficially.
- utinam. adj., c. subj.** I wish that, would that : utinam ne vere scriberem, I wish that I may not be writing truly, Cic.
- utique. adv.** In any case, at any rate, surely, certainly, assuredly.
- utor, ūris, usus sum. v. dep., c. abl.** 1. To use, to make use of, to avail oneself of, to employ. 2. To practise. 3. To enjoy. 4. To enjoy the intimacy of, to be intimate with, familiar with, to associate with. 5. To have, to find (a person of such and such a character, i. e. to find him indulgent, severe, etc.) : uti valetudine non bonā, to be in indifferent health, Cæsar.
- utpote. adv.** As, namely as, as being, seeing that, inasmuch as : utpote quum, since.
- utrarius, i. m.** One who brings water in skins, a water-carrier.
- utrimque or ūtrinque. adv.** From or on both sides, on each side, on the one side and on the other, at both ends : virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, virtue is the mean between vices, and removed (equally) from both extremities, Hor. ; utrimque secus, on both sides, on either hand, Lucr.
- utrobique or utrobique. adv.** On both sides, on the one side and on the other, affecting both sides or both parties : utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, Eumenes was the more powerful both by land and sea, Nep. ; pavor est utrobique molestus, the anxiety arising from either source is powerful, Hor.
- utrum. adv.** (Introducing the first cause of a disjunctive question, either direct or indirect, and answered by an) Whether (in direct or indirect interrogation, sometimes *utrum ne* ; in indirect, sometimes *utrumnam*).
- uva, m. f.** A grape.
- uvesco, is, no perf. v. u.** 1. To become moist, humid, damp. 2. §To moisten or refresh oneself, i. e. to drink (c. abl.).
- ŭvidus, and dim. ŭvidulus, a, um. adj.** 1. Moist, damp, humid, wet. 2. Well irrigated, well watered. 3. Fond of drinking : dicimus uvidi, we say so when we have drank a good deal, Hor. 4. §Bringing rain.
- uxor, ūris. f.** A wife : olentis uxores mariti, the wives of the strong-smelling husband, i. e. the she-goats, Hor.
- uxorius, a, um. adj.** 1. Of or belonging to a wife : res uxoria, a wife's property, Cic. ; marriage, Ter. 2. Fond of his wife, uxorious. The Tiber is called uxorius amnis, an uxorious river (Hor.), as eager to avenge the wrongs of Ilia, to whom it was fabled that he, or rather the river Anio, was married.

V.

- Vacatio, ōnia. f.** 1. Freedom or exemption from service of any kind, a dispensation (sometimes c. *quominus* and *subj.*). 2. ‡A sum paid to purchase exemption.
- vacca, m. f., and dim. vaccula, m. f.** A cow.
- vacinium, i. n.** A whortleberry.
- vacillare, ia. v. u.** To be made or to become empty.
- vacillare. v. u.** 1. To sway to and fro, to stagger, to totter, to reel, to waver, to vacillate.
- vacare. v. u.** At leisure.

- †*vācivus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.*, an older form of *vacuus*, *q. v.* 1. Void, devoid, destitute. 2. At leisure.
- vāco*, *as*. *v. n.* 1. To be empty, void, vacant, uninhabited, etc. 2. To be devoid of, to be free from (*c. abl.* or more rare *c. ab* and *abl.*). 3. To be unoccupied, to be at leisure (sometimes *c. dat.* of that for which one has leisure).
- vacat*. *as impera*. To have leisure, to have time (*c. dat. pera.* and *c. infin.*): *dum vacat*, while there is time, *Ov.*
- vācuōfācio*, *la*, *fēci*, *factum*. *v. a.* To make empty, to empty, to clear, to free.
- vācūltas*, *atīa*. *f.* Freedom from, exemption from.
- Vācūnālis*, *e*. *adj.* Of or sacred to *Vacuna*, the Goddess of leisure.
- ††*vācuo*, *as*. *v. a.* To make empty, to empty, to clear, to free.
- vacuus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Empty, void, clear. 2. Devoid of, free from (*c. abl.*, or *c. ab* and *abl.*, or *§c. gen.*). 3. Free from business, at leisure, disengaged, unoccupied, idle. 4. Free from care, at ease. 5. Single (of a woman), without a husband (of either maid or widow). 6. Unoccupied (of property), uninhabited, uncultivated. 7. Open, accessible. 8. Empty (as an empty name), without any object (of an effort), aimless, useless; *n.* as *subst.*, an empty space, an unoccupied place, a property without an owner.
- vādīmōnium*, *i*. *n.* An undertaking to appear in a court of law, bail, security, recognizance: *vadimonium concipere*, to draw a bailbond, *Cic.*; *res est in vadimonium*, the matter has come to giving bail, *i. e.* is to be tried legally, *Cic.*; *si vadimonium tibi cum P. Quintio nullum fuit*, if there was no dispute (*lit.* nothing requiring bail) between you and P. Quintius, *Cic.*; *vadimonium sisto*, to appear to one's bail, *Cic.*; *vadimonium desero*, to forfeit one's bail, *Cic.*; *vadimonium differo*, to put off the day of appearance, *Cic.*; *posteaquam vadimonium missum fecerit*, after he released his bail, *Cic.*
- vādo*, *is*, *si*, *sum*. *v. n.* To go (*esp.* to go quickly), to walk on, to advance.
- vādor*, *aris*. *v. dep.* 1. To bind over by bail, to bind over: *respondere vadato debet*, he was bound to appear and answer the person who had taken bail from him, *Hor.*; †*vadatus* (*in pass. sense*), bound over.
- vādōsus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* Full of shoals or of fords, shallow.
- vādum*, *i*. *n.* 1. A shoal, a shallow, a ford. 2. §The sea. 3. §The bottom (of any water, even of a well): *cera vadum tentet*, let a letter explore the way, *Ov.*; *omnis res est jam in vado*, all is now in shallow water, *i. e.* safe, *Ter.*
- vae*. *interj.* Alas! *vae victis!* woe to the conquered! *Liv.*
- vāfer*, *fra*, *frum*. *adj.* 1. Cunning, sly, crafty, artful. 2. (Rare, in a good sense) Clever, skilful.
- vāfre*. *adv.* Cunningly, artfully.
- vāge*. *adv.* In a wandering manner, dispersedly, at random.
- vāgīna*, *m*. *f.* 1. A scabbard, a sheath. 2. A husk (of grain). 1
- vāgio*, *is*, *ivi*, *itum*. *v. n.* 1. To cry as a little child. 2. † To bleat.—
See seq. 3. † To sound.
- vāgītus*, *ūs*. *m.* 1. The cry of infants. 2. Bleating.
- vāgor*, *āris*. *v. dep.* To wander, to roam, to stray, to rove, to ramble.
- vāgus*, *a*, *um*. *adj.* 1. Wandering, roaming, straying, vagrant, vagabond, rambling, unsettled: *vaga arena*, the light sand (tossed about everywhere by the wind), *Hor.* 2. Flighty, giddy, inconstant, capricious, changeable. 3. Indefinite, vague: *concubitus vagus*, promiscuous concubinage, *Hor.*; *vagus animi*, wandering in mind, frantic, *Cat.*
- valde*. *adv.* 1. Very, very much, exceedingly. 2. (As an answer) Undoubtedly, surely.
- vale*.—See *valeo*.
- vālēdīco*, *is*, *ixi*, *ctum*. *v. n.* To say farewell.
- vālēns*, *lentis*. *part.* of *valeo*; used also as *adj.* (*c. compar.* etc.). 1. Strong,

stout, vigorous : *tunicas induta valentes*, clad in a stout tunic, Ov. 3.
Well in health, hale, healthy. 3. Strong, powerful, efficacious, effectual.

vālēnter, *adv.* Strongly, vigorously, violently.

vāleo, *ea, ui, itum. v. a.* 1. To be strong, stout, vigorous, to have strength, to have power. 2. To be able, capable of (c. infin. or c. ad and acc.). 3. To be well in health, hale, healthy. 4. To avail, to be efficacious, effectual (c. ad and acc., or c. infin., or sine c.). 5. To have effect, validity, to be valid. 6. To have influence, to be powerful or influential : *equitatu valebat*, he was strong in cavalry, Cæsar; *utrum apud eos pudor . . . an timor plus valeret*, whether shame or fear had the greatest influence over them, Cic.; *nescis quo valeat nummus?* do not you know what is the use of money? Hor. 7. (Of money) To be worth. 8. (Of words) To mean, to have such and such a sense. 9. (*Imper. vale*, and *pres subj. valeas*) Farewell, adieu, goodbye: *valeat res Indica*, goodbye to comedy, Hor.; *jussi valere*, I bade him farewell, Cic.

†**vālesco**, *is, lui. a. a.* To acquire strength.

vālētūdo, *inis. f.* Health of body (esp. good, but sometimes without any epithet, bad health, the existing state of health): *cui . . . valetudo contingat abunde?* who has an abundant stock of good health? Hor.: *gravis autumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat*, an unhealthy autumn had tried all the army with bad health (or in the matter of their health). And perhaps every passage where *valetudo* seems to mean *bad* health may be explained in the same way. 2. (Of an author) A healthy style.

†**valgus**, *a, um. adj.* Bow legged.

valide, more usu. **valde**, *q. v. adv.* Strongly, exceedingly.

vālidus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Strong, stout, mighty, powerful (in any kind of strength). 2. Efficacious, active (of medicine, etc.). 3. Well in health, hale, healthy. 4. Possessed of great influence, politically powerful, powerful in wealth and resources (sometimes *ic. gen.* of the resources).

vallāris, *e. adj.* Of or belonging to a rampart: *vallaris corona*, a crown given to a soldier for being the first to mount the enemy's ramparts, Liv.

valles and **vallis**, *is. f.* 1. A valley, a vale. 2. §Any hollow.

vallo, *as. v. a.* 1. To surround with a rampart, palisade, or circumvallation, to entrench. 2. To fortify, (metaph.) to surround with a guard, §to surround: *vallare noctem*, to entrench themselves at night, Tac.; [the sun] *radiis frontem vallatus acutis*, surrounded as to his face with pointed beams, Ov.

vallum, *i. n.* 1. A rampart surmounted with palisades, an entrenchment, a circumvallation. 2. A fortification. 3. A fence, anything which goes round.

vallus, *i. m.* 1. A pale, a stake. 2. A palisade used for entrenchments. 3. (For vallum) A rampart surmounted with palisades.

valvæ, *arum. pl. f.* Folding doors.

vānescō, *is, nui, no sup. v. a.* 1. To vanish, to disappear, to pass away, to cease to exist. 2. (Rare) To be vain, fruitless.

vānlōquentia, *æ. f.* Vain, empty talking.

vānlōquus, *a, um. adj.* Talking emptily, boasting, bragging.

vānitas, *ātis. f.* 1. Emptiness, want of reality, nullity, vanity, i. e. nothingness. 2. Vainglory, boastfulness, vanity, i. e. petty pride.

vannus, *i. f.* A fan or winnowing instrument.

vānus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Empty, void, containing nothing. 2. Vain, unreal, unsubstantial. 3. Vain, useless, fruitless, groundless, unsuccessful, idle, (in hopes, etc.) delusive. 4. Vain, i. e. pretentious, ostentatious. 5. False: *aut ego veri vana feror*, or I am void of truth (I am greatly deceived), Virg.; *a. as subst.*, vanity, nothingness, emptiness: *ad vanum victoriam redactam esse*, that the victory had come to nothing (was unproductive of results), Liv.; *corruptus vanis rerum*, seduced by vain show, Hor.

vāpidus, *a, um. adj.* 1. Tasteless. 2. Rotten (lit. and metaph.).

- vāpor, ōris. m.** 1. An exhalation, steam, vapour. 2. §Smoke. 3. Warmth, heat.
- vāpōrārium, i. n.** A steampipe in a bath room.
- vāpōro, as. v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) To fill with steam, to fumigate. 2. §To warm. 3. (v. n.) ‡To emit steam or vapour. 4. ‡To glow, to burn.
- vappa, se. f.** Wine that has gone off, that has become flat. 2. (§Metaph.) A worthless fellow.
- vāpūlo, as. u. n.** 1. To be beaten, to be flogged. 2. (Metaph.) to be defeated. 3. To be attacked (in a speech).
- †§vāriantia, se. f.** Difference, diversity, variety.
- ‡vāricōsus, a, um. adj.** Having varicose veins.
- §vāricus, a, um. adj.** Striding with the legs wide apart.
- vārie. adv.** In various ways, in different manners, differently.
- vārietas, ātis. f.** 1. Variety, diversity, difference. 2. Changeableness, fickleness : bellum in multā varietate versatum, a war that has been carried on with much diversity of fortune, Cic.; tantā sunt in varietate et dissensione, they vary from and disagree with one another so widely, Cic.
- vārio, as. v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) To diversify, to make different. 2. To variegate, to embroider, to paint. 3. To change, to vary, to alter, to metamorphose : cum putrida infirmis variabunt pectora palmis, when with their weak hands they beat their aged breasts black and blue, Cat.; quæ de morte Marcelli variant auctores, the different accounts that authors give of the death of Marcellus, Liv. 4. (v. n.) To be different. 5. To be variegated, coloured. 6. To vary, to be different, to differ, to be inconstant, to change; (pass. impers.) : ubi cum sententiis variaretur, as there was a difference of opinion there, Liv.
- vārius, a, um. adj.** 1. Party coloured, variegated, spotted : varise columnæ, pillars of variegated marble, Hor.; varium cœlum, the sky studded with stars, Hor. 2. Various diverse, different, manifold. 3. Variable, changeable, inconstant, fickle : ibi varia victoria et velut æquo Marte pugnatum est, there the victory was undecided, and it was as it were a drawn battle, Liv.; quales sunt, varium est, as to the character of which they are, on that point there are various opinions, Cic.
- vārix, ōis. m. f.** A dilated vein, a varicose vein (esp. in the thighs).
- vārus, a, um. adj.** 1. Bent inwards, (in ref. to legs) knockkneed : tenuique a pectore varas in statione manus, and in firm position I held my hands bent inward in front of my chest (in boxing or wrestling), Ov. 2. §Different from (c. dat.).
- vas, vādis. m.** One who gives security, a bail, a surety.
- vas, vāsis. n.** 1. A vessel, a dish. 2. Any kind of implement, or moveable thing (in ref. to an army), baggage : vasa collegerat, he had packed up his baggage, Cic.; jubet vasa . . . conclamari, he orders the signal to be given for packing up, Cæsar.
- vāsārium, i. n.** Allowance for outfit given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment.
- vascūlārius, i. m.** A maker of vessels of plate, a goldsmith.
- †‡vascūlum, i. n.** A small vessel.
- vastatio, ōis. f.** A laying waste, ravaging, devastation.
- vastātor, ōris. m.** A ravager, a devastator, one who lays waste.
- vaste. adv.** 1. In a rude, rough manner, harshly (to speak, etc.). 2. Of great size, with great bulk or weight.
- §vastiflous, a, um. adj.** Laying waste, ravaging.
- vastitas, ātis. f.** 1. A desolate place, a desert; a place that has, or that looks as if it had, been laid waste. 2. Devastation, ravage, desolation, ruin, destruction (not of persons). 3. ‡Great size, vastness.
- vasto, as. v. a.** 1. To make empty, to render untenanted, unoccupied, uncultivated. 2. To lay waste, to ravage, to devastate, to render desolate. 3. (Rare) To perplex : vastant cultoribus agros, they strip the fields of their cultivators, Virg.

- vastus, a, um. adj.** 1. Empty, unoccupied, deserted, desolate. 2. Wasted, ravaged, desolated, devastated, destroyed: *hæc ego vasta dabo*, what is here I will destroy, *Virg.* 3. (Of men) Rude, rough, unpolished. 4. Vast, very great, very large, huge, (of a noise) very loud: *iter vastum*, a long voyage, or a voyage over the vast and unfrequented sea, *Ov.*; *vastus animus*, unbounded ambition, *Sall.*; *dies modo per silentium vastus*, *modo ploratibus iniquis*, the day (of the funeral of Augustus) was now desolate in its silence, now disturbed by lamentations, *Tac.*
- vātes, is. m. f.** 1. A soothsayer, a prophet or prophetess. 2. (As oracles were given in verse) A poet, a poetess.
- vāticānus, a, um. adj.** Of or around the Vatican Hill, in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber.
- vāticinātio, ōnis. f.** 1. Soothsaying, prophesying. 2. A prophecy, a prediction.
- ſvāticinātor, oris. m.** A soothsayer, a prophet.
- vāticinor, āris, v. dep.** 1. To prophesy, predict, foretell: *parcite vaticinor*, forbear, I warn you as a prophet, *Ov.* 2. To celebrate in verse (rare). 3. To rave, to rant, to talk nonsense.
- vāticinus, a, um. adj.** Prophetic.
- ivātius, a, um. adj.** Bent inwards.
- ve. conj.** (Always joined as an enclitic to another word) Or. [It is a law in some states that if any one hears any news affecting the state] *uti ad magistratus deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet*, that he shall report it to the magistrates, and not communicate it to any one else, *Cic.*
- vēcordia, æ. f.** Want of sense, stupidity, folly.
- vēcora, dia. adj.** Wanting in sense, stupid, foolish, mad.
- vectigal, ālis. n.** 1. A toll, a tax, an impost, a tribute. 2. Revenue, income.
- vectigālis, e. adj.** 1. Of, belonging to, or derived from taxes or tribute. 2. Liable to the payment of taxes or tribute, tributary. 3. That brings in revenue, that is a source of income.
- vectio, ōnis. f.** A carrying, conveyance.
- vectis, is. m.** 1. A strong pole, a lever. 2. A crowbar. 3. A bar to fasten a door.
- vecto, as. v. a.** To carry, to convey: *vectabantur equis*, they were riding on horses, *Ov.*
- vector, oris. m.** 1. A bearer, a carrier. 2. (More usu.) One who is conveyed (on horse, carriage, or ship), a rider, a passenger.
- vectōrius, a, um. adj.** Of or belonging to conveyance or transport: *navigia vectoria, transporta*, *Cæs.*
- vectura, æ. f.** 1. Conveyance, carriage, (of anything) transport, (on a horse) riding. 2. † Passage money.
- †ſvēgeo, es, no perf.** To stir up, to cause to move quickly, to quicken.
- vēgetus, a, um. adj.** Active, lively, vigorous, fresh.
- vēgrandis, e. adj.** Not large, small, insignificant.
- vehēmens, entis. adj.** Very eager, vehement, violent, impetuous, vigorous, strong (even of a weapon).
- vehēmentor. adv.** 1. Eagerly, earnestly, vehemently, impetuously, violently. 2. Powerfully, with great force, exceedingly.
- vehicūlum, i. n.** A vehicle, any kind of carriage, a wagon.
- veho, is, xi, ctum, v. a.** 1. To carry, convey, transport, bear, bring. 2. (In *pass.*, and in *part. pres. act. vehens*) To be carried by any conveyance, to ride, drive, sail (c. *abl.* of the conveyance): *ut [animal] sex motibus veheretur*, so that it could advance by six different motions (or in six different directions), *Cic.*; *apes . . . liquidum trans æthera vectæ*, the bees borne (i. e. flying) across the liquid air, *Virg.*
- vel. conj. [volo.]** 1. Or (the difference between *vel* and *aut* is, that *aut* indicates a difference of object, *vel* a difference of expression: when used singly by Cicero it is employed only to correct a preceding expression: (*laudanda est, vel etiam amanda*, it is to be praised, or, I should say, even to be

loved, Zumpt, 336). 2. Vel . . . vel, either . . . or (denoting that the opposition between the two things is immaterial, so that the one need not exclude the other; while aut . . . aut denotes such an opposition that one does exclude the other, Zumpt, 339). 3. Even, (with a *superl.*) in the greatest possible degree: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, in this kind there is as little power as possible, but the greatest possible degree of sweetness, Cic.

vēlāmen, īnis. *n.* 1. A cover, a covering. 2. Clothing, a garment.

vēlāmentum, ī. *n.* 1. A cover, a covering. 2. (In *pl.*) Olive-branches or rods wound round with woollen fillets, and borne by suppliants.

vēlārīum, ī. *n.* An awning.

vēles, ītis. *m.* (usu. in *pl.*). A light-armed soldier, a skirmisher: ut scurra veles, as the clown of a troop of mountebanks, Cic.

vēlifer. ōra, ōrum. *adj.* Bearing sails, having sails.

vēlificātiō, ōnis. *f.* A sailing.

vēlifico, as. *v. n.* To sail: creditur olim velificatus Athos, Mount Athos is believed to have been sailed through in old time, Juv.

vēlificio, āris. *v. dep.* 1. To sail. 2. (c. dat.) To exert oneself for.

vēlītāria, e. [veles.] Of or belonging to a light-armed soldier or skirmisher.

vēlīvōlans, antis. and **vēlīvōlus**, a, um. *adj.* [velum, volo, -as]. 1. Flying by means of sails (of a ship). 2. Traversed by sails (of the sea).

vellico, as. *v. a.* 1. ††To twitch, to pull. 2. To pull to pieces, (metaph.) i. e. to attack, to carp at, to disparage.

vello, is, īi, vulsum. *v. a.* 1. To pluck, to pull, to pluck out, to pull out (hair, etc.). 2. To pull gently, to nudge (by way of a sign, to draw the attention, etc.).

vellus, ōris. *n.* 1. Wool. 2. A fleece (of a sheep). 3. §The hide or skin of any animal. 4. §Anything looking like wool, †flakes of snow: tenuia lanæ vellera, light fleecy clouds, Virg.; velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, and how the Chinese comb off the fleecy threads of silk from leaves, Virg.

vēlo, as. *v. a.* 1. To cover, to envelop, to wrap up, to clothe, to veil. 2. To enwrap, to bind round (hair with a garland, etc. etc.). 3. †To hide, to conceal: velati ramis oleæ, bearing branches of olive (see **velamentum**), Virg.; accensi velati, a corps of supernumerary soldiers to supply any vacancies that might take place in the legion.

vēlōcitas, atis. *f.* Velocity, swiftness, rapidity, speed.

vēlōciter. *adv.* Swiftly, rapidly, with speed.

vēlox, ōcis. *adj.* Swift, speedy, rapid, fleet: velociusve miscuisse toxicum, or to have mixed a poison of more speedy operation, Hor.

vēlum, ī. *n.* 1. A cloth, a covering, an awning, a veil, a curtain. 2. A sail (lit. and metaph.): velis remisque, with oars and sails, i. e. by all the means in one's power, Cic.

vēlut, vēlūtī. *adv.* 1. As, just as, like as, as for instance. 2. (In prose usu. velut si) As if, as though.

vēna, s. *f.* 1. A blood-vessel, a vein (lit. and metaph.). 2. An artery. 3. (In *pl.*) The pulse: in venis et visceribus reipublicæ, in the vital parts and bowels of the state, Cic.; ego nec studium sine diviti venā nec rude quid possit video ingenium, I neither see what study without a rich vein of genius, nor what uncultivated genius can do, Hor.

vēnābrīum, ī. *n.* A hunting spear.

vēnālīcius, ī. A slave-dealer.

vēnālīs, e. *adj.* [veneo.] 1. To be sold, for sale. 2. To be bought, willing to be bought, that can be purchased, venal, mercenary: is qui vocem venalem habuerat, he who always had his voice at the service of any one who would have it (a crier), Cic.; *m.* as *subst.*, a slave offered for sale.

vēnātīcus, a, um. *adj.* Of or belonging to hunting.

- vēnatio, ōnis. f.** 1. Hunting, the pursuit of game, a hunt. 2. A combat of wild beasts in the amphitheatre. 3. Game fit to be hunted.
- vēnator, ōris. m.** 1. A hunter, a huntsman: *venator canis*, a hound, Virg. 2. *Venator naturæ*, an investigator of nature, Cic.
- vēnatrīx, Ictis. f.** A huntress: *venatrix Dea*, Diana, the goddess of hunting, Ov.
- vēnātus, ūa. m.** Hunting, the pursuit of game, the chase.
- vendibilis, e. adj.** 1. That is to be sold, that is in the market. 2. Saleable, i. e. agreeable, acceptable.
- venditatio, onis. f.** A puffing off, as if in order to sell, a speaking highly of boasting.
- venditator, ōris. m.** One who puffs off, an exaggerated praiser, a boaster.
- venditio, ōnis. f.** A selling, a sale.
- vendito, as. v. a.** 1. To offer for sale, to try to sell. 2. To puff off, to recommend, to praise highly, to praise: *per illos se plebi venditare*, he began by their instrumentality to ingratiate himself with the common people, Liv.
- venditor, ōris. m.** A seller.
- vendo, is, dīdi, dītum. v. a.** 1. To sell, to vend. 2. To betray for a bribe, to give for money: *quanti sua funera vendant quid refert?* what does it signify at what price they expose their lives to danger? Juv. 3. To puff off (as if wishing to sell), to cry up, to praise highly, to recommend.
- vēnēficiū, i. n.** 1. Poisoning, the art of poisoning, the preparation of poisons. 2. Witchcraft, sorcery.
- vēnēficus, a, um. adj.** 1. Poisoning, poisonous. 2. Magical.—*m.* and *f.* as *subst.* 1. A poisoner. 2. A sorcerer or sorceress, a witch, an enchanter or enchantress.
- vēnēnātus, a, um. part. pass.** of *veneno*; used also as *adj.* 1. Poisoned, infected with or dipped in poison. 2. Magical, endowed with magic power (a wand, etc.): *venenatus jocus*, a virulent, an envenomed jest, Ov.
- vēnēnifer, ōra, ōrum. adj.** Containing poison, poisonous, venomous.
- vēnēno, as. v. a.** To poison, (lit. and metaph.) to infect with or steep in poison.
- vēnēnum, i. n.** 1. Any liquid of powerful effect, any powerful medicine (esp. a poisonous drug), poison. 2. A magical potion, a charm. 3. A dye, a colour, a paint: *Rupili pus atque venenum*, the venom and virulent malice of Rupilius, Hor.; *discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus*, the ill-feeling existing between the different ranks, is the poison which is destroying this city, Liv.
- vēneo, is, īvi, fut. vēnībo. v. n.** [*venum eo.*] To be sold.
- vēnērābilis, e. adj.** Venerable, worthy of respect or veneration, reverend.
- vēnērābundus, a, um. adj.** Worshipping, feeling reverence.
- vēnērāndus, a, um. gerundive** of *veneror*; used as *adj.* Worthy of reverence, venerable, reverend.
- vēnērātio, ōnis. f.** Veneration, reverence, the highest respect.
- vēnērātor, ōris. m.** One who respects, reverences, venerates.
- Vēnēreus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of, belonging to, or sacred to *Venus*. 2. Of love, devoted to love, devoted to women. 3. *Venerus jactus*, the throw of sixes on the dice, Cic.; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, the slaves in the temple of *Venus Erycina* in Sicily.
- vēnēror, aris. v. dep.** 1. To respect highly, to reverence, to worship. 2. To pray to, to entreat, to implore, to supplicate (*part. perf.* *veneratus*, §sometimes in *pass.* sense.)
- Vēnētus, a, um. adj.** 1. Of the *Veneti*, a tribe near the north of the Adriatic sea, where Venice is now. 2. †Of a light blue colour, blue. 3. †The blue party at the public games.
- venia, ōis. f.** 1. Indulgence, grace, favour, permission, leave: *bona hoc*

tuâ veniâ dixerim, by your good leave I will say this, Cic.; cum data esset venia ejus dici, when the indulgence of a delay over that day had been granted, Liv. 2. Pardon, forgiveness.

vēnio, is, vēni, ventum. v. a. To come (of anything, in any sense), to arrive: dum tibi literæ meæ veniant, till my letter reaches you, Cic. (more usu. c. ad and acc.); si quid in mentem veniet, if anything shall occur to me, Cic.; exemplo trahenti perniciem veniens in ævum (disapproving of), an example bringing mischief for the future, Hor.; venisse Germanis in amicitiam cognoverat, he knew that he had formed an alliance with the Germans, Cæs.; nonnullam in spem veneram, I had conceived some hope, Cic.; doleo te miseram et despoliatam venire, I grieve that you should come to be miserable and in distress, Cic.; in sermonem se venisse neminis, (he said) that he had conversed with no one, Cic.; illic veniunt felicius uvæ, there grapes grow more abundantly, Virg.; (*pass. imper.*) ventum erat ad Vestræ, we had arrived at the temple of Vesta, Hor.

vēnor, āris. v. dep. To hunt, to chase; (*metaph.*) to pursue (an object), to seek to obtain, to seek.

vēndōsus, a, um. adj. Full of veins; (of a book) dry, meagre (like an old man whose flesh is wasted away till he is nothing but veins).

venter, tris. m. 1. The belly, the stomach. 2. The womb: ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, ignorant that his daughter-in-law was pregnant, Liv.; tuus venter, your child, Hor.; ut sua maturus complevit tempora venter, when the child within her womb had completed its full time, Ov. 3. Anything like a belly, anything that swells out: quomodo . . . cresceret in ventrem cucumis, how the cucumbers swelled with a round shape, Virg.

ventilo, as. v. a. 1. To swing about in the air, to wave, to brandish: populeas ventilat aura comas, the breeze fans the poplar leaves, Ov.; aestuanti tenue ventilat frigus, by fanning he causes a gentle coolness to a person in a heat, Mart.; cujus linguâ quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentum concio ventilata, by whose tongue as a fanner of sedition that band of needy rascals was stirred to action, Cic.

ventilo, as. v. a. To come or go often, to be continually coming or going.

ventōsus, a, um. adj. 1. Full of wind (as bellows, etc.). 2. Exposed to the wind, windy (of the sea, weather, etc.), borne on the wind, moving by means of the wind (of wings, etc.). 3. Swift as the wind, swift, rapid. 4. Changeable, inconstant, fickle. 5. Light as the wind, unsubstantial, empty (glory, etc.).

ventriculus, i. m. 1. †The belly. 2. A ventricle.

†ventulus, i. m. A slight wind, a slight breeze.

venturus, a, um. fut. part. of venio, q. v. (as adj.). Coming, future; a. as *subst.*, the future: ventura videbant, they foresaw the future, Virg.

ventus, i. m. Wind: an somnus verba dat in ventos, or does (your) sleep cause my words to be wasted? Ov.; venti aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, a storm being raised against all the best citizens, Cic.: eorum ventorum quos proposui, if those plans which I have put forward, Cic.

vēnificūla, æ. f. A kind of grape.

vēnum, i. n. (Rare except in acc.) Eo venum, to come to be sold, to be sold; venum do, to offer for sale, to sell; posita veno irritamenta luxûs, provocatives to luxury were exposed to sale, Tac.; edixit ut . . . militibus communitas servaretur nisi in iis quæ veno exercerent, he ordered that their exemptions should be continued to the soldiers except the duties on merchandise which they dealt in if in trade, Tac.

vēnundo, as, dēdi, dātum. v. a. 1. To sell (*esp. slaves*). 2. To offer for sale, to make venal.

Vēnus, ēris. f. 1. The Goddess of Love. 2. Love, the pleasures of love. 3. §A beloved object: parta mei Veneri sunt munera, gifts are prepared (or are already born, being young doves) for my love, Virg. 4. Lovely qualities, beauty, grace. 5. The planet Venus. 6. The throw of sixes on the dice.

- vēnustas, ātia. f.** 1. Beauty, grace, elegance (even of style, etc.).
2. †Pleasure, happiness.
- vēnusta. adv.** 1. Beautifully. 2. Pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully.
3. Elegantly, neatly (of style, speaking, etc.).
- vēnustus, a, um. adj.** Beautiful, pretty, elegant, graceful (metaph. even of style, etc.).
- vēpallidus, a, um. adj.** Very pale.
- vēpres, ia. f., and dim. vēprēcūla, m. f.** A briar, a bramble-bush.
- ver, vēris. n. [ḡp.]** 1. The spring. 2. §The springtime of life, youth.
3. †The productions of spring: *ver sacrum*, an offering to the Gods of the firstlings of the year, offered or vowed at times of great danger, Liv.
- vērātrum, i. n.** Hellebore.
- vērax, ācia. adj.** Speaking truth, truthful, veracious.
- verbēna, arum. pl. f.** Green boughs of laurel, olive, or myrtle, borne by the Fetiales, by priests imploring aid or protection, and used in sacrifices and other religious acts.
- verber, ōria. n. (sing. rare and nom. acc. and dat. sing. never found).** 1. A lash, a whip, a scourge, a rod. 2. The thong of a sling. 3. A flogging, a scourging. 4. A stripe, a blow, a stroke of any kind, the blow dealt by an oar on the water, or by a wing on the air: *alarum verbera nosco*, I recognise the flapping of your wings, Virg.; *patruæ verbera linguæ*, the reproofs of a severe tongue, Hor.
- verbērātio, ōnia. f.** Scourging, chastisement (lit. and metaph.).
- verbēro, as. v. a.** 1. To flog, to scourge, to strike, to beat, to lash (lit. and metaph.). 2. (Metaph.) To vex, to annoy.
- verbēro, onia. n.** One worthy of stripes, a rogue.
- verbōse. adv.** With many words, in a verbose style.
- verbōsus, a, um. adj.** Using many words, prolix, verbose.
- verbum, i. n.** 1. A word. 2. (In *pl.*) Expressions, conversation, language (held by a person), discourse. 3. A saying, a proverb. 4. Mere talk, mere words (opp. to deed, fact, reality). 5. A verb: *verba dari mihi facile patior in hoc*, I easily allow myself to be deceived in this respect, Cic.; *experior curis et dare verba meis*, and I learn by experience to beguile my anxieties, Ov.; *si uxori tuæ meis verbis eris gratulatus*, if you congratulate your wife in my name, Cic.; *ad verbum, verbum e verbo, verbum pro verbo*, and §*verbum verbo*, word for word, literally, exactly, Cic. Hor.; *verbi causâ*, for instance, Cic.
- vēre. adv.** Truly, with truth.
- vērēcunda. adv.** Modestly, bashfully.
- vērēcundia, æ. f.** 1. Shame, shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, modesty: *turpitudinis verecundia*, a being ashamed to do a base action, Cic.
2. Respect, reverence.
- vērēcundor, āria. v. dep.** To feel bashful or shy, to be ashamed, to be modest.
- vērēcundus, a, um. adj.** Modest, bashful, shy, shamefaced, diffident, blushing.
- †vērēdus, i. n.** A light horse.
- vērendus, a, um. gerundive fr. vereor; used as adj.** To be feared, to be regarded with awe, venerable.
- vēreor, eris, vēritus sum. v. dep.** 1. To feel awe of, to regard reverently. 2. To fear, to dread (c. acc., very rarely c. gen.): *vereor ne*, to fear that; *vereor ut*, to fear that . . . not; (as *imperz.*) *quos non est veritum ponere*, who were not afraid to place . . ., Cic.
- Vergīlīe, ārum. pl. f.** The Pleiades.
- vergo, is, si. (but the passage where *versit* occurs is doubtful) v. a. and n.** 1. (v. a.) (§Rare) To turn, to bend, to incline. 2. (v. n.) To bend, to turn, to incline; (of places) to lie, to be situated (c. in or ad and acc. of that towards which the place spoken of looks): *Nero solus e privignis erat, illuc, cuncta vergere*, Nero was the only one left of his stepsons, and everything began to tend towards him (i. e. towards his obtaining

the empire), Tac. ; nam (dixit) suam aetatem vergere, for (he said) that his own age was declining (i. e. that he was coming to the decline of life), Tac. ; nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, if we had not preferred that Brutus's aid should be available for Italy rather than for Asia, Cic.

veridicus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Truth-telling, speaking the truth. 2. True.

veriloquium, i. n. Etymology (a word which Cicero disapproves).

verisimilis, e. *adj.* Likely, probable.

veritas, atis. *f.* 1. Truth, truthfulness, veracity. 2. Verity, reality.
3. Equity, justice, honesty, integrity, uprightness. 4. Correctness (in speaking).

veritus, a, um. *part. fr.* vereor, q. v.

vermiculatus, a, um. *part.*; used as *adj.* Inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms.

†**vermiculus**, i. m. A little worm, a grub.

vermina, um. n. *pl.* Pain in the bowels, gripes.

†**vermino**, as. v. n. To have pains, to itch, to ache.

vermis, is. m. A worm.

verna, se, and **vernula**, se. 1. A slave born in his master's house. 2. ‡(As *adj.*) Native.

vernaculus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of home-born slaves, of slaves. 2. Native, national, vernacular, innate : crimen vernaculum, a charge invented by the accuser himself, Cic.

vernilis, e. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a slave. 2. Servile, fawning.

§**verniliter**. *adv.* Like a slave.

verno, as. v. n. To flourish as in spring, to flourish, to be verdant. 2.

§To sing (of birds), to resound (as the fields with the song of birds). 3.

§To be lively, vigorous : cum tibi vernarent dubia lanugine mæ, when your cheeks began to bloom with a doubtful (i. e. scarcely perceptible) down, Mart.

vernus, a, um. *adj.* Of or belonging to spring, vernal, spring.

vero. *adv.* 1. In truth, certainly, assuredly, surely, really. 2. Immo vero, aye in truth, in truth. 3. Vel vero, or even, or what is more.

3. But, but however, however : se vero . . . venerande puer jampectore toto accipio, and as for you, O noble youth, I embrace you with my whole heart, Virg.

verpus, i. m. A circumcised person.

verres, is. m. A boar pig, a male swine.

verrinus, a, um. *adj.* Of pig, of pork : jus verrinum (a pun, the words meaning, "pork soup," or "justice as obtained from Verres"), Cic.

verro, is, ri, rsum. v. a. To sweep, (lit. and metaph.) to brush, to sweep clean, to sweep out, to clean by sweeping. 2. To sweep away, to carry off : maria ac terras coelumque profundum quippe ferant rapidi secum verrantque per auras, they would hurry away with them, sea, and earth, and the lofty heavens, and sweep them along through the air, Virg. ; simul arva fugâ simul æquora verrens, sweeping over both fields and seas in his flight, Virg.

verruca, se. *f.* 1. A wart, (metaph.) a slight fault.

†**verrucosus**, a, um. *adj.* Full of warts, (metaph.) rough, rugged.

verrunco, as. v. n. and a. 1. (v. n., only in the phrase bene verrunco) To turn out well, to have a fortunate issue. 2. (v. a.) To cause to turn out well.

†§**versabundus**, a, um. *adj.* Turning round.

versatilis, e. *adj.* 1. Turning round easily. 2. Versatile.

versicolor, oris. *adj.* 1. Changing its colour, changing its hue. 2. party-coloured.

versiculus, i. m. A little verse, a little line.

verso, as. v. a. To turn, twist, or whirl about, to cause to revolve (the sky, etc.), to shake, to turn up (land with a plough), to turn round (a chariot, etc.), to drive (oxen), to turn over (books, i. e. to read or study them).

2. To bend, to apply (one's mind, etc.; c. ad and acc. of the pursuit to which). 3. To drive about, to vex, harass, agitate: *Fors omnia versat*, chance directs all things, *Virg.* 4. To pervert, distort (words). 5. To turn over (in one's mind), to revolve, to reflect upon, to consider, to meditate: *quæ mea non decies somnia versat anus?* what old woman does not interpret my dreams ten times over? *Prop.*

versor, Æria. v. dep. 1. To dwell, to live, to remain. 2. To be involved in, to be occupied with, to be engaged in, to be concerned in, to be employed in: *res in perfacili cognitione versantur*, the matters are very easily understood, *Cic.*

versura. m. f. 1. ‡A turning round. 2. A changing of one's creditor, the borrowing of money to pay a debt: *vereor ne versurâ mihi solvendum sit*, I fear I shall have to contract a fresh loan to pay it, *Cic.*

versus, a, um. part. pass. of verito, q. v.

versus, and (rare) versum. adv. and prep. (c. acc.). 1. (*adv.*) Towards: *dimittit quoquo versus legationes*, he sends embassies in every direction, *Cæs.* 2. (*prep.*, often after its case) Towards.

versus, Æs. m. 1. A line, a row. 2. A verse, a written line.

versûta. adv. Cunningly, craftily.

versûtia, m. f. Cunning, craftiness.

§versûtillôquus, a, um. adj. Speaking craftily.

versûtus, a, um. adj. 1. Cunning, crafty, wily. 2. Clever, shrewd.

¶vertagus, i. m. A greyhound.

vertex, Icis. m. 1. A whirlpool, an eddy (not only of water, but also of wind or flame). 2. The crown of the head. 3. The head. 4. A pole of the heavens. 5. The highest point, top, summit (of anything): *a vertice, from above, Virg.*: *dolorum vertex*, the most extreme grief, *Poet. ap. Cic.*

verticôsus, a, um. adj. Full of eddies.

vertigo, Inis. f. 1. A turning round and round. 2. Giddiness, dizziness.

verto, is, ti, sum. v. a. and n. 1. (*v. a.*) To turn, to turn round: *hostes terga verterunt*, the enemy turned their backs (i. e. fled), *Cæs.*; *equites in fugam verterunt*, they put the cavalry to flight, *Liv.*; *versi in fugam hostes*, the enemy were put to flight, *Tac.*; *versa acies retro*, the army put to flight, *Hor.* 2. To turn, guide, direct, incline. 3. To turn up (as a plough, etc. turns up the ground). 4. To turn upside down, to overturn, upset, overthrow. 5. To change, to alter. 6. To translate. 7. (*As v. n.*) To turn oneself, to turn round, to change. 8. To turn out (well, ill, etc.). 9. (*vertor, pass. c. in and abl.*) To be engaged in, involved in, to be in: *in majore discrimine domi res vertebantur*, affairs at a home were in a more critical position, *Liv.* 10. (*vertor, pass. c. in and abl.*) To depend upon, to rest upon: *non hic victoria Teucrâum vertitur*, it is not on this that the victory of the Trojans depends, *Virg.*: (*pass. impers.*) *vertebatur utrum manerent in Achaico concilio Lacedæmonii*, the question was raised whether the Lacedæmonians should remain in the Achaean council, *Liv.*; *Pompeiani se verterunt*, Pompey's troops wheeled round, *Cæs.*; *non ante verso lene merum cado...* jamdudum apud me est, I have long had by me for you some mellow wine in a cask not previously tapped (lit. turned up so as to let the wine run out of it), *Hor.*; *hæc Deus in melius crudelia somnia vertat*, may God guide these cruel dreams a better way (i. e. give them a happier issue), *Tib.*; *ea ludificatio veri in veram vertis*, that which was meant as a mockery of truth turned out true, *Liv.*; *hæc...* in perniciem adolescente verterunt, these things turned out to the young man's injury, *Liv.*; *quod nec bene vertat*, and may it not turn out well, *Virg.*; *anno vertente*, as a year revolves (i. e. in the course of a year), *Cic.*; *intra finem anni vertentis*, before the end of the current year, *Nep.*; *Philippus totus in Persea versus*, Philip was wholly inclined to Persea, *Liv.*—*verti solum, see solum.*

vertumnus, i. m. The God of change: *Vertumnis natus iniquis, born*

under the displeasure of all the Vertumni (as being continually changing), Hor.

- vĕru**, ſs. *n.* 1. A spit. 2. §A dart, a javelin.
- vĕrum**, *adv.* 1. †Truly, indeed, really. 2. (More usu.) But, but yet, however. 3. But, still (in passing from one subject to another).
- vĕruntāmen**, *adv.* 1. But yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless, however. 2. (Sometimes used esp. in resuming the thread of a discourse after a parenthesis) But as I was saying.
- vĕrus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. True, real, actual, genuine. 2. Speaking the truth, veracious. 3. (Usu. in *n. sing.* in this sense) Right, proper, reasonable, equitable, fitting; *n.* as *subst.*, the truth, the reality, the fact.
- vĕrūtum**, i. *n.* A dart, a javelin.
- ſvĕrūtus**, a, um. *adj.* Armed with a dart or javelin.
- vervex**, ecia. *m.* A wether sheep: vervecum in patriā . . . nasci, to be born in the country where men are as stupid as sheep, Juv.
- vĕsānia**, ſs. *f.* Madness, insanity.
- ſvĕsāniens**, entia. *part. fr. inus.* Raging.
- vĕsānus**, a, um. *adj.* Mad, insane, furious, raging, fierce, violent (of things, sea, wind, fire, hunger, etc., as well as of animals).
- vescor**, eria, no perf. *v. dep.* (c. abl.). To feed upon, to eat (applied to liquids as well as solids): quicunque terræ munere vescimur, as many as feed on the produce of the earth (i. e. live), Hor.; si vescitur aurā Ætheriā, if he breathes the air of heaven (i. e. lives), Virg.; quia erat ad vescendum hominibus apta, because it was fit for men to eat, Cic.
- vescus**, a, um. *adj.* Thin, slender, weak, fine, of delicate fibre, of fine grain.
- vĕsica**, ſs. *f.* 1. The bladder. 2. † Anything made of bladder, a bag, a football. 3. †Bombastic language.
- vĕsicŭla**, ſs. *f.* 1. A little bladder. 2. A pod of seed.
- †vespa**, ſs. *f.* A wasp.
- vesper**, ĕris, and ĕri. *m.* [ξωρεpos.] 1. Evening, eve. 2. The evening star. 3. §The west; vesperi (*abl.* as *adv.*) in the evening; tam vesperi, so late in the evening, Cic.
- vespĕra**, ſs. *f.* Evening.
- vespĕrasco**, is, avi. *v. n.* To become evening, to be the evening (3rd sing. sometimes as *impers.*): vesperascet, evening draws on, Ter.; vesperascente cœlo, in the evening, Nep.; vesperascente jam die, when the day was now inclining towards evening, Tac.
- †vespertilio**, onis. *m.* A bat.
- vespertinus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to evening, in the evening (of a deed or a doer of a deed). 2. Western.
- †vespillo**, onis. *m.* One who carried out the corpses of the poor at night.
- Vesta**, ſs. *f.* 1. The goddess of homes and hearths: quo tempore Vesta arsit, when the temple of Vesta was burnt, Ov. 2. §Five.: Vestæ Sacerdos, Julius Cæsar, Ov.
- Vestālis**, is. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or sacred to Vesta; *f.* as *subst.*, a Vestal virgin.
- vester**, tra, trum. *adj.* Yours, of ye (never for tuus, as noster is used for meus): odio vestro, out of hatred to you, Liv.
- vestibŭlum**, i. *n.* 1. The enclosed space between the door of a house and the street, an entrance court. 2. An entrance (to any place), (metaph.) an opening, a beginning.
- vestigium**, i. *n.* 1. A footprint, a track. 2. A footstep, a step: pergunt hostem vestigiis aequi, they go forth in order to track the enemy by their footsteps, Liv.; negans e republicā esse vestigium abcedi ab Hannibale, urging that it was not for the good of the state that he should depart a single step from Hannibal, Liv. 3. A mark, a sign, a token, a print, a trace. 4. A moment; also vestigium temporis, Cic.; e vestigio temporis, at that very moment, Cæs.; e vestigio, immediately, instantly, Cic., Cæs.

- vestigio, as. v. a.** 1. To follow in the track of, to track, to trace, to seek, to look for. 2. To investigate. 3. To find.
- vestimentum, i. n.** A garment; (in *pl.*) clothes.
- vestio, is, ivi, itum. v. a.** 1. To clothe, to dress. 2. (Metaph.) To clothe, to cover, to surround: *exquisitas sententias mollis vestiebat oratio*, refined language sets off exquisite sentiments, Cic.
- vestis, is. f.** 1. A garment, a robe, a vestment, clothing: *vestem mutandam omnes putarunt*, they all thought that they ought to put on mourning, Cic. 2. Any cloth, any sort of covering, bedclothes, curtains, a carpet, a veil, †the skin of a serpent, the web of a spider, the beard.
- vestitua, ūs. m.** (Lit. and metaph.) Clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, attire, vesture: *edicunt consules ut ad suum vestitum senatores redirent*, the consuls issue an edict that the senators shall leave off their mourning (return to their usual dress), Cic.; *vestitum mutare*, to put on mourning, Cic.
- veterānus, a, um. adj.** Veteran, old; *m. pl.* as *subst.*, veterans.
- veterasce, is, avi. v. a.** To grow old, to be of long continuance, to become inveterate.
- veterātor, ōris. m.** 1. One who has grown old, who has had much practice, a person of great experience. 2. A cunning person, a crafty man.
- veterātilōria. adv.** Cunningly, craftily, slyly.
- veterātilōrius, a, um. adj.** Craftily, cunningly.
- †veternosus, a, um. adj.** Lethargic, drowsy, dreamy, lazy.
- veternus, i. m.** Lethargy, laziness, indolence, drowsiness, sloth.
- vetitus, a, um. part. pass. of seq.** 1. Forbidden (of both things and †persons).—*n.* as *subst.* 1. What is forbidden, a forbidden thing. 2. A prohibition.
- veto, as, ui, and †avi, itum. v. a.** To forbid, to prohibit (*c. acc. pera, c. acc. rei, or infin., or nō and subj., or ꝑc. subj.*): *tribuni in vincula conjici vetant*, the tribunes interpose their veto against his being imprisoned, Liv.
- vetulus, a, um. adj.** Little and old, old; *f.* as *subst.*, an old woman.
- vetus, gen. ōris. adj.** 1. Old, of long standing, ancient (not aged, of persons, after Terence). 2. Veteran: *illi veteres militiæ*, they, veterans in military experience, Tac.; *vetus regnandi*, of long experience as a ruler, Tac.; *pl. m.* as *subst.*, the ancients; *pl. f.* as *subst.*, a place in Rome so called (*tabernæ, ac.*), the old booths.
- vetustas, ātis. f.** 1. Old age. 2. (More usu.) Antiquity, long duration, long existence, length of time: *juncti vetustate*, connected by an intimacy of long standing, Cic.
- vetustus, a, um. adj.** 1. That has existed a long time, old, ancient. 2. Old-fashioned, antiquated.
- †vexāmen, inis. n.** A shaking.
- vexatio, ōnis. f.** Vexation, annoyance, discomfort, trouble, distress, †pain.
- vexator, oris. m.** 1. A troubler, harasser, disquieter. 2. An opponent, a hinderer.
- vexillārius, i. m.** 1. A standard-bearer, an ensign. 2. (†In *pl.*). The oldest class of veterans, the last troops summoned to serve in cases of emergency.
- vexillum, i. n.** 1. A military standard, flag, ensign, banner (esp. a red flag placed on the general's tent as a signal for battle, or for marching). 2. The troops belonging to a standard, a company.
- vexo, as. v. a.** 1. To shake violently, to toss about, to agitate, to drive to and fro. 2. To vex, annoy, distress, harass, disquiet, torment. 3. To attack: *vexatæ comæ*, hair twisted and curled repeatedly, Ov.
- via, æ. f.** 1. A way, a roadway, pathway, road, street. 2. Any kind of passage, or way of access or escape for anything: *dividitur in solidum cuneis via*, a cleft is cut in the solid timber by wedges, Virg.; *vestes quas femina Coa texuit auratas disposuitque vias*, garments which a Coan woman has woven and arranged on them stripes of gilded embroidery, Tib. 3. A path or way taken (i. e. a march, progress, advance, journey, voyage).

4. A way (i. e. a manner, a method, a fashion) : ut ratione et viâ procedat, that it may proceed according to system and method, Cic.
- viârius**, a, um. *adj.* Of or belonging to roads : lex viaria, a highway act, Cic.
- viaticum**, i. n. 1. Travelling expenses, provision for a journey : collecta viatica multis sermnia, money made by the endurance of much hardship (as a soldier), Hor.
- viator**, ōris. m. 1. A traveller, a wayfarer. 2. An officer whose duty it was to summon persons before a magistrate.
- †vibex**, icis. f. The mark of a stripe, a weal.
- vibro**, aa. v. a. and n. 1. (v. a.) To move to and fro, to brandish, to wave, to shake violently, to cause to flutter (as the wind causes garments, etc.). 2. To hurl, to cast, to fling, to throw (lit. and metaph.): crines vibrati calido ferro, hair curled with hot iron, Virg. 3. (v. n.) To vibrate, to quiver. 4. To glitter, to flash : cujus non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, whose thunderbolts (of eloquence) would not have been hurled with such vigour, Cic.
- viburnum**, i. n. The wayfaring tree.
- vicānus**, i. m. A villager : vicani haruspices, soothsayers who go from one village to another to tell fortunes, etc.
- Vica**, æ, Pita, æ. [vinco, potior.] An appellation of the Goddess of Victory.
- vicārius**, a, um. *adj.* Delegated, vicarious. — *m.* as *subst.* 1. A substitute, a deputy. 2. A successor, one who takes the place of another 3. A servant hired by another servant to work for him.
- vicātim** *adv.* 1. From street to street, from village to village. 2. In villages, in hamlets (to live).
- vicēni**, æ, a. *pl. adj.* 1. Twenty apiece, twenty each. 2. Twenty.
- †vicēsīmāni**, orum. *pl. n.* Soldiers of the Twentieth Legion.
- vicēsīmārius**, a, um. Of or arising from the tax called vicesima.
- vicēsīmus**, a, um. *adj.* Twentieth ; *f.* as *subst.*, a tax of a twentieth, or four per cent. (esp. on the value of a slave who was emancipated, also as export duty).
- vicia**, æ. *f.* A vetch.
- vicies** *adv.* Twenty times.
- vicinālis**, e. *adj.* Of or belonging to the neighbours or the neighbourhood.
- vicinia**, æ. *f.* 1. Neighbourhood, vicinity, the adjacent district. 2. §The neighbourhood (i. e. those who live in it, the neighbours).
- vicinītas**, atis. *f.* 1. The being near, the being a neighbour, proximity, nearness. 2. The neighbourhood, i. e. the people living in it, the neighbours.
- vicinus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Near, neighbouring, in the vicinity. 2. Of or belonging to neighbours. 3. Nearly resembling, like, akin to, allied to, similar ; *m.* and *f.* as *subst.*, a neighbour ; *n.* as *subst.*, the neighbourhood, the neighbouring district.
- vicia** *gen. f.* (gen. only in Sil.; usu. only in acc. and abl. sing.; nom., acc., and abl. *pl.*). 1. Change, interchange, alternation, alternate succession, vicissitude : in vicem, in vices, per vices, and vicibus factis, in turns, alternately, Ov. (See below.) 2. Requital, reciprocal service or disservice, retaliation, equal retribution. 3. The changes of fate, the lot, condition or fortune of any one. 4. The place or position occupied by any one, the duty to be performed by any one : fungar vice cotis, I will discharge the office of a whetstone, Hor.; poena in vicem fidei cesserat, punishment had taken the place of payment (the debtors who could not pay being made slaves), Liv.; suam vicem sæpe doleo, I often grieve for your condition (or misfortune), Cic.; suam vicem anxii, anxious about their own fate, Liv.; testor . . . nec tela nec ullas vitavisse vices Danaum, I call you to witness that I avoided not the weapons nor any of the chances of war at the hands of the Greeks, Virg.; ne nostram vicem irascaris, that you may not be angry on our account, Liv.; plus vice simplici, more than once, Hor.—in vicem (often invicem, q. v.). 1. By turns, alternately :

propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, on account of our being neighbours we were much together at one another's house in turns, Cic.; ut hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem per omnes iret, that this kingly badge should go through the whole number, to each in his turn, Liv. 2.

Instead of, instead; *vicem*, as *adv.*, after the manner of, like.

vice, as *adv.* 1. †Instead of. 2. Like.

vicissim. adv. In turn, in one's turn, alternately.

vicissitudo, inia. f. 1. Vicissitude, change. 2. A doing anything in one's turn. 3. Requital, interchange (of good offices, etc.).

victima, ae. f. A beast slain for sacrifice, a victim (lit. and metaph.).

victimarius, i. m. A subordinate priest who assisted at sacrifices.

†*victitō, ae. v. n.* To live, to subsist on (c. abl. of the food).

victor, ōris. m. A conqueror, a victor, a subduer, a vanquisher; as *adj.*, victorious (of an enemy), triumphal (of a car, etc.).

victoria, ae. f. 1. Victory. 2. The Goddess of Victory.

victoriatus, i. m. A silver coin worth half a denarius, stamped with the image of Victory.

victoriola, ae. f. A little statue of Victory.

victro, icis. f. A female conqueror; more usu. *adj. f.* and *n.*, victorious.

victus, a, um. part. pass. fr. vinco, q. v.

victus, ūs. m. [vivo.] 1. That upon which one lives, food, victuals, provisions, nourishment. 2. A way of life, a manner of living, livelihood.

vicus, i. m., and dim. viculus, i. m. 1. A street. 2. A village, a hamlet. 3. A country seat, a farm.

videlicet. adv. 1. Clearly, evidently, certainly, indeed. 2. Forsooth (ironical). 3. Namely, to wit: videlicet parcum illum fuisse senem, it is clear that that old man was covetous, Plaut.

vidēn'? for *videsne*. Do you see? do you not see?—See *video*.

videns, entis. part. fr. video, q. v. as adj. 1. With one's eyes open, i. e. knowing what one is doing. 2. Alive.

video, es, vidi, visum. v. a. 1. To see, to behold. 2. To look, to look at. 3. To go to see, to visit. 4. To look towards (as one place looks towards another). 5. §To perceive (by any of the other senses; by the mind, etc.), to be aware of, to discern, to know. 6. To see to, i. e. reflect upon, consider, provide for, take care of: ipse viderit, let him see to that himself, Cic.; utinam eum diem videam, I wish that I may see (i. e. live to see) that day, Cic.; casus abies visura marinos, the pine tree destined to see (i. e. to experience) the dangers of the sea, Virg.

videor, ōris, visus sum. pass. of prec. To be looked upon as, to seem, to appear.—(3rd sing. often as *impers.*) 1. It seems, it appears. 2. (Esp. in replies) It seems to be the case, it appears so. 3. It seems good, wise, proper, fitting or best: ut consul quem videretur ei cum imperio mitteret, that the consul should send in command whomsoever he pleased (him whom it seemed good to him), Liv.

viduitas, ūtis. f. Widowhood.

viduo, ae. v. a. 1. To reduce to a state of widowhood (esp. in *pass. part.*). 2. To deprive, to bereave, to strip (c. abl. of that of which).

viduus, a, um. adj. 1. Widowed (not only of a person, but of a marriage bed, etc.): vidua arbor, a tree which has not another tree (esp. a vine) trained against it, Hor.; vidua vitis, a vine not trained to another tree, Cat. 2. Deprived, bereft (c. abl. or §c. gen., more rare c. ab and abl.); *f.* as *subst.*, a widow.

viētus, a, um, and §viē. adj. 1. Shrunk, shrivelled. 2. Decayed, rotten.

vigeo, es, vīgui, no sup. v. n. 1. To be lively, vigorous, to thrive, to flourish: quem in academiā vigere maxime audio, who I hear is in high esteem in the academy, Cic.; Alpes vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transita, the Alps which you only passed with great difficulty when you were fresh and in full vigour, Liv.

§*vigesco, is. v. n.* To become vigorous, to begin to flourish.

vigil, ilis. adj. 1. Awake, on the alert. 2. Wakeful, watchful, vigi-

lant: vigil ales, the cock, Ov.; centum aras posuit, vigilemque sacraverat ignem, he erected a hundred altars, and established a sacred fire never to be extinguished, Virg.; vigiles lucernas perfer in lucem, keep your lamps burning all night till daylight returns (at a feast), Hor.; *m.* as *subst.*, a watchman, a sentinel.

vigilans, antis. part. pres. of *vigilo*, *q. v.*; also as *adj.*, *c. compar.* etc. Watchful, vigilant.

vigilanter. adv. Vigilantly, carefully, watchfully.

vigilantia, æ. f. Vigilance, watchfulness, wakefulness.

vigilax, ætis. adj. 1. ‡Vigilant, watchful. 2. §That keeps one awake (as anxiety).

vigilia, æ. f. 1. Wakefulness, watchfulness. 2. Vigilance (rare). 3. A watching, a watch (in a camp, city, etc.), a guard. 4. A watch, i. e. a fourth part of the night (it being divided into four watches). 5. (usu. in *pl.*) The watch, the guard, i. e. the body of sentinels, the watchmen: *cupio jam vigiliam meam Brute tibi tradere*, I wish now, O Brutus, to resign to you my office of watching over the state, Cic.

vigilo, as. v. n. and a. 1. (*v. n.*) To be awake, to be wakeful, to keep awake, not to sleep: *lumina summâ vigilantia turre*, lights burning all night on the top of the tower, Ov. 2. To be watchful, to be vigilant. 3. (*v. a.* only in *pass.*) To spend in watching, to perform with watchfulness, to execute by night, when others are asleep: *hoc pretium curæ vigilatorumque laborum cepimus*, this is the reward which I have received for my care and for my nightly studies, Ov.; *carmen vigilatum*, a song sung by night, a serenade, Ov.; also as *pass. impers.*: *vigilandum est semper*, one must always be awake, or be vigilant, Att. apud Cic.

viginti. indecl. Twenty.

vigintiviratus, us. m. The office of vigintivir.

vigintiviri, orum. pl. m. A board of twenty commissioners appointed for different purposes.

vigor, ōris. m. Vigour, strength, energy.

vilis, e. adj. 1. Of little value, cheap, bought or to be bought at a low price. 2. Paltry, mean, insignificant, disregarded, looked upon as nothing: *si tibi sum vilis*, if you have no regard for me, Ov.; *si dum me careas est tibi vile mori*, if, as long as you can escape from me, you do not mind death, Ov. 3. §Vile, worthless, bad. 4. (As being cheap) Common, abundant, found in great quantities.

vilitas, atis. f. 1. Cheapness, lowness of price. 2. ‡Insignificance.

villa, æ. f., and dim. villula, æ. f. A country house, a farm with a house upon it: *villa publica*, a building erected in the Campus Martius, as the gathering place for the people at the time of the census, as a place of rendezvous and review for recruits; assigned also as a dwelling for foreign ambassadors.

‡**villica, æ. f.** A bailiff's wife.

villicus, i. m. A bailiff, a steward of an estate.

villico, as. v. a. To be a steward or manager.

villōsus, a, um. adj. Covered with coarse hair, shaggy, hairy.

†**villum, i. n.** A sup of wine.

villus, i. m. Shaggy hair, a tuft of hair: *aries villo spectabilis aureo*, the ram splendid with his golden fleece, Ov.

vimen, inis. n., and ‡vimentum, i. n. A withy, an osier twig.

vimineus, a, um. adj. Of withy, of osier.

vin', for *visne*, 2nd *sing.* of *volo* with *ne*.—See *volo*.

vinæceus, i. m. A grapestone.

vinālia, um. pl. n. The wine festival, kept every 22nd of April and 19th of August, when an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter.

vinarius, a, um. adj. Of or belonging to wine: *vinarium crimen*, a charge relating to wine, or to a tax upon wine, Cic.; *n. pl.* as *subst.*, bottles of wine, jars of wine.

†**vincibilis, e. adj.** That is easily gained (a cause).

vincio, īa, nxi, netum. v. a. 1. To bind, to encircle (as a garland, a ring, etc.). 2. To fetter, to put in prison. 3. To confine, to restrain. 4. To surround so as to fortify, to protect, to secure : *unda vineta gelu*, the ice-bound water, *Ov.*

vinco, īa, vici, victum. v. a. To defeat, to vanquish, to overcome, to conquer, to subdue, to beat in any kind of contest, to prevail against, to get the better of : *noctem flammis funalia vincunt*, the torches prevail over the darkness of night with their blaze, *Virg.* ; *ubi aera vincere summum arboris haud ullae jactu potuere sagittae*, where no arrows could in their shot (i. e. by being shot) go above the highest summit of the trees, *Virg.* 2. To surpass, to excel, to exceed. 3. To carry one's point, to prevail, to gain the day, to have one's own way. 4. To prove conclusively, to demonstrate, to establish (a fact).

vinctus, a, um. part. pass. fr. vincio, q. v.

vinculum, ī. n. (sync. vinclum). 1. That with which anything is bound or fastened, a band, a bond, a tie, a rope, a string, a cord : *impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes*, no sandals (or shoestrings) embarrass her tender feet, *Ov.* 2. A chain, a fetter, a manacle : *in vincula conjectus*, being thrown into prison, *Cæs.*

vindemia, ae. f. 1. The vintage. 2. Grapes, the crop of grapes.

vindemiator and vindemitor, oris. m. 1. A gatherer of grapes. 2. The name of a star in the constellation Virgo.

vindemiola, ae. f. A little vintage, a little resource in the way of income.

vindex, icis. m. f. 1. A claimant. 2. A maintainer, a defender, a vindicator, a deliverer, a protector : *periculi vindex*, a protector from danger, *Liv.* 3. An avenger, a punisher, a chastiser.

vindex, icis. adj. m. f. 1. Protecting, preserving. 2. Avenging.

vindicatio, ōnis. f. 1. Protection. 2. An avenging, a chastising.

vindicis, arum. pl. f. A laying claim to a thing (by both the parties to a lawsuit), a legal claim (advanced) : *postulant . . . vindicias det secundum libertatem*, they demand that he should admit the claim made on the side of freedom, *Liv.* ; *se iterum ac saepius judicem illi ferre nī vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dederit*, [declaring] that he will over and over again impeach him of having admitted the claim on the side of slavery against freedom (decided in favour of slavery), *Liv.*

vindico, as. v. a. 1. To lay claim to, to claim, to demand. 2. To arrogate to oneself, to assume, to appropriate. 3. To maintain, to assert, to uphold : *vindicet antiquam faciem*, let her resume her ancient appearance, *Ov.* 4. To deliver, to free, to emancipate. 5. (c. *in* and acc.) To restore to, to replace in : *qui Galliam in libertatem vindicent*, who may restore Gaul to liberty, *Cæs.* ; *ut se aliquando ad suos vindicent*, that he might some day or other achieve his restoration to his friends, *Cic.* 6. To avenge, to punish, to take vengeance on (sometimes c. *in* and acc. pers.).

vindicta, ae. f. 1. The rod with which a claimant touched the thing to which he laid claim, or with which the lictor of the magistrate touched a slave who was being emancipated. 2. A protection, a defence : *legis vindicta severa*, a protection against a cruel law, *Ov.* 3. Vengeance, revenge, punishment.

vineae, ae. f. 1. A vineyard. 2. ‡ A vine. 3. A penthouse or shed built to shelter troops besieging any place.

vinetum, ī. n. A vineyard.

vinitor, ōris. m. A vinedresser.

vinolentia, ae. f. Intoxication, drunkenness.

vinolentus, a, um. adj. 1. Intoxicated, drunk. 2. Mixed with wine.

vinosus, a, um. adj. 1. Fond of wine. 2. Drunk.

vinum, ī. n. [olvos.] Wine.

viola, ae. f. 1. A violet. 2. A bed of violets. 3. § Violet colour.

§violābilis, e. adj. 1. That may be violated. 2. Easily wounded, easily pierced.

violarium, ī. n. A bed of violets.

violatio, ōnis. f. The act of violating, violation, profanation.

violātor, ōris. m. One who violates, a profaner.

violenter. adv. Violently, forcibly, with great force, with vehemence, impetuously.

violētia, ō. f. Violence, great force, impetuosity, vehemence, ferocity.

violētus, a, um, and § violēns, entis. adj. Violent, impetuous, vehement, exerting great force, boisterous, headstrong, fierce, furious : obstupefactus tam violento imperio, astounded by so peremptory a command, Liv. ; nimis violentum est nulla esse dicere, it is too strong a statement to say that there are none at all, Cic.

violō, as. v. a. 1. To treat with violence, to illtreat, to injure, to do violence to. 2. To violate, to break (treaties, etc.), to profane. 3. To ravish. 4. To ravage, to lay waste. 5. §To stain, to dye: in patris vitā violandā, in assailing the life of one's father, Virg.

vīpēra, ō. f. A viper, an adder, a serpent (lit. and metaph.).

vīpērus, a, um, and vīpērinus, a, um. adj. Of a viper, of a snake : vipereum monstrum, the monster with snakes for hair (i. e. Medusa), Ov. ; vipereæ sorores, the sisters with snakes for hair (i. e. the Furies), Ov. ; vipereis Ephyren Pirenda pennis contigit, she reached Corinth, where the fountain of Pirena is, borne on a car drawn by winged serpents, Ov. ; vipeream inspirans animam, breathing on her a poisonous breath, Virg.

vīr, vīri. m. 1. A man (opp. to a woman, or to a boy), esp. a brave man, a manly man. 2. A husband. 3. A soldier, esp. a foot-soldier (opp. to equeus, a cavalry soldier). 4. §Manhood, virility.

vīrāgo, inia. f. A brave woman, a heroine : belli metuenda virago, the virgin to be dreaded in war (i. e. Minerva), Ov.

vīrēo, es, rui, no sup. v. n. 1 To be green or verdant, to flourish, to bloom. 2. (Of a person) To be in the bloom of youth, in one's prime, to be vigorous, active, strong: pectora felle virent, her breast is full of gall, Ov.

vīresco, is. v. n. 1. To grow green, to become green. 2. To be green. 3. To shoot forth, to arise, to be developed.

vires.—See vis.

vīrētum, i. n. A green place, a grassy lawn.

virga, ō. f. 1. A twig, a thin branch. 2. A graft, a scion, a cutting. 3. A rod. 4. §The fasces (which was a bundle of rods with an axe in the centre). 5. A staff. 6. §A magic wand. 7. §A thin stripe on cloth.

virgātus, a, um. adj. 1. Made of twigs. 2. Marked with stripes, striped.

virgētum, i. n. An osier bed.

virgeus, a, um. adj. Made of twigs, of osiers: virgea flamma, a fire made of small twigs, of brushwood, Virg.

virginalis, e, and virgineus, a, um. adj. Of, belonging to, or suited to a virgin, a virgin, maidenly : virginalis ploratus, wailing like that of a girl ; pusillanimous lamentation. Poet. ap. Cic. ; virginea ara, the altar kept by the vestal virgins, the altar of Vesta, Ov. ; Virgineus Helicon, Helicon sacred to the Virgin Muses, Ov. ; Virgineæ volucres, the Harpies, Ov. ; Virgineæ urnæ, the urns of the Danaides, Prop.

virginitas, ātis. f. Virginity.

virgo, inia. f. 1. A virgin, a maid. 2. A girl, a young woman. 3. The constellation Virgo : bellica Virgo, Minerva, Ov. ; virginis ira Diæ, the wrath of the virgin goddess (i. e. Diana), Ov. ; jam redit et Virgo, now the virgin Astræa returns, Virg. ; gelidissima Virgo, the stream brought to Rome in an aqueduct by Agrippa, and so called after the young girl who discovered its source, Ov.

virgūla, ō. f. A little twig, a little rod, divina virgula, a divining rod, Cic.

virgultum, i. n. A thicket, a coppice, a shrubbery.

virgultus, a, um. adj. (rare). Full of bushes.

†virguncūla, ō. f. A young maid, a young girl.

viridarium, *i. n.* A plantation of trees, a garden, a shrubbery.

viridicatus, *a, um. adj.* (rare). Green.

viridis, *e. adj.* 1. Green. 2. Youthful, vigorous, blooming.

viriditas, *atis. f.* Greenness, verdure, viridity.

virido, *as. v. n. and n.* 1. (*v. a.*) To make green. 2. (*v. n.* chiefly in *part. viridans*) To be green.

virilis, *a. adj.* 1. Of or belonging to or like a man, manly. 2. Male, masculine. 3. Manly, bold, courageous, fearless, spirited: *toga virilis*, the plain white gown assumed by Roman youths at the age of sixteen; *pars virilis*, a person's share, part, or duty; *est aliqua mea pars virilis quod ejus civitatis sum*, it is in some degree my own duty, because I belong to that city, Cic.; *cum illius gloriæ pars virilis apud omnes milites sit*, as a share of that glory belongs to all the soldiers, Liv.; *hæc qui pro virili parte defendunt*, they who defend these things with all their might (or to the best of their ability), Cic.

virilitas, *atis. m.* Manliness, manly vigour, virility.

viriliter, *adv.* In a manly manner, like a man, boldly, bravely.

viritim, *adv.* Man by man, to each man, singly, separately, individually.

viridus, *a, um. adj.* Having a strong odour, strong smelling.

virtus, *utis. f.* 1. Manliness, manhood, manly courage. 2. Bravery, valour, gallantry, military qualities. 3. Goodness of any kind, excellence. 4. Moral excellence, virtue, integrity, purity of life.

virus, *i. n.* (no *pl.*). 1. A slimy liquid, slimy matter, slime. 2. A poisonous liquid, poison, virus. 3. †§ A fetid smell, a stench. 4. †§ A brackish or salt taste.

via, *via. pl. viæ, -ium* (also in *Lucr. pl. vis*). *f.* 1. Strength, force, vigour, power, might: *quicquid agas decet agere pro viribus*, whatever you do, you should do to the best of your ability, Cic. 2. Force, i. e. violence, a violent charge or onset (sometimes esp. violence to chastity): *cui vim afferebat*, to whom he was attempting to offer violence, Cic.; *vim passa est Phœbe*, Phœbe was forced to submit to violence, Ov. 3. Mental vigour, oratorical power and energy. 4. Efficacy, influence. 5. Quantity, abundance: *odora canum vis*, a pack of hounds of keen scent, Virg. 6. Meaning, sense, signification (of a word or phrase). 7. (In *pl.*) Troops, forces.

viscatus, *a, um. adj.* Smored with birdlime.

viscératio, *ōnis. f.* A public distribution of meat.

viscum, *i. n.*, and †**viscus**, *i. m.* [ἰξός.] 1. The mistletoe. 2. Birdlime.

viscus, *ēris. n.* (very rare in *sing.*, except in *abl.*). 1. The intestines, entrails, bowels (lit. and metaph.). 2. Flesh. 3. The fruit of the womb, offspring. 4. The inmost part, the most vital part (of anything): *non patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires*, turn not your mighty strength against the life of your country, Virg.; *extruxit villam . . . visceribus ærarii*, he drained the very bowels of the treasury to build himself a country house, Cic.

visendus, *a, um. gerund. fr. viso, q. v.*; as *adj.* Worth seeing, splendid.

visio, *ōnis. f.* A thing seen, an appearance, a vision. 2. An idea, a notion.

visito, *as. v. a.* 1. † To see. 2. To go to see, to visit.

viso, *is, si, sum. v. a.* 1. To look at, to behold, to survey, to view. 2. To go or come in order to see, to visit (*c. acc.*, rare *c. ad* and *acc.*).

visum, *i. n.* 1. A thing seen, an appearance, a vision. 2. An impression made on the senses by an external object. 3. § An object to be seen.

visus, *a, um. part. pass. of video*. 1. The faculty of sight, sight, vision. 2. A look, a glance. 3. A thing seen, a sight, an appearance, a vision: *quia visum haberent quendam inagnem*, because they had a certain specious appearance (or outward seeming).

vita, *m. f.* 1. Life, existence. 2. A way or manner of life. 3. A term of life, a course of life, a career. 4. Means of life, subsistence.

5. It is used as a term of endearment, as we say "my life." 6. A life, i. e. a biography: *tenuēs sine corpore vitæ*, unsubstantial shades without a body, Virg.; *his vita magistra decuevit quernā pellerē glande famem*, from these teachers human life (i. e. mankind) learnt not any longer to subdue hunger by acorns from the oak, Tib.
- vitābilis**, e. *adj.* That may be or ought to be avoided.
- vitābundus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Avoiding, shunning, endeavouring to avoid. 2. Seeking to avoid the enemy, seeking to avoid notice.
- vitālis**, e. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to life, vital. 2. (Rare) Long-lived: *multa vitalia sæcla*, many generations of living men, Lucr.; *vitalisque vias et respiramina clausit*, and it closed up all the passages of life and closed her lungs, Ov.; †§m. *pl.* as *subst.*, the vital parts.
- vitatio**, ōnis. *f.* An avoiding, avoidance, shunning.
- vitellus**, i. *m.* The yolk of an egg.
- vitens**, a, um. *adj.* Of a vine: *vitea pocula*, cups of wine, Virg.
- viticōla**, æ. *f.* A little vine.
- †**vitifer**, æra, Ærum. *adj.* Producing vines.
- †**vitigēna**, a, um. *adj.* Produced from the vine (as wine).
- vitio**, as. v. a. 1. To make faulty, to injure, to spoil, to mar, to taint, to corrupt, to impair. 2. To violate, to violate the chastity of. 3. To falsify, to vitiate, to annul: *vitiatu* (as opp. to *verus*), false.
- vitiose**. *adv.* 1. In a faulty manner, badly, corruptly. 2. Defectively, informally.
- vitiosus**, a, um. *adj.* 1. Faulty, defective, informal, not done or given (as a vote), or elected (as a magistrate) with an observance of the proper forms. 2. Bad, wicked, vicious, depraved.
- vitis**, is. *f.* 1. A vine. 2. A vinebranch. 3. A centurion's staff (as made of a vinebranch). 4. †§The office of centurion.
- vitisātor**, ōris. *m.* [vitis sero.] A planter of the vine.
- vitium**, i. *n.* 1. A fault, a defect, an imperfection, a blemish: *si vitium fecerunt*, if they have received damage (of a house), Cic. 2. A defect or informality in the auguries or auspices. 3. A fault, an error. 4. Vice, wickedness. 5. Violation of chastity: *vitium castrorum*, the unfavourable position of the camp, Cæs.; *milites item conflictati et tempestatis et sentinæ vitiis*, the soldiers worn out at the same time by the distress of the tempest and of the leak, Cæs.; [she urged them] *ne sibi vitio verterent quod abesset a patriâ*, not to blame her for leaving her country (not to impute it to her as a fault), Cic.
- vitō**, as. v. a. To avoid, to shun, to seek to escape (c. acc. or infin., or, rare, c. no and subj., †c. dat.).
- vitreus**, a, um. *adj.* Of glass, made of glass: (as chessmen were made of glass) *fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus*, let your man be taken by your adversary's piece (lit. by the enemy made of glass), Ov. 2. Glassy, shining like glass, bright, brilliant, transparent, beautiful (even of a woman, of glory, etc.).
- vitricus**, i. *m.* A stepfather.
- vitrum**, i. *n.* 1. Glass. 2. Woad, a blue dye (used by the Britons).
- vitta**, æ. *f.* A fillet, a chaplet, a band of wool worn round the head, esp. by priests or persons offering sacrifice, or bound round altars, or round the branches borne by suppliants.
- vittatus**, a, um. *adj.* Bound with a fillet.
- vitula**, æ. *f.* A cow calf, a heifer.
- vitulina**, a, um. *adj.* Of a calf, of veal; *n.* as *subst.*, veal.
- vitulus**, i. *m.* 1. A calf, a bull calf, a young bullock. 2. The young of other animals besides oxen, a foal, Virg.; a young elephant or whale, Plin.: *vituli marini*, sea calves (i. e. seals), Juv.
- vituperābilis**, e. *adj.* Blameable, blameworthy.
- vituperatio**, ōnis. *f.* Blame, censure, reproof, vituperation.
- vituperātor**, ōris. *m.* A blamer, a censurer, a reprover.
- vitupero**, as. v. a. To blame, to censure, to reprove, to vituperate: qui

coelum vituperant (a proverb), people who find fault with heaven itself, i. e. who are never satisfied.

vivarium, i. n. A preserve for live animals, even for fish: *senes quos in vivaria mittant*, old men whom they may put in their preserves, i. e. whom they may turn or bend to their own purposes by presents, Hor.

†*vivātus*, a, um. *adj.* Lively, animated, vivid.

vivax, acis. *adj.* 1. Tenacious of life, longlived. 2. Lasting long, enduring, durable, everlasting, evergreen (of plants). 3. Lively, vivacious, vigorous: *vivacis antra Sibyllae intrat*, he enters the cave of the aged Sibyl, Ov.; *vivacia sulfura*, the fiercely-burning sulphur, Ov.

†*vivesco*, is, no *perf.* v. n. To grow lively, to be vigorous.

vividus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Full of life, lively, vigorous, energetic, spirited: *vivida tellus*, the earth full of living creatures, Lucr. 2. §True to life, vivid (of a likeness, a statue, etc.).

vivirādix, Icis. *f.* A cutting or layer with a root.

vivo, is, xi, ctum. v. n. 1. To live, to exist, to be alive, to have life, to be. 2. To live happily, to enjoy life. 3. To dwell. 4. (c. abl.) To live upon, i. e. eat, feed on: *vivere raptō*, to support oneself by plunder, Virg. 5. To last, to endure: *nam, ita vivam, putavi . . .*, for, as I live, I thought . . ., Cic.; (very rare in *pass.*) *nunc tertia vivitur aetas*, now the third generation is being lived through by me, Ov.; (sometimes *pass. impers.*) *negat Epicurus jucunde posse vivi nisi cum virtute vivatur*, Epicurus affirms that one cannot live happily unless one lives virtuously, Cic.; *secum esse, secumque (ut dicitur) vivere*, to be quiet by itself, and to live, as the saying is, for itself alone, Cic.

vivus, a, um. *adj.* 1. Alive, living, having life (of things as well as persons): *Tatio vivo*, during the lifetime of Tattius, Cic.; *donec me flumine vivo abluero*, till I have washed myself in the running water, Virg.; *vivo sedilia saxo*, seats cut in the solid rock (not detached from the main rock), Virg.; *vivos ducent de marmore vultus*, they will bring lifelike countenances out of the marble, Virg.; *vivo proluce rore manna*, wash thy hands in the fresh dew, Ov.; *vivæ lucernæ*, lighted candles, Hor.; *vox viva* (opp to *tabella*, a writing), the voice of one speaking, Cic.; *vivus et videns*, (a sort of translation of Homer's *ζῶντος καὶ ἐνὶ χροῖ*), living; n. as *subst.*, the quick; *neque id ad vivum resecō*, and I do not wish to cut down to the quick, i. e. I do not wish to be understood too literally, Cic.; *de vivo detraho, or resecō* (c. acc.), to diminish one's capital, Cic.; *de vivo erat aliquid resecandum*, something had to be taken from the principal, Cic.

vix, adv. 1. With difficulty, with great labour. 2. Hardly, scarcely, barely. 3. Vixdum, scarcely yet: *quum vixdum triginta dies in Syria fuisses*, when you had as yet been scarcely thirty days in Syria, Cic.

vocābŭlum, i. n. 1. An appellation, designation, name. 2. A word. 3. §A substantive (opp. to *nomen*, a proper name).

vocālis, e. *adj.* 1. Possessed of a voice, uttering a sound, speaking, singing. 2. Singing sweetly, tuneful; — *f.* as *subst.*, a vowel.

vocātiō, ōnis. *f.* An imitation.

vocātus, ūs. m. A calling, a summoning, a summons: *O nunquam frustrata vocatus hasta mea*, O thou spear, which hast never failed me when I called upon you, Virg.

vociferātiō, ōnis. *f.* A loud calling, outcry, clamour, vociferation.

vociferor, āris. v. dep. 1. To cry out, to cry aloud, to vociferate, to bawl out. 2. †§To sound loudly.

vocō, as. v. a. 1. To call, to denominate, to name. 2. (§as v. n.) To call out, to holla.

voco, as. v. a. 1. To call, to call upon, to summon, to invoke. 2. To summon (in a court of justice), to cite: *quæ fecisti in iudicium voco*, I impeach every thing that you have done, Cic. 3. To invite (lit. and metaph.). 4. To call, to denominate, to name. 5. (c. in or, more rare, c. ad and acc.) To bring into (such and such a condition): *nec in diū ut invidiam quēquam vocabit*, nor will he seek to bring any one

- into odium or unpopularity, Cic.; in partem mulieres vocatæ sunt, the women succeeded to a share (of the inheritance), Cic.; hoc est ad calculos vocare amicitiam, this is to make friendship a matter of arithmetic, Cic.
- vocāla**, *s. f.* 1. A small feeble voice, a soft tone. 2. A trifling speech, a little petty speech.
- vōlātious**, *a, um. adj.* Inconstant, fickle, unsteady.
- vōlātilis**, *e. adj.* That can fly, flying, winged. 2. §Feathered (of an arrow). 3. Swift, rapid. 4. Fleeting, transitory.
- vōlātus**, *ūs. m.* 1. A flying, flight. 2. ‡Any swift progress.
- vōlēmum**, *i. n.* [vola, the palm of the hand.] A large kind of pear.
- vōlens**, *entis. part. fr. volo, vis. q. v.; used also as adj.* 1. Willing, eager, doing (anything) willingly or eagerly. 2. Approving, favourable (esp. of the gods); *n. pl. as subst.*, agreeable things, agreeable intelligence.
- vōlito**, *as. v. a.* 1. To fly to and fro, to fly or to flutter about, to hover about (lit. and metaph.). 2. To float in the air. 3. To move rapidly. 4. To wander about at random (of the mind, etc.): valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriæ cupiditate, you will have great influence with a man who is in a constant flutter with a desire for glory, Cic.; nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, nor will I press this topic with unusual vehemence, Cic.; speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissimè, we may hope that our reputation will be raised and spread abroad extensively, Cic.
- vōlo**, *vis, vōlui, velle, no sup. v. irr. n. and a.* 1. (*v. n.*) To wish, (*c. infin. or subj.*, or (rare) *c. ut* and *subj.*) to desire, to intend. 2. (*Esp.*) To wish well to, to feel interested for: etsi omnium causâ quos commendo velle debeo, although I ought to feel interested for every one whom I recommend, Cic.; valde ejus causâ volo, I am very anxious for his welfare, Cic. 3. To think good, to ordain, to decree: fuit rogatio talis: velitis jubeatis quaeratur . . ., the form of motion was as follows, may it please you [the people] to ordain and command that inquiry be made . . ., Liv. 4. (*v. a., c. acc.*) To wish, to desire, to intend: (Ariovistus said) si quid ille se velit, if he (Cæsar) wanted anything with him (i. e. wanted to speak with him), Cæsa. 5. To suppose, to be of opinion, to assert as one's opinion. 6. To mean, to signify (of a word, an expression, etc.): quid illæ sibi statuas volunt? what is the object of those statues? Cic.
- vōlo**, *as. v. n.* 1. To fly. 2. To move rapidly, to speed, to hasten: §volantes (as *pl. f.*), birds.
- vōlōnes**, *um. pl. m.* Volunteers (esp. the slaves who, after the battle of Cannæ, volunteered to serve in the army).
- †volucella**, *s. f.* Pincers, tweezers.
- vōlubilis**, *ē. adj.* 1. That turns round, that revolves, revolving. 2. rolling, rolling onwards: ille volubilibus squamosus nexilibus orbes torquet, he (a serpent) twists vast circles in coils, rolling onward as they curl, Ov. aurumque volubile tollit, and she lifts up the rolling golden apple, Ov. 3. Voluble, fluent. 4. Changeable, variable.
- vōlubilliter**, *adv.* Fluently, volubly.
- vōlubillitas**, *ātis. f.* 1. A rapid revolving or whirling motion. 2. Roundness, round form. 3. Fluency, volubility. 4. Variableness, changeableness.
- vōlūcer**, *cria, cre. adj.* 1. Winged, able to fly, flying: ætherium volucris qui pede carpit iter, who takes his way through the air with winged foot (Mercury), Ov. 2. Fleet, swift, rapid, running or moving rapidly. 3. Fleeting, transient, transitory, passing away swiftly.
- vōlūcia**, *ia. f. (once §m.).* A bird.
- vōlūmen**, *inis. n.* 1. Anything that is rolled up (esp. a roll of writing, a book, a volume). 2. §A coil (of a serpent), a wreath (of smoke), a revolution (of the stars): volumina crurum, the bendings of the legs (of a prancing horse), Virg.
- vōluntārius**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Willing, doing (anything) voluntarily, of one's own freewill. 2. Incurred voluntarily: voluntaria mors, suicide, Cic.; *m. pl. as subst.*, volunteers.

- vōluntas, ātis. f.** 1. Will, wish, choice, desire, inclination. 2. Intention. 3. (Esp.) Goodwill, favour, affection. 4. (Rare) A will (of a dying person). 5. ‡Meaning, signification: fatetur se non ad voluntatem loqui posse, he confesses that he cannot speak at the will of another; *abl.* as *adv.*, voluntarily, of one's own free will, of one's own accord.
- +vōlūpe, or apoc. volup.** Volupe est, it is agreeable, I am glad, Ter.
- vōluptāria, a, um. adj.** 1. Pleasant, agreeable. 2. Capable of receiving pleasure. 3. Devoted to pleasure: voluptariae disputationes, discussions about pleasure, Cic.
- vōluptas, ātis. f.** 1. Pleasure, enjoyment, satisfaction, delight. 2. §(As a term of endearment) My delight. 3. (In pl.) Shows, spectacles exhibited to the people.
- §vōlūtābrum, i. n.** A wallowing place for swine.
- vōlūtābundus, a, um. adj.** Wallowing.
- vōlūtatio, ōnis. f.** A wallowing.
- volutatus, a, um. part. pass. fr. voluto, q. v.; also esp.** 1. Wallowing in debauchery. 2. (c. in and abl.) Well versed in.
- vōlūto, a, v. a.** 1. To roll over, to turn over. 2. To roll on, to pour forth (words, noises, etc.): vocemque per ampla volutant atria, they make their voices resound through the spacious halls, Virg. 3. To turn over in the mind (i. e. consider, reflect upon, ponder). 4. (Rare) To discuss. 5. (pass. c. ad and acc.) To fall down before (a person's feet, etc., as a suppliant): genibusque volutans hærebat, and falling before him he clung to his knees, Virg. 6. (pass. c. in and abl.) To wallow in (lit. metaph.).
- vōlūtus, a, um. part. pass. fr. volvo, q. v.**
- volva, a, f.** 1. The womb. 2. Esp. the womb or paunch of a sow (a favourite dish with the Romans).
- volve, is, vi, volutum. v. a.** 1. To roll, to roll over, to turn about, to turn round, to cause to revolve: sic Fata Deūm Rex sortitur volvitque vices, thus does the King of the Gods allot the Fates, and bring on the revolving events, Virg.; sic volvere Parcas, that thus the Fates ordain, Virg.; [tell me why] Regina Deūm tot volvere casus insignem pietate virum . . . impulerit, the Queen of the Gods forced a man eminent for his piety to undergo such revolutions of fortune, Virg.; volventes orbem, forming in a circle (of soldiers), Liv.; volvendi sunt libri, the books must be rolled round (i. e. unrolled, i. e. opened), Cic. 2. To roll down, throw down (enemies in battle, etc.), to make to fall: volvitur in caput, he is thrown headlong, Virg. 3. To roll onward, to cause to advance: celeremque pronos volvere menses, swift to roll on the advancing months, Hor.; propius aestus incendia volvunt, the conflagration brings the heat nearer, Virg. 4. To roll out (words), i. e. to utter (rare). 5. To turn over or revolve in the mind, to ponder, to meditate on, to consider: [he knew] ingentes jam diu iras eum in pectore volvere, that he had long been cherishing deep anger in his mind, Liv. 6. (pass.) To roll on, to revolve, to roll onwards: ille volvitur inter vestes et pectora, he coils himself between her garments and her bosom, Virg. 7. To be hurled down, to fall; volvendis mensibus, in revolving months, Virg.; so volventibus annis, in revolving years, Virg.
- vōmer and vōmis, ōris. m.** A ploughshare.
- vōmīca, a, f.** A boil, an abscess, a sore, an ulcer (lit. and metaph.), i. e. an evil.
- vōmītio, ōnis. f.** A vomiting.
- vōmo, is, ui, itum. v. a.** 1. To vomit (often with ref. to the custom among epicures of taking an emetic to enable them to renew their feast). 2. (Metaph.) To vomit forth, pour forth (water, smoke, etc.): purpuream vomit ille animam, he pours forth his life in a stream of blood, Virg.
- vōrāctas, ātis. f.** Voracity, greediness.
- vōrāctus, a, um. adj.** Full of pits, of holes.
- vo, īnis. f.** 1. A gulf, a whirlpool. 2. An abyss, a deep hole or (either on land or in the sea); (metaph) a devourer, a cause of destruc-

tion: qui immensa aliqua vorago est vitiorum, who is a kind of bottomless pit of vice, Cic.; alti voragine ventris attenuerat opes, by the voracity of his insatiable belly he had diminished his property, Ov.

vōrax, ācis. adj. Voracious, consuming, devouring.

vōro, as. v. a. 1. To swallow whole, to swallow up, to eat greedily, to devour. 2. To swallow up (as a whirlpool, etc.), to devour (i. e. study eagerly, books, etc.). 3. To devour (as fire, etc.), to consume, to destroy: *viam vorabit*, he will devour the way, i. e. make great haste (see Shakspeare, "in running to devour the way"), Cat.

vortex.—See *vertex*.

vos. pl. fr. tu, q. v.

vōtīvus, a, um. adj. Of or connected with a vow, promised by a vow, performed, given, or sacrificed in consequence of a vow, votive: *votiva legatio*, the office of *legatus*, undertaken in order to fulfil a vow, in a province, Cic.; *votivæ noctes*, nights vowed to Chastity, Prop.

vōtum, i. n. 1. A vow made to a Deity: *voti reus*, a person condemned to the performance of his vow by having had his wishes granted to him, Virg.; *damnabis tu quoque votis*, you also shall become a Deity (lit. you shall have vows offered to you, and shall condemn your suppliants to the performance of them by granting their wishes), Virg. 2. An offering made in discharge of a vow. 3. A wish, an earnest desire: *an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una?* or do you wish for one of the cities of Attalus? Hor.

vōveo, es, vōvi, vōtum. v. a. 1. To vow to a God, to promise an offering if a wish is granted. 2. To devote, to dedicate, to consecrate. 3. To promise solemnly. 4. To wish for, to desire earnestly.

vox, vōcis. f. 1. A voice. 2. A word spoken, a cry uttered, a sound, a tone (of a musical instrument, etc.). 3. An expression, a saying, a proverb, a maxim: *sidera excantata voce Thessalâ*, stars moved from their place by Thessalian (i. e. magical) incantations, Hor. 4. The gift of speech. 5. A language.

Vulcānius, a, um. adj. Of Vulcan, sacred to Vulcan: *acies Vulcania*, the fire, the conflagration, Virg.

Vulcānus, i. m. 1. Vulcan the god of fire. 2. § Fire.

vulgāris, e. adj. Belonging to the common people, common, general, usual, ordinary, commonplace: *vulgaris liberalitas*, a liberality that is extended to every one, Cic.

vulgārīter. adv. In a common style.

vulgātor, ōris. m. One who divulges secrets.

vulgātus, a, um. part. pass. fr. vulgo, q. v., also as adj., c. compar. etc. Commonly known, notorious.

†§vulgivāgus, a, um. adj. Roving, roaming.

vulgo. adv. 1. Before the world, publicly, openly. 2. Commonly, generally, usually.

vulgo, as. v. a. 1. To make common, to render general. 2. To make generally known, to publish, to reveal (secrets), to divulge: *P. Virginus rem non vulgabat*, P. Virginus did not propose to make many share in the business, Liv.; [They said] *vulgari cum privatis*, that he was putting himself on a level with private individuals, Liv.; *ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque*, that the connections between the common people and the patricians should become promiscuous almost like those of beasts, Liv.

vulgus, i. n. 1. The common people, the populace, the multitude, the mob, the people, the public. 2. A crowd, a throng, a number (of persons or of animals).

vulnērātio, onis. f. A wounding.

vulnēro, as. v. a. 1. To wound. 2. (Metaph.) To attack, to injure, to grieve, to vex, to pain.

§vulnīficus, a, um. adj. Making wounds, wounding, piercing.

vulnus, ōris. n. 1. A wound (lit. and metaph., often esp. a wound inflicted

- by love), a blow given, a cut made (by an axe in a tree, by a plough in the ground, etc.). 2. An injury. 3. A sorrow, a grief.
- vulpes**, *is. f.*, and *dim. vulpēciūla*, *se. f.* A fox: *animi sub vulpe latentes*, the real disposition concealed beneath a fox's skin, Hor.
- vulsus**, *a, um. part. pass. fr. vello*, *q. v.* (Esp.) With the hair plucked out, hairless, beardless, effeminate.
- vultuosus**, *a, um. adj.* Making grimaces, (metaph.) affected.
- vultur**, *ŭris. m.* 1. A vulture. 2. ‡A greedy person.
- vultūrius**, *i. m.* 1. A vulture. 2. An extortioner, a grasping person.
- vultus**, *ŭs. m.* 1. An expression of countenance, a look. 2. The countenance, the face, the features. 3. The general look, the aspect (lit. and metaph.). 4. (Sometimes, esp.) An angry countenance, a threatening look.
- vulva**, *se.*—See **volva**.

X.

- ‡**Xērapēllinē**, *ŕum. pl. f.* Dark red garments.
- xīphias**, *se. m.* [ξίφος.] A swordfish.
- xystus**, *i. m.* [ξύστος.] An open colonnade, or a walk planted with trees.

Z.

- Zancleus**, *a, um. adj.* 1. Of Zancle, a town in Sicily. 2. Sicilian.
- zēlōtŭpus**, *a, um. adj.* [ζήλος.] Jealous.
- Zēphŭrus**, *i. m.* [Ζέφυρος.] 1. The west wind, the Zephyr. 2. §The wind.
- zōna**, *se. f.*, §*dim. zonula*, *se. f.* [ζώνη.] 1. A belt, a girdle, a zone (esp. that worn by maidens, used as a purse by men). 2. One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into four climates, a zone. 3. §The belt of Orion.
- zōnārius**, *i. m.* A maker of girdles.

THE END.

